SUNDAY TIMES, May 4, 1930.

LONDON LATE EDN.—THE QUEEN HELPS COTTON WEEK

Sunday Times

Established 1822. and SUNDAY SPECIAL. 108th Year of Issue.

No. 5586. POSTAGE {INLAND, CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND ... 1½d. OTHER COLONIES AND PLACES ABROAD ... 2½d.

LONDON, MAY 4, 1930. PRICE TWOPENCE.

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The most effective Treatment for Uric Acid complaints.
SEASON MAY 20—SEPT. 30.

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CLUBLAND WHITE
The finest old Port procurable.

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Le Premier Restaurant du Monde
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DINNER—CONCERT—DANCE
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MAURICE
"THE PROSPERITY PARTY"
Chas. B. Cochran's New Song and Dance Show
IN THE GRILLROOM.
Nightly at 11.30 (Except Sundays).
'Phone: Gerrard 6920. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.

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LUCULLUS
à la carte
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THE DANSANT TO-DAY.
Dancing Every Afternoon and Evening (Except Sunday Evenings)
LATE NIGHTS:
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
Entertaining during the week:
TOM PAYNE & VERA HILLIARD
ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
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MASCOT HOTEL
York Street, Baker Street, W.1.
MILESTONE
1, Prince of Wales' Terrace, etc.
(Between Albert Hall and Barkers.)
For particulars see page 30.

THIS SPRING
tour the Beautiful and Historic West
from the
GRAND SPA HOTEL CLIFTON
Bristol
In an unique setting overlooking the Avon Gorge, Leigh Woods, and Clifton Suspension Bridge. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. The centre for Cheddar, Glastonbury, Wells, Minehead, Blagdon Lakes, Stonehenge, Stratford-on-Avon, and many good Golf courses. Self-contained Suites. Bedrooms with Baths. Lift. Garage. Manager: M. E. Georgy (late Ritz Hotel, London).
* * *

bexhill-on-sea
the granville hotel
Set twixt cliff and sea this sunbathed guest house combines old-fashioned courtesy and personal interest with every modern comfort, including central heating, running water, Garage.
Special inclusive terms for short or lengthy stay
Well equipped Banqueting rooms are available.
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Telegrams: "Granville, Bexhill."

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Allow me to present to you your new Summer Coat or Hat. You will find them all that heart of woman desires—individual, fashionable, adapted in every way to suit your taste.
It will be one of the best spent afternoons of your life when you come to Marshall's to look at these and the many others in the Department, or, if you are too far away, the moment you spend writing that post card for them to be sent on approval will be easily the most fruitful of a busy day.

SOFT HAT in stitched Crepe-de-Chine. Stocked in many attractive colours. PRICE 42/-

COAT in Wool Romaine, with tuckings and the new fluted back, lined Crepe Suede to tone. Stocked in a good range of colours, and three sizes. PRICE 8½ Gns

COAT in Wool Georgette with novelty cape back and shaped flounces, lined Crepe-de-Chine and finished with collar of Broadtail fur. In Black Navy, and a few good colours. Three sizes. PRICE 12½ Gns

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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET LONDON W.1

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The finest of foods and wines, served in the brightest and most attractive of surroundings. First-class orchestra. Spacious and luxurious lounges.
EVERY BEDROOM is fitted with hot and cold water, central heating and telephone. Many bedrooms with private bathrooms and elegant suites. Bedrooms from 10/6
Illustrated Booklet on application.
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WHITE HALL RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.
NINETY-TWO LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Telephone - - PADDINGTON 3500
Also at
WHITE HALL BLOOMSBURY SQUARE,
WHITE HALL 4, MONTAGUE STREET,
and SIX OTHER BRANCHES in BLOOMSBURY.
TERMS on application.

NEWLY OPENED
Magnificent Country Mansion Near London
NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL
Converted into a Luxurious Residential Hotel. Elevated Southern Aspect 600 feet. Delightful view over Surrey Highlands. Healthy, bracing and invigorating position.
Bedrooms and Suites fitted running hot and cold water. Central heating. Telephones, &c. Own Farm and Garden Produce. Free use of Rolls Royce Car.
Illustrated brochure mailed free.
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'Phone: Redhill 582 (station 1 mile).

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HOTEL WASHINGTON
Situated within one minute from Piccadilly, the centre of shops and theatreland, and yet away from the noise of traffic and bustle.
Central heating, running water and telephone in every room.
Beautiful Suites of Rooms.
Every modern convenience, reasonable charges.
SPACIOUS ATTRACTIVE RESTAURANT.
Charming rooms available for Wedding Receptions, Banquets, and other social functions.
Luxurious Lounges.
Telephone: GROSVENOR 2460. Telegrams: "COMFORTFUL, MAYFAIR."
LADY HONYWOOD: *Managing Director.*

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Perfect Cuisine and Service.
Orchestral and Dance Music.
Commodious Garage for 35 Cars.
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Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1
250 Rooms and Suites with Hot and Cold Running Water, Telephone, etc.
Illustrated Brochure on Application.
RESTAURANT BELGRAVIA
Moderate Tariff combined with First Class Cuisine and Service.
Luncheon 3/6, Dinner 6/- or a la carte.
DERBY DAY, June 4th.
Motor Coaches de luxe to Epsom. Tickets to include Light Buffet on arrival. Champagne Luncheon and Afternoon Tea. £2 12s. 6d. each.
Telephone Victoria 9640.
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BRAMLEY GRANGE HOTEL
near GUILDFORD, SURREY (*40 mins. from Waterloo*).
The most luxurious Country Hotel in England. Hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones in bedrooms. The well-kept, extensive grounds are a glory to behold, and the facilities for games are unequalled.
Squash Racquets, Tennis, Billiards, Bridge & Dancing. 18-hole GOLF COURSE adjoins the Hotel Grounds. Visitors become temporary members.
HOTEL CAR MEETS TRAINS AT GUILDFORD STATION.
Terms from 9 gns. per week inclusive for double bedroom.
Apply to Manageress for Illustrated Tariff.
'Phone: Bramley 195.

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Come to it and you will always remember it with real pleasure.
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Charlton Kings, CHELTENHAM SPA. (A.A. and R.A.C.)
18-hole Golf at its doors. Motoring, Hunting, Tennis and delightful scenery are yours to enjoy. It is a perfect beauty spot in the Cotswolds. Hot and cold water in all bedrooms; central heating throughout; ample garaging and stabling.
Every Comfort and Excellent Cuisine.

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THE **OSBORNE.**
FULL SOUTH.
FACING SEA.
Brochure from S. PAUL, Manager.
Telephones: 2232 (3 lines).

ROYAL STUART HOTEL,
161-169, CROMWELL ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5,
Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.
100 bedrooms with hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones. 35 bathrooms. Central heating. Spacious lounges. Beautiful BALLROOM.
Terms FROM 3½ gns. per week inclusive. 12s. 6d. per day or 8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
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WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.
Down the years, Oatlands has oft-times been a scene in the romantic, almost incredible drama which we call English History. No battle-scarred castle this, but a Palace built by a King for the enjoyment of his leisure. The name of Oatlands still stands for respite from Life's turmoil, and to-day it is thus associated by many who have made it their Country Home.
Recent structural improvements include the provision of a magnificent new Ballroom, while the installation of running Hot and Cold Water and telephone in each of the 150 Bedrooms will add to the many amenities which those who have visited Oatlands look for and appreciate.
Write for profusely illustrated Brochure.
Telephone: Weybridge 1190 (6 lines). Telegrams: "Oatlands, Weybridge."

Other Hotel Announcements appear on page 25

1930 Luxury—Economy
AT THE NEW
ECCLESTON HOTEL
VICTORIA, S.W.1
Room with Hot and Cold Water, 'Phone and Bath from 8/-
Room with Private Bath from 10/6
Beautiful Ballroom available.
Proprietor - - SIR JAMES ERSKINE, J.P.

SPRING can be enjoyed to the full at
SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL
BROMLEY, KENT.
A stately home of England (London 30 minutes).
Golf outside the door. 250-acre park. Tennis hard and grass courts. Croquet. Dancing. Bridge. Billiards. Full licence. Unsurpassed cooking. Hotel bus. Lock-up garages.
All these amenities from 4 gns. per week inclusive.
Write Manageress, or 'Phone Ravensbourne 3775.

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1.
Under Entirely New Management. Facing Rotten Row. Centre of most fashionable shops. Very convenient for all Theatres.
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. EVERY MODERN COMFORT AND INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION.
Large Beautiful BALLROOM available for Receptions and Private Dances. Finest Floor in LONDON.
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HOTEL RUBENS
BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD.
(Facing the Palace.) 1 min. Victoria Station.
Every convenience, h. and c. water, heating, and 'phone in every bedroom. Terms moderate.
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Thurloe Place, South Kensington
(Entirely redecorated)
Adjoining Hotel Rembrandt. Own imposing entrance. Facing Brompton Oratory and Parish Church. Most convenient for weddings, private dinners, dances and other functions.
Car Park. Dates and charges from Manager.

PAVILION HOTEL SCARBOROUGH
Reasonable Early Season Terms
Thoroughly modern, running water in every bedroom. Bedrooms with bathroom and toilet. Private Suites. Beautiful public rooms. Dancing.

TOKSOWA HOTEL,
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(West Dulwich Station).
Entirely redecorated and modernised, and under new Management. Adjoining Golf Links and the Dulwich Covered Courts, and amidst the most charming surroundings, although only 4 miles from the centre of London. Frequent services of electric trains to Victoria and Holborn, and buses to all parts. Special terms for City Gentlemen. Excellent cuisine. Write for brochure and further particulars to Manageress.
Telegrams: Toksowa, London. Telephone: Sydenham 0239 and 1867.

CHALFONT PARK HOTEL,
(R.A.C.) GERRARDS CROSS. (A.A.)
A Baronial Hall with Modern Comforts in a lovely 300-acre Park. Golf (9 and 18 holes). Professional: Len Holland. Fine Italian Garden. Spacious Public Rooms, Ballroom, Billiards, Covered Racquet Court, Central Heating, Gas Fires in all Bedrooms.
Inclusive terms from 4½ gns. per week.
Special Week-End Terms for Golfers:
Friday night (dinner) to Monday morning (breakfast), 3 gns.
Saturday (lunch) ,, ,, ,, £2.7.6
Including two days' golf on 18-hole course.
30 minutes Paddington or Marylebone.
Telephone: 660 (two lines). Telegrams: "Chalpark."

EASTBOURNE.
QUEEN'S HOTEL
Facing South and directly overlooking the sea. 200 Rooms, including many BATHROOM-BEDROOMS and SUITES.
H. & C. water, 'phone & gas fire in every bedroom
Fully licensed—excellent cooking—week-end dancing
Weekly inclusive charge from 5 gns. upwards.

THE ABAN COURT HOTEL
Newly installed Hot and Cold Running Water and Telephones in every room.
19-25, HARRINGTON GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7

SPRINGTIME IN LONDON.
THE LANCASTER GATE HOTEL,
LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
RENOWNED as being one of the most luxuriously furnished private hotels in London.
RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort and refinement.
RENOWNED for its excellent cuisine.
Suites of Rooms (Sitting Room, Bedroom, Private Bath & Toilet) available. Telephone, Hot & Cold Water, Electric or Coal Fires.
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For Illustrated Booklet, apply Management.

A.A. **ALBION HOTEL** R.A.C.
EASTBOURNE
Facing Sea. Fully Licensed. Central Heating. Electric fires in bedrooms. Lift. Garage (all repairs). Private Suites with running H & C water and private bath. Glass Sun Porches. Spacious Ballroom.
Weekly charges from 4 guineas inclusive.
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DUNMORE HOTEL,
SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.
Torquay 6 miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile.
A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL WITH ALL MODERN COMFORTS. UNRIVALLED SEA VIEWS.
Private Suites. Fully Licensed.
Phone: Shaldon 2. Tele.: Dunmore, Shaldon.

PAIGNTON PALACE HOTEL
'Phone 5391 'Grams: "Palazzo, Paignton."
TORQUAY THREE MILES
Fully licensed first-class Hotel, own grounds on sea front. Electric Radiators H. & C. water every room. Central Heating. Lifts. Garage. Perfect Cuisine and Service.
Manager: W. A. BRUSA (late Claridges Hotel, London).

Bed, Full Breakfast, Bath, Light, and Attendance 6/6, 7/6, and 8/6. From 3½ Gns. inclusive. These exceptionally low terms are now operating at the
GOWER HOTEL,
Euston Square (Metro.) Station, London, N.W.1.
lately remodelled, entirely redecorated and controlled by well-known Syndicate. Undoubtedly the Best Value in London. 170 rooms. Billiards. Fully Licensd. 'Phone, Mus. 2434 & 2435. Tel. "Proximity, London."

WEST CENTRAL HOTEL,
SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.
150 Rooms. Lifts. Central Heating. H. & C. Water in all Rooms.
Bedroom, Service and Breakfast 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Reasonable Boarding Terms.

WILLOW HAYNE HOTEL,
ANGMERING-ON-SEA.
The hotel is temporarily closed during rebuilding after the recent fire.
ROPER SPYERS - - MANAGING DIRECTOR.

SEYMOUR HOTEL.
TOTNES, SOUTH DEVON.
Rest, Comfort, with Seasonal Enjoyment. First-class Family and Residential. Recently enlarged. Perfectly situated on the Banks of the Dart. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Moderate Tariff. Lock-up Motor Garages. Central Heating. Write for Illustrated Brochure and Terms. 'Phone, Totnes 14. Tel., Seymour Hotel, Totnes. J. H. Stanbury and Co. Proprietors. Also of the Royal Clarence Hotel, Exeter.

ROYAL COURT HOTEL,
6, Sloane Square, London, S.W.1
A First Class Hotel in fine open position with moderate tariff. Single rooms from 9/-. Double and private bathroom from 24/-. All rooms have central heating, running water, and 'Phone, and are always nicely warmed.
FULLY LICENSED.
A. WILD, late Continental Savoy, and Mena House, Cairo.

Your London Residence—
ALEXANDRA HOTEL,
HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.1.
Make the recently modernised Alexandra your home when visiting London. It has now 140 bedrooms, with hot and cold water, telephone, and gas or electric heating. Bedroom, bath and breakfast from 14/6.
Inclusive terms from a Guinea a day.
Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.
Sloane 4421. 'Grams: "Alexotel Knights, London."

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YORK STREET, BAKER STREET, W.1.
Under the same management as the Hotel Mascot. Every room with hot and cold water, electric fire and telephone. Bedroom, breakfast and bath from 12/6 per day.
Telephone: WELBECK 9400.

BRIGHTON. *Famous for 50 years.*

BLENHEIM HOTEL
MARLBOROUGH PLACE, ROYAL PAVILION.
Overlooking Valley Gardens.
PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL.
Fully Licensed. Lift to all floors.
68 Bedrooms.
Illustrated Tariff on application to Resident Director. Tel. 3195.

Stay at
MARGATE, WHITE HART HOTEL
for every comfort. Specially reduced terms.
FULLY LICENSED.
Telephone 44. Apply Manageress.

SPRING SUNSHINE S. DEVON
IMPERIAL HOTEL
EXMOUTH
Principal Hotel Facing South. Recently redecorated throughout. 7 acres Gardens, unrivalled views of Sea, Coast and River Scenery. Spacious Lounge, handsome Dining Room. Balconies, Electric Lift, Central Heating, etc. Moderate Inclusive Terms. Apply Manageress. Illustrated Tariff. Tel.: No. 16.

HOTEL TUDOR (Facing Hyde Park)
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HOTEL STUART
RICHMOND HILL. (Tel.: Richmond 3207-8.)
HOTEL NORMAN
(Telephone: Putney 5991-2.)
CARLTON ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.
Full Particulars see page 30.

YE OLDE BELL HOTEL, BARNBY MOOR.
Best on the Great North Road.
148 miles from London. Running water in Bedrooms. Private Bathrooms. Lock-up Garages.
Telephone: 16 Ranskill.
Open Day and Night.

Visit DEVON now and stay at the
BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK
The Motorists' centre. Excellent Golf, Salmon & Trout Fishing
Delightful scenery. Real Home Comforts. Best English catering, no chilled or foreign meat. Vegetables from own garden. Fully licensed. H. & C. water in all bedrooms. Under personal supervision.
W. I. LAKE *Proprietor.*

YOUR LONDON HOME—
TUDOR COURT HOTEL
63-66, Cromwell Rd., South Kensington, S.W.7.
This up-to-date Hotel prides itself on perfect service in an atmosphere of comfort and homeliness which makes the visitor feel absolutely at ease. Everything that painstaking consideration and careful forethought can devise is here employed to make your stay enjoyable. Inclusive weekly terms from 4½ gns.
Write for Brochure or 'phone Western 3567

DUBLIN SHELBOURNE HOTEL
THE PREMIER HOTEL.
Rooms with Private Baths and Toilet. Over 100 Rooms with H. & C. running water.
Moderate Rates. Choicest Cuisine.

ANGMERING
(THE LE TOUQUET OF ENGLAND)
Select Bathing, Tennis, Golf and Riding, with comfortable residence under ideal conditions right on the Sea at the
ANGMERING COURT CLUB,
Angmering-on-Sea, Sussex.
Prospective Members write or call for Illustrated Tariff to The Secretary. *'Phone: 278 Rustington.*

SPRING!! SEA BREEZES, SUNSHINE & SCENERY.
Glorious Wessex at its best, offering escape from the whirl of industrial centre to the all-pervading peace of the countryside. A thousand things of interest to lovers of archæology with headquarters at an old-world coaching house fitted with every modern luxury
The KING'S ARMS HOTEL, Dorchester
Private Suite. 45 Bedrooms. Central Heating. Garage. 'Phone, 98. SPECIAL TERMS FOR GOLFERS inclusive of Green Fees at the well-known Came Down Golf Club.

LONDON WEST END HOTELS
HOTEL SOMERSET (adj. Selfridge's). Orchard St., W.1. (200 rooms and Suites.)
HOTEL QUEBEC, Bryanston St., W. (100 rms.)
HOTEL SEYMOUR, Seymour St., W. (100 rms.)
All bedrooms and suites fitted running water and 'phones.
Terms: Bedroom, Breakfast, Bath and attendance from 10/6 per day. Luncheon 3/6. Dinner 5/-
En pension from 5 gns. weekly

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ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL,
LYNDHURST ROAD, ROSSLYN HILL, HAMPSTEAD.
Standing well back from the road in 2 acre of well-wooded grounds, traffic is forgotten. Gas fires, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, central heating. 5 min. from Swiss Cottage and 3 min. from Belsize Park Tube Station and 'buses. "En-tout-cas" tennis court, large garage, ballroom, French chef and night porter. Telephone: Hampstead 8313, 8314 & 1255.

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PARK HALL HOTEL
TORQUAY. *Tel.: 3434*
H. & C. Water & Cent. Heating Radiators all Bedrooms. Facing Sea in Extensive Sub-tropical Grounds. Covered South Verandah 150 ft. Bathing from House. Free Tennis (Hard Court). Garage.
Write for Illustrated Tariff. Mrs. I. BAGLEY.

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Two up-to-date hotels (150 rooms). 3 mins. NEW EARL'S COURT SPORTS CENTRE. Exceptional prices, 3 to 4½ g s. week inclusive.
COURTFIELD GARDENS Hotel (Nos. 14/15).

HINDHEAD BEACON HOTEL
HINDHEAD, SURREY
First-class. Spacious Grounds. Splendid Scenery. VITA-GLASS SUN LOUNGE.
Central Heating. Electric Lift to all Floors. Private Suites with Bathroom, Garage. Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Golf, Croquet. Wireless. 900 feet above sea level. Telephone: 7 Hindhead. BOOK NOW FOR WHITSUN.

HENDON HALL, LONDON, N.W.4.
Most comfortable up-to-date Residential Hotel. Hard Tennis Courts, Golf, etc. Dance every Saturday. Apply Manager. 'Phone: Hendon 1457/8/9.

MALVERN HOUSE HOTEL
MALVERN.
High Class Residential Hotel. Complete Suites. Electric Lift. Every comfort. Inclusive Winter terms. Manageress. Tel. 338.
MOST DESIRABLE GUEST HOUSE.

THE RED HOUSE, LEATHERHEAD.
First class residential Hotel delightful surroundings. 10 acres, hard courts, billiards. 5 mins. golf course, excellent cuisine, comfortable lounges, gas fires, h. & c in bedrooms. 3 mins. stn., 50 mins. town. *'Phone 764.*

HOTEL BRIMPTON GRANGE, Near Wheatley, Oxford.
The model Hotel with the unique bed-sitting rooms. Excellent wines and food. 44 miles from London. Tel., Gt. Milton 6. Dinner dance every evening. Separate lounge for those who prefer quiet.

For Food and Wine—Lunch and Dine at
THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL, BRAY.
Old English Cooking. Finest Vintage Moselles, Hocks, Burgundies, Ports. Book your Table. Private Bathroom to each Bedroom. Maidenh'd 567 & 1377.

Preliminary Announcement.

UNILEVER, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908/1917.

	CAPITAL. AUTHORISED.	ISSUED. (Including the present issue)
£3 000,000 in 7% Cumulative Preferred Shares of £1 each		£2,100,000
£12 000,000 in Ordinary Shares of £1 each		£11,150,000
£200,000 in 6% Deferred Shares of 1/- each		£100,000
	£15,200,000	£13,350,000

There is no Debenture Stock or other Loan Capital outstanding.

The 7 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Shares are entitled to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, which is paid half-yearly on 1st June and 1st December.

The Ordinary Shares are entitled, after payment of the dividend on the Cumulative Preferred Shares, to an initial dividend up to 10 per cent. per annum, after which a maximum dividend of 6 per cent. will be payable on the Deferred Shares, and any further profits distributed as dividend will be used in paying a further dividend on the Ordinary Shares.

AN ISSUE will be made on Wednesday, May 7th,

OF

2,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each at £3 per share

The full Prospectus will appear in the Press on Tuesday, May 6

Applications on special forms by Shareholders of the Company, and of Unilever N.V., Lever Brothers Limited, Jurgens Limited, Van den Berghs Limited, N.V. Anton Jurgens Vereenigde Fabrieken, N.V. Van den Berghs Fabrieken, and N.V. Hollandsche Vereeniging tot Exploitatie van Margarine Fabrieken, will receive preferential consideration. These special application forms requiring every such Shareholder to give particulars of his holding will be sent by post to registered shareholders of the Companies. Holders of Bearer Certificates and Warrants may obtain these forms at the registered office of the Company, and from the Company's Bankers and Brokers.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application will be obtainable from:

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, City Office, 20, King William Street, E.C.4.
MIDLAND BANK LIMITED, Head Office, Poultry, E.C.2.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED, Head Office, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, Head Office, Lothbury, E.C.2,
and their respective branches.

From the Brokers—
W. GREENWELL & Co., 2 Finch Lane, E.C.3,

And from the Registered Office of the Company—
UNION HOUSE, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, E.C.1.

This notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to subscribe. Applications will only be received upon the terms of the Prospectus.

Banff - Famous Beauty Spot

SEE Banff this summer, in the heart of the magnificent Rocky Mountains of Canada. Peaks, glaciers, mountain rivers, forests, Indians, cowboys, golf, riding, swimming, motor drives. Stay at the world-famous Banff Springs Hotel.

Banff is one of the 35 places visited by those taking our 7-weeks de luxe *"Across Canada"* Tour, leaving Liverpool July 25th by DUCHESS OF YORK. "All-in" price that includes everything. Special train in Canada.

ASK FOR BOOKLET ABOUT TOUR 4

CANADIAN PACIFIC

62-65, Charing Cross (Trafalgar Square), London), S.W.1; or local agents.

BARCLAYS BANK

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

And over 2,000 Branches in England and Wales.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	£20,000,000
ISSUED & PAID-UP CAPITAL	£15,858,217
RESERVE FUND	£10,250,000
DEPOSITS, &c. (31st Dec., 1929) ...	£337,439,214

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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Tour the historic South Coast from Bristol—a charming city in a beautiful centre. Rail, steamship and motor facilities. All sports. Best hotels. Finest amusements.

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THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.

Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.

Capital Authorised and Issued £12,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... £4,000,000 } together £8,850,000
Reserve Fund ..... £4,850,000 }
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.3.

Drafts are granted on the Bank's branches throughout the Australian State and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraphic remittances are also made. Bills are purchased and sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Figures of Assurance . . . A.M.P.

By careful and prudent administration the A.M.P. has made more than £42,000,000 for the benefit of its Policyholders since its establishment in 1849, and this, after providing for all expenses of management, commission, taxes, etc. A.M.P. premiums are low, Bonuses high and policies, as benefits the largest British Mutual Life Office, world-wide. Assets, £74,000,000. Annual Income, £10,500,000. Full particulars on application.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY

73-76 King William St., E.C.4. Established 1849.

D. E. WALKER, Manager for the United Kingdom.

CORPORATION LOANS.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

£5 PER CENT. TRUSTEE SECURITIES.

The Treasurer is prepared to ACCEPT LOANS of £100 and upwards (in multiples of £50) on security of the revenues of the Corporation, including the local rates, at £5 per cent. per annum, subject to six months' notice after the expiration of three or five years. These loans are Trustee Securities, interest is payable half-yearly on May 1 and November 1. The Mortgage Deeds are prepared free of cost to the investor. For further particulars apply to A. B. GRIFFITHS, F.S.A.A., City Treasurer, No. 14, Town Hall, Sheffield.

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The Most Effective Cure for Liver and Obesity.

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OLYMPIC SWIMMING POOL FED BY NATURAL SALT SPRINGS.

CITY CHATTER.

BANK RATE HOPES FULFILLED—INDUSTRIAL POINTS—BREWERY SHARES—DEPRESSED METALS—IDLE RUBBERS.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

Thursday's surprise decision to reduce the Bank rate to 3 per cent. naturally stimulated investment buying of gilt-edged securities which had previously been depressed by theunfavourable tendency of the foreign exchanges and the successful Continental competition for the South African gold. As shown by the Bank return, this influence was more than counterbalanced by the return of bank-notes from circulation after the Easter holidays, so that the reserve has reached a level which has only once before been exceeded, while the prospect is that a record for all time will be established in the near future.

Conversion 4½ per cent. scrip has been sold down to 1 premium by holders who were unable or unwilling to pay the call of 85 per cent. due on May 15, but the change in the Bank rate led to an immediate recovery to 3 premium. Prices of long-dated British Funds generally responded with substantial advances, but India stocks remained a "tender" market owing to the increasing gravity of the political situation. Scrips of the recently issued Corporation loans showed a general improvement, Birmingham 5 per cent. being especially favoured by investors.

A poor reception was given to the San Paulo Coffee loan, underwriters of which were called upon to take up about 87 per cent., so that dealings are expected to start at a substantial discount. The issue price was fixed too high to attract the "stags," but, as the credit of San Paulo is good, the bonds are worth watching when dealings begin. This has been delayed owing to the decision of the Stock Exchange Committee to wait until the San Paulo Congress has passed the necessary legislation before granting permission to deal, but it is hoped to make a start on Wednesday or Thursday.

Home Rails also benefited from cheap money after having suffered from liquidation involving a fall in London Midland and Scottish Ordinary to 49¼. Easter traffics were naturally affected by the bad weather, and Argentine Railway earnings also made a poor showing, in addition to which the market had to contend with the adverse exchange.

THREE PER CENT.

The simultaneous reduction in the Bank rates of London, Paris, and New York can hardly be regarded as a coincidence, and clearly suggests that concerted international action which closer co-operation between the central banking institutions at those centres has made possible. No centre is now wholly independent of the other, and whereas formerly one led and the others followed, to-day, thanks to constant consultation with each other, they all act in unison. It will hardly be disputed that this is a great change for the better, and that it minimises the danger of international monetary disturbance.

The supposed benefits of cheap money are frequently exaggerated. It has yet to be seen whether the establishment of a 3 per cent. minimum for the first time for seven years will help to bring about a trade revival to the extent expected. On this occasion the situation is complicated by the fact that the benefits of cheaper money are offset by increased taxation, so that the appreciation in capital values which might be expected to follow a reduction in the Bank rate is neutralised by the lower net yield on all types of fixed-interest securities resulting from a heavier deduction for income-tax.

Cheaper money should in the ordinary course favour industrial expansion by lowering the cost of borrowed capital. But after the experience of the past year or so capitalists will be shy in employing their surplus resources in enterprises which do not bear the hallmark of stability. It seems improbable that investors will be prepared to provide capital at a comparatively low rate of interest for any enterprises which do not offer an assured return. The days of purely speculative flotations are over, and no spell of easy money can be expected to revive them.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Business in Industrials has derived a stimulus from the fall in the deposit rate, which has caused investors to look round for suitable opportunities to employ capital at higher rates. Speculatively, chief interest attached to Columbia Graphophones and Gramophones owing to the belief that details of the merger are being worked out. On last year's dividends H.M.V. shares are manifestly cheaper, but the fact that Columbias are so largely held on the other side weighs in the other scale when it comes to arranging terms with the Radio Corporation.

Internationals derived no assistance from the lower Federal rate in New York, Nickels still being adversely affected by the price of copper, while Brazilian Tractions and Hydro-Electrics were freely sold from that side. Unilevers drooped after the meeting at which market estimates of the terms of the new issue were confirmed. The shares are still cum the bonus of one share in sixteen worth about 4s., and, although the yield is low on the current dividend basis, the statement at the meeting that the subsidiaries are earning 28 per cent. on the average is impressive, and the general progress of the undertaking appears satisfactory. Holders are given preferential rights in connection with the issue of 2,000,000 new shares at £3, and should avail themselves of the opportunity to increase their stake in the company. United Molasses, now 3/ ex bonus, seem bound to attract speculative attention.

Motor shares, as expected, underwent a general reaction on profit-taking, but buyers have come forward at the lower levels. Austin "B" Preference and Preferred Ordinary are still believed to be bound for higher prices, and Napiers continue to be well supported. The Dunlop Rubber report contained some encouragement for holders, but, in view of past disappointments, the market is unresponsive. Some activity continued in the 5s. shares of Matchless Motor Cycles (Colliers) at prices ranging from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. One of the pioneers of the motor-cycle industry, the company has had a progressive profit record in recent years, net earnings having advanced from £14,300 in 1926-27 to £47,900 in 1928-29, for which year the dividend was 12½ per cent., or considerably less than the amount actually earned. Even if expectations of an increase in the distribution for the current year to 15 per cent. are not fulfilled, the shares will still yield a fairly high return on the basis of last year's dividend.

Allied Newspapers remained at 1 9-16, Amalgamated Press being 23s. 6d. British Cans continue to be bought from American sources, and, although many limits were uncovered when the price touched 40s., it is believed that the limit of the rise has not yet been reached. Cables and Wireless issues are still a poor market owing to the absence of any official indication as to how earnings are likely to work out for the first financial year, while the attitude of the Post Office causes anxiety.

Marks and Spencer continue to make wonderful progress, and further important developments are hinted at, but the price of 6¾ for the 10s. shares discounts these well ahead. The Imperial Continental Gas dividend disappointed expectations, and the market now awaits a possible reference at the meeting to the hoped-for scrip bonus.

Scribbans spurted at the close, the support being due to the belief that the next report will show a substantial improvement in earnings, enabling the balance of the heavy preliminary expenses to be written off. Cotton Textiles generally drooped, but Joshua Hoyle Prefs. were unaffected by the decision to postpone consideration of the Preference dividend, despite the fact that the dividend has been earned.

BREWERY SHARES.

Brewery shares generally have risen since the introduction of the Budget, the rise in such representative securities as Guinness and Watney units being considerable. No doubt shareholders learned with relief that the additional taxation imposed was moderate, and would not involve an increase in prices, or to that extent affect the turnover. The higher duty obliterated the benefits of de-rating, so far as breweries are concerned, and leaves them worse off on balance. But the extra taxation they will have to bear is spread over a wide area, and it is not expected that it will cause any appreciable reduction in profits.

At present prices the leading brewery shares still offer comparatively attractive yields, assuming, as seems probable, that dividends will be maintained. In recent years hardly any industry in the country has been more stable, in spite of trade depression, and most companies have been able to report steady progress, not so much owing to increased business as to the better organisation resulting from fusions and the large expenditures made out of reserves in the improvement of properties. If there is no further increase in taxation brewery shares should continue to be a highly popular and profitable investment.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

Recognising that many investors are prepared to accept a certain amount of speculative risk in consideration of a high yield, particulars are given of a few Industrial Preference and Preferred Ordinary shares, showing an average return of about 9½ per cent.

Carrick's Caterers, Ltd., is a successful business, with headquarters at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the 7½ Preference shares at 20s. 6d., yielding £7 6s. 6d. per cent., appear an attractive Industrial holding. Last year's profit was £57,711, of which the Preference dividend required £16,800. A dividend of 8 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares, and the balance of preliminary expenses was written off, £8,657 being carried forward.

Drages, Ltd., 10 per cent. Cumulative Preference at 23s. 9d. yield £8 8s. 6d. per cent., and deserve consideration as a high-yielding investment. The company is controlled by the Drapery Trust, whose Ordinary shares are owned by Debenhams. Net profits of this hire-purchase furnishing business amounted to £146,016 for 1929, and including the amount brought forward £256,029 was available, whereas the dividend on the Preference shares required £32,000. The balance sufficed to pay 15 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary and 62½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, £105,755 being carried forward. The Preference dividend is guaranteed until September, 1938, by the Drapery Trust.

Burton, Son, and Sanders Preferred Ordinary at 27s. yield 8⅓ per cent. This company owns a wholesale grocer's business at Ipswich, and has a satisfactory record. For 1929 there was a small decline in profits, but the balance available was larger at £75,493. This enabled the dividend to be maintained at 10 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary, giving a proportionate extra dividend of 8.485d. per share on the 8 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary and leaving £29,230 to carry forward. The fixed dividend on the Preferred Ordinary requires £19,417.

At 19s. the Preferred Ordinary shares of Oxendale and Co. (Proprietors) yield 10½ per cent. Net profits for the past year were £27,478, and the available balance £33,644. To pay the 10 per cent. Preferred Ordinary dividend requires £24,000. The Deferred shares also received 10 per cent., £5,769 being carried forward.

Embassy Wine and Club Preferred Ordinary at 21s. 9d. yield 11½ per cent., the dividend for the past year being maintained at 12½ per cent., while 100 per cent. was again paid on the Ordinary. Profits rose from £23,360 to £25,603, and new issue expenses were reduced.

DEPRESSED METALS.

Once again the mining markets have been dominated by the course of non-ferrous metals. On the London Metal Exchange the price of standard copper has been lowered to a level almost discounting the anticipated further reduction in electrolytic copper in New York, but the latter has not yet eventuated. Tin, lead and zinc show further declines. In all cases the quotations touched represent low records for many years. The fresh depreciation in tin arose from the unexpectedly large increase in the visible supplies, due to poor American consumption, and an abnormally close clean-up on the part of the smelters preparatory to partial closing down in connection with output restriction.

Naturally, the quotations of the shares of copper-producing companies, such as the Rio Tinto and Mount Lyell weakened. Those of prospective producers in Northern Rhodesia also generally declined. A notable exception was provided by Congo Borders. These shares, under the influence of drilling results and of influential buying—largely for American account—attained the new high level of £16 2s. 6d. Tin shares, which had made a show of resistance, gave way nearly all along the line; lead-zinc-silver issues became dull. Cheaper money will facilitate the carrying of stocks and metals, and should stimulate consumption; but time will be required for these factors to operate. As regards other sections of the mining markets, scarcely any interest has been taken in Kaffir or Diamond shares.

OILS UNINTERESTING.

After showing some signs of expansion at the beginning of the week, the volume of business transacted in oil shares shrank to very small dimensions and became mainly professional in character. This was partly in accordance with the general tendency prevailing in other sections of the Stock Exchange, and can be attributed also to the receipt of less favourable advices from America.

The daily average production of crude oil in America took an upward turn during the past week, but although the latest figure of 2,590,000 barrels per day shows an increase of 30,000 barrels over the figure for the previous week, against the corresponding week of a year ago a decline of 60,000 barrels is shown in the daily average. The position of the industry is thus shown to be on a much sounder basis than was the case a year ago as a result of the success attending efforts towards conservation.

Surprise was expressed at the cut of 25 cents. per barrel made in the price of Pennsylvanian crude oil, which was totally unexpected, the market, in fact, looking for higher crude prices all round. In California and Mid-Continent areas prices have recently been advanced.

At the meeting of holders of Voting Trust Certificates of British Controlled Oilfields held on Wednesday, the resolution for the dissolution of the Trust was defeated. With regard to the expected scheme for the reconstruction of capital it was stated that such a scheme was at present receiving commercial and legal consideration, but no information was given as to when publication of particulars of the proposed capital readjustment could be expected.

Movements in quotations during the week reveal little of interest. Anglo-Persians and Burmahs came on offer but attracted buying from the North at the lower levels, while the Eagle issues turned easier on selling from Paris. Lobitos encountered a fair amount of profit-taking.

RUBBERS IDLE

Rubber shares continued to attract little interest, and the tendency was easier. Buyers were scarce, while there was a certain amount of stock on offer. There were no outstanding features, and price changes in most instances were of a limited description.

Thursday marked the opening of the much discussed May tapping cessation scheme, to which no fewer than 563 estates have signified their assent to the Rubber Growers' Association. To this total must be added a large majority of the Dutch concerns and quite a fair number of Asiatic plantations. Estimates of the probable decrease in output during May are mostly about 35,000 tons, and it is generally believed that if the May holiday is found to be insufficient to raise raw rubber prices to an economical level, a similar cessation will be arranged for during November.

Meanwhile the start of the holiday coincided with a temporary fall in the price of Spot rubber to 6¼d. per lb. This is the lowest level recorded since September, 1922, when it gave way to 6¾d. It was at the close of the following month of that year that the now famous Stevenson Restriction Scheme came into force, during the course of which the price rose to 4s. 8d. per lb. at the end of 1925. A recovery soon developed on Thursday, and business was transacted in Spot at over 7d. on the following day.

Tea shares were a much quieter market with an easier tendency in evidence. Price declines were mainly confined to the Indian issues and were ascribed to nervousness regarding the political situation in that country, and to a certain amount of end account profit-taking. Auctions were resumed after the break caused by the recent holiday, and demand was on quite a fair scale. Prices were not altogether maintained, but this was mainly the result of a falling off in quality.

THE OUTLOOK.

The reduction in Bank rate to 3 per cent. means that investors are now receiving only 1 per cent. on deposits, so that there is some inducement to employ capital on the Stock Exchange and in subscribing for new issues, of which many are promised in the near future. Whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer will take the opportunity to produce a fresh conversion scheme is a matter of conjecture, but the probabilities certainly favour such a course. It is suggested that there will be a revision not only of the interest on War Loan 5 per Cent. stock, but also of the terms on which National Saving Certificates are sold to the public. It is considered that the pronounced ease in money in the United States and on the Continent will greatly facilitate the placing of the Reparations loan.

Notwithstanding the dubious trade outlook it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the fall in Home Rails has been overdone. Regarded as investments the stocks are manifestly cheap on the basis of last year's dividends, and although the railways have yet to face the effects of the restoration of the 2½ per cent. cut in wages, they have, on the other hand, a steadily growing source of revenue in their extensive holdings in omnibus and other road transport companies. The Prior Charges have shared in the setback, despite the ease of money, and at present prices constitute very desirable purchases for those who look for the highest possible return compatible with reasonable security.

In common with other high-class investments Insurance shares have suffered from realisations since the Budget. In view of the satisfactory results announced for the past year the companies are in a stronger position than ever, but the shares appeal to a different class of investor, to those namely who can afford to receive only a small return while waiting for gradual appreciation in the capital value of their holdings.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES.

	April 25.		May 2.		+ Rise or — Fall.
GILT-EDGED.					
War Loan 5%	103⅝	...	102xd	...	+ 5/8
Conversion 3½%	77	...	78½	...	+ 1½
Do. 4½% New	2 pm	...	3 pm	...	+ 1
Do. 5%	102⅛	...	103¼	...	+ ⅛
Consolidated 4%	88	...	88⅝	...	+ 5/8
Funding 4%	90	...	90¾	...	+ ¾
India 3%	54½	...	53½	...	— 1
FOREIGN.					
Brazil 6½%	87¾	...	87	...	— ¾
San Paulo Coffee	94	...	92	...	— 2
Portuguese 3%	46	...	46¾	...	+ ¾
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.					
Gt. Western	86½	...	86¼	...	— ¼
L.M. and S.	50¾	...	50¼	...	— ½
Cen. Argentine	82½	...	80½	...	— 2
Can. Pacific	215	...	206½	...	— 8½
United Havana Pf.	30	...	27½	...	— 2½
INDUSTRIALS.					
Allied Newspapers	1⅝	...	1⅝	...	—
Amalgmtd. Press	23/9	...	23/6	...	— /3
Daily Mail Trust	3⅜	...	3¼	...	— ⅛
Columbia Graph.	6⅛	...	6⅜	...	+ ⅛
Gramophone	4⅛	...	5⅛	...	+ ⅛
Brazil, Traction	54⅞	...	51¾	...	— 3⅛
Intern. Nickel	38¾	...	34⅞	...	— 3⅞
Hydro-Electric	51	...	48¾	...	— 2¼
British Can.	36/6	...	39/6	...	+ 3/-
Unilever	3⅛	...	3⅛xd	...	— 1/32
Leyland Motor	74/9	...	72/6	...	— 2/3
Singer	53/6	...	52/3	...	— 1/3
Guinness	108/-	...	109/9	...	+ 1/9
British Celanese	17/6	...	16/3	...	— 1/3
Bleachers	21/-	...	19/9	...	— 1/3
Scribbans	12/6	...	13/9	...	+ 1/3
MINES.					
Bwana M'Kubwa	18/3	...	17/-	...	— 1/3
N'Changa	27s	...	28s	...	— 1s
Congo Borders	153s	...	161s	...	+ 8s
De Beers Def.	9⅛	...	9⅛	...	—
Rio Tinto	42/3	...	40/6 x	...	— 1/3
Messina (5/-)	13/6	...	13/1	...	— /4½
Patino (820)	5	...	4¼	...	— ¾
London Tin	26/3	...	24/3	...	— 2/-
Ipoh (16/-)	22/9	...	22/6	...	— /3
San Francisco	21/3	...	20/-	...	— 1/3
OILS.					
Anglo-Persian	4½	...	4⅜	...	— ⅛
Attock	1⅝	...	1½	...	— 1/32
Burmah	4⅜	...	4⅜	...	— 1/32
Lobitos	2⅛	...	2⅛	...	— ⅛
Royal Dutch	34⅜	...	33¾	...	— 5/8
Shell	4⅛	...	4⅛	...	— 1/32
RUBBERS.					
Kalidjerock	2	...	1⅞	...	— 1/16
Ledbury	1⅛	...	1	...	— 1/16
Cons. Malay	5.5	...	4 7/16	...	— 1/16
United Sua Betong	3⅛	...	3⅛	...	— 1/32
TEAS.					
Jhanzie	2½	...	2⅜	...	— 1/16
Jokai	2⅛	...	3½	...	— 1/16
Jorehaut	3½	...	3¼	...	— ¼
Standard	5/8	...	6	...	+ 1s

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

EARTH.—Prefer War Loan 5 per Cent.

LORRY.—Have a poor opinion of this concern.

E. C. J.—Canadian Eagles are worth keeping.

B. V.—If you are anxious, make an exchange.

SUMMER TIME.—Both are good-class investments.

POT.—British Brunswick, Ltd., is in compulsory liquidation.

RECORD.—Position is distrusted. Prefer to get rid of them.

ADMIRAL.—Would not cut the loss on Wyndham's Marine Patents.

W. T. K.—Have a poor opinion of all of these, and would sell.

REGULAR READER.—Would not sell Cables and Wireless Preference.

LIMERICK.—Suggest you hold Nos. 2, 4, and 5 and sell the others.

C. L.—Keep all of these if you can ignore the risk of temporary depreciation.

T. M. D.—A good society, but the shares are not available as Trustee investments.

H. G. (Huddersfield).—Imperial Chemical Deferred and Ruston and Hornsby might suit you.

C. H. C.—Prefer to hold L. and N.E. Deferred for some recovery rather than take the present price.

SENEX.—Anglo-American Telegraph Preferred is a good investment. You will probably be able to get the other bonds at a discount.

H. M. C.—In view of the possibility of an improvement in the rubber market later this year, should advise retaining for better prices.

DISABLED FUSILIER.—To exchange No. 3 for Austin 20 per Cent. Preferred would give you a better return with fair security. Would not sell War Loan or the others.

T. D.—(1) to (9). Hold the Tea and Rubber issues for the present. You paid high figures for Nos. 10 to 12. Watch for opportunities to realise. Prefer to sell Nos. 13 to 17.

F. Z. S.—(A and C) Hold for recovery. (B) Would hold for better prices. (D) Would not take the present low price, though it may be a case of waiting.

NEWCASTLE.—Birmingham new 5 per Cent., Bristol new 5 per Cent., Government Stock, and Other securities 5 per Cent. Preference, London and New York Investment 5 per Cent. Preference, Bass Ratcliffe 5½ per cent. Debenture stock, Central Electricity Board 5 per Cent. 1950-70, and County of London Electric 5 per cent. Debenture stock might be added to your list.

H. N. C. FLORENCE.—British Investment 5 per cent. Preferred is a reliable investment. Other sound securities are Government Stock and Other Securities Investment Preference, Industrial and General 4½ per cent. Preference, and Mercantile and General 5 per cent. Preference. Leave alternative orders with your brokers. No need to study the articles of association.

Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

POWERFUL FINANCIAL POSITION.

WORLD NEED OF FERTILIZERS.

IMPORTANCE OF EMPIRE TRADE.

CURRENT YEAR'S FAVOURABLE PROSPECTS.

LORD MELCHETT'S SPEECH.

The third ordinary general meeting of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., was held on Tuesday at the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Melchett, P.C., D.L., D.Sc., F.R.S. (the chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, in the course of his speech said: The gross profit for 1929 amounts to £6,502,341, which is an increase of £504,960 over 1928 and of £1,168,417 over 1927. Your directors now recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent., actual, making 8 per cent. for the year on the Ordinary shares, and a dividend of 2 per cent. on the Deferred shares.

The balance-sheet reveals a position of strength and solidity of which any company in any country might well be proud. Only in existence for three years during a time of exceptional industrial and trade difficulty, we have shown continuous growth of profits—profits which I may say are the result of the manufacture and sale of our products, the legitimate business on which we are embarked, profits which have been obtained in a time of gradually diminishing world prices and relatively non-elastic and slow-moving markets both at home and abroad.

DIVIDENDS AND RESERVE FUNDS.

To have achieved in three years a reserve and obsolescence fund of £16,725,000 is a feat of which we can be proud.

We all realise the right of those participating in industrial ventures to obtain during their lifetime as good a return on their capital as the industry can afford.

But I hope you will agree with me that you do not wish us to be precipitate in our action to adopt a dividend rate, the maintenance of which we cannot really foresee not merely for one year, but for some time ahead.

EFFECTS OF GOVERNMENT ACTION.

It is quite impossible in industry to-day to divorce entirely the effect of economic actions undertaken by Governments from the conduct of business affairs.

Neither technology and efficiency nor commercial ability and sagacity can counteract the disastrous economic results which may, and do, arise from unwise actions of Governments.

I have no hesitation in saying that if you wish to restore the agricultural and industrial condition of this country to a real state of prosperity, one of the first necessities must be reduction of the burden of direct taxation. When out of every pound you put by in your reserve fund from your profits year by year for the building up of your business, 4s. 6d. is taken by the State—often for by no means so useful a purpose—how can anyone say that taxation does not impair the strength of industry?

There never was a period in the world's business history in which it was more necessary to enable large decisions to be taken rapidly. Time most frequently is of the utmost importance. "Yes" or "No" must be given at once.

And on these occasions the groups of far-sighted and powerful men who are prepared to risk a very considerable part of their fortunes and who will be inclined to ask shareholders to do likewise, are an essential necessity to our modern economic life.

That you can destroy with impunity the existence of such people or substitute any other form of machinery to fulfil their rôle, is one of the most dangerous heresies and fallacies of a certain class of economic thought.

THE DYES POSITION.

Our dye industry becomes of special interest, as the Dyestuffs Act, which was passed in December, 1920, and under which the British Dyestuffs Corporation was originally founded, expires in January, 1931, unless by the intervention of Parliament new legislation is passed.

It is not surprising that the first years of this company were years of difficulty and disappointment. In fact, it can be more accurately described as a national work rather than a remunerative commercial industrial enterprise.

As you know, we have only had three years in which to tackle all the various problems connected with this enterprise. I am glad to think that during that period we have made an altogether surprising amount of progress, more especially in the last two years. The range of dyes required for the various purposes of modern industry is enormous. There are over 10,000 separate dyestuffs known, and while a great many are redundant, this figure serves to show the complexity of the industry.

We are to-day manufacturing and even exporting dyes of a quality equal to those made by any other firm in the world, and no customer of ours has any longer any reason to complain, as undoubtedly was the case in the earlier days, regarding quality.

We have reduced prices to figures which enable the English consumer to obtain his product at world prices.

In our view, the results obtained so far entirely justify the passing of the Act. The British Dye Industry to-day produces by weight 93 per cent. and by money value 72 per cent. of the dyestuffs consumed in this country.

Before the war the industry was practically negligible, but there are now several millions of pounds of capital invested in the industry, which employs many thousands of people directly and indirectly.

We think the period has been too short to enable us to catch up the long start our competitors have had, but we feel certain that within a given time we shall arrive at any rate at an equality, if we do not surpass them.

THE NITROGEN POSITION.

We have almost reached the completion of our expenditure on our fertilizer and ancillary plant at Billingham. It is, of course, public knowledge that the whole of this plant is not in full operation.

We have never expected that all the fertilizer plant we were erecting would be required immediately on completion of the plant. Owing to the rapidity of construction, the date of our original programme has been considerably anticipated, and in view of extensive technical improvements the capacities of the various fertilizer plants are all considerably higher than the original estimates, and the amount of surplus of each plant at the moment is larger than it would otherwise have been.

In order to maintain our relative position and importance as manufacturers, we shall always in the future, as we have throughout our history in the past, have to be prepared to have a certain amount of reserve plant in existence. We can never afford not to be able to deliver when the market calls for our products. Neither is it possible with the most careful economic and statistical study to foretell with accuracy more than the trend over periods of the world consumption.

During the past seven years world nitrogen consumption has more than doubled. We can, however, from past experience, state with certainty that there is still a great world need for the increased use of fertilizers. There have been sudden and large increases in the demand for nitrogen in recent years, and I fully expect that history will repeat itself in this respect.

DIRECTOR'S SOUTH AFRICAN VISIT.

One of the main objects of my recent visit to South Africa was to obtain a personal acquaintance with the working of African Explosives and Industries, Ltd., a very important associated company of ours in which we have a 50 per cent. interest in conjunction with the De Beers Company, and was very pleased with the present position and future prospects of the company.

As you will know, I personally am absolutely convinced of the importance of the development of Imperial economic unity not merely to relieve the industrial depression of this country, but also to assist the agricultural and general development of the Empire as a whole.

IMPORTANCE OF EMPIRE TRADE.

My visit to South Africa has only tended to confirm my previous view. There, and throughout the Empire, you see the enormously wide field that lies open to trade agreements between the British producer and the British manufacturer. We have given a great example of the advantages of industrial mergers. I can assure you that I am absolutely convinced that even much greater and more far-reaching advantages to the British people could be derived by co-operation on the lines of an Imperial merger.

One of the schemes which were discussed in South Africa was the introduction into that country of our processes for the manufacture of synthetic ammonia and its oxidation into nitric acid for the cheapening of the manufacture of explosives. Owing to our interests and connections with this great industry in South Africa we are able at the same time to exploit on remunerative terms to your company the result of the years of research and experiment we have carried out at your Billingham factory, and at the same time assist in the development of an important secondary industry in the Dominions which will render South Africa, which up to now has had to import Chilean nitrate of soda for the manufacture of nitric acid, a self-contained unit as far as this operation is concerned.

In general, I would say that I feel confident that this company, which is in an extraordinarily strong position, will continue to extend very largely its operations in many directions and become a still larger contributor to the profits of I.C.I. as compared with what it has been during the last few years.

OIL FROM COAL.

We have made great progress in the important field of the conversion of coal into petrol and fuel oil, by hydrogenation. A semi-technical plant is in operation, and is to-day producing first-class petrol from British coal. We are doing intensive work on the subject, studying it particularly in this country and in other parts of the Empire, and we have every reason to hope that, under favourable conditions, we shall be able to produce high-class petroleum products on a commercial basis.

We have recently had discussions with representatives of an important group of oil companies and the Standard I.G. Company of America, with a view to arranging for mutual co-operation and the pooling of knowledge and for exploitation of the process on lines which will encourage mutual progress. I am happy to say that within the last day or two we have practically reached agreement on the points involved, and we have no doubt that this agreement will be of material benefit to us and facilitate early practical progress not only in this country, but in the Empire as a whole. I need hardly point out the importance of these developments, both to national and Imperial defence and the future development of the coal industry in this country. They would carry with them directly and indirectly a large amount of new employment of workers in this country.

CONCLUSION.

On looking at the situation as a whole, I can only repeat that we have every reason to be satisfied with the position the company has reached in such a short space of time, and has maintained during the years of exceptional industrial and financial difficulties.

The balance-sheet discloses a powerful financial position. As far as we can judge, our capital requirements for the present year, and probably for longer, are covered by the last issue which we have made.

While it is early in the year to endeavour to anticipate the final results, and whereas it is always an unthankful task to assume the rôle of a prophet, especially in times such as these, still, giving you the best views on the position which I can make at the present time, I see no reason to anticipate that the present year should not give us results as favourable as, it not somewhat better than, those of the year whose accounts we are presenting to-day.

Surrounded as I am by colleagues of exceptional and established ability, by a staff of the highest grade of efficiency, by a band of workers unequalled in the world, I look forward with no uncertainty or hesitation to the growing expansion, the increasing prosperity of, at any rate, one great British industry of which I have the honour to be the chief.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Sir Harry McGowan said: On former occasions it has been my custom to supplement our chairman's speech, but his remarks to-day, coupled with the report issued a few days ago, have been so comprehensive and informative that it is unnecessary for me to add to them.

In a word, I would like to say that I subscribe to all he has said, but I would stress one point: that is, that your great concern is equipped in every way, technically and commercially, to take care of whatever business is offering in our many commodities throughout the world's markets, but, naturally, when those industries on which we depend for a demand for our products are depressed we must necessarily suffer. Constant care is being continually exercised in the direction of reducing costs of manufacture and distribution, and I hope you

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT 5% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1949.

Interest payable Half-yearly at the Bank of England on the 15th June and 15th December.

ISSUE OF £5,500,000.

Principal repayable at par on the 15th December, 1949.

Authorised to be raised under the Acts passed by the New Zealand Parliament, intituled The New Zealand Loans Act, 1908; Finance Act, 1928 (Section 3, Public Works); Finance Act, 1929 (Section 2, Public Works); Railways Improvement Authorisation Act, 1914, and Finance Act, 1927, No. 2 (Section 3); and Finance Act, 1920 (Section 15 Electric Power Works).

First Dividend, being a full Half-year's Interest, payable on the 15th December, 1930.

PRICE OF ISSUE £99 PER CENT.

Payable as follows:

On Application - - - -	**£ 5 per Cent.**
On Monday, the 26th May, 1930 -	**£44 „ „**
On Monday, the 23rd June, 1930 -	**£25 „ „**
On Monday, the 21st July, 1930 -	**£25 „ „**
	£99 per Cent.

The Government of New Zealand have undertaken to observe forthwith the conditions prescribed under the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, as notified in the "London Gazette" of the 27th September, 1901, in order that Trustees may invest in this Stock under the powers of the Trustee Act, 1925, unless expressly forbidden in the instrument creating the Trust.

New Zealand Government Debentures and Inscribed Stock issued and payable in London and the interest thereon so payable, the property of persons not domiciled in New Zealand, are not, and will not be, subject to any taxes, duties, or levies by the Dominion.

The GOVERNOR and COMPANY of the BANK OF ENGLAND give notice that, on behalf of the Agents appointed for raising and managing Loans under the above Acts, they are authorised to receive applications for £5,500,000 New Zealand Government £5 per Cent. Inscribed Stock, 1949.

The Stock will be paid off at par at the Bank of England on the 15th December, 1949.

The proceeds of this issue will be allocated entirely to productive purposes, namely, to the construction of and additions to Railways, the development of Hydro-Electric Power Works, Telephone and Telegraph Extensions, and other Public Works. Considerable amounts will be spent in Great Britain in the purchase of material required for these purposes.

The transactions of the New Zealand Ordinary Revenue Account for the financial year ended 31st March, 1930, resulted in a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure amounting to approximately £150,000. These Revenue surpluses since 1914 now total about £30,000,000 which, apart from provision for a £2,000,000 Reserve Fund in London, has been applied almost entirely to debt reduction or transferred to capital expenditure on development works.

The gross Public Debt of the Dominion on the 31st March, 1930, was approximately £267,380,000, as against £264,190,000 on the 31st March, 1929. This shows a net increase for the year 1929-1930 of £3,190,000. New loan money received during the year 1929-1930 totalled £5,700,000, in addition to which £5,380,000, being part of the £7,000,000 loan raised in London in January, 1929, and included in the Debt outstanding on the 31st March, 1929, was carried forward to the year 1929-1930. This increase in capital has been applied to Public Works (principally Railways, Electric Power, Telephone and Telegraph Extensions and other productive works), and to State Advances to Settlers.

Against the Public Debt of New Zealand must be set tangible assets valued on a careful basis on the 31st March, 1930, at £274,566,265. Of these assets £234,457,764 are directly interest bearing and productive, *e.g.*, Railways, Telephones and Telegraphs, Electric Development, Advances to Settlers and Workers, Crown Lands, Sinking Funds, etc., and the remaining £40,208,502 are indirectly productive, such as Roads, Public Buildings, etc.

Redemptions of Debt amounting to approximately £2,510,000 were carried out during the year ended March 31, 1930, of which £1,564,000 was provided from the year's Revenue, £239,000 from Reparation Receipts, and the balance from other accounts. These redemptions include £1,068,000 on account of the War Debt, which has been reduced from £81,843,543 in 1921 to approximately £69,783,000 on March 31, 1930. This shows a total reduction in the War Debt of over £12,000,000 since 1921. Approximately £23,920,000 of the present outstanding War Debt is funded with the Imperial Government on a 6 per cent. annuity basis, which provides for its extinction in about another 29 years, with a proviso that the Debt may be redeemed at any time by the New Zealand Government. All Reparation moneys received from Germany are being applied in the reduction of War Debt.

The Repayment of the Public Debt Act passed by the New Zealand Parliament in 1925 substituted for the long term Sinking Fund system a method whereby the Dominion's debt reduction resources are now made available to purchase New Zealand Government securities on the open market for cancellation or to pay them off at maturity, thereby ensuring an actual reduction in the Public Debt annually. For this purpose there will be issued annually out of the Consolidated Fund a sum equal to ½ per cent. of the Debt affected, and to this will be added a sum equal to interest at 3½ per cent. per annum on the Debt paid off under this scheme. By this means a portion of the savings in interest on the Debt paid off will be applied to further repayments of Debt, so that the Debt reduction resources will be increasing year by year. It is estimated that the present Debt will be liquidated in about 60 years, while all future Loans will be liquidated within a similar period from the date of their incention. (At the present time the outstanding and redeemed Debt to which this scheme applies totals about £201,360,000.) The Sinking Funds which accrued under previous legislation have been capitalised, and will be held intact. The portion of the Debt which is funded with the Imperial Government, referred to above, as well as certain other Loans which have their own separate Sinking Funds, such as State Advances, have been excluded from this Scheme. Of the total redemptions amounting to £2,510,000 made during the year ended March 31, 1930, £1,158,000 was provided under this Debt Redemption Scheme, of which £872,000 was allocated to redemption of debt in London.

During the year 1929-1930 approximately £5,730,000 of the cash proceeds of loans raised in the Dominion were utilised by the New Zealand Government in the redemption of £4 per Cent. Consolidated Stock which matured in London on November 1, 1929.

On the 31st March, 1929, aporoximately 42 per cent. of the total New Zealand Public Debt was domiciled in the Dominion, as against only 17 per cent. in 1914.

By Act 40 and 41 Vict. ch. 59, the Revenues of the Dominion of New Zealand alone will be liable in respect of this Stock and the dividends thereon and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury will not be directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the Stock or of the dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto.

The Books of the Stock will be kept at the Bank of England, where all assignments and transfers will be made. The Stock will be convertible in due course into Stock Certificates to Bearer of the denominations of £100, £500 and £1,000, with coupons attached, and such Stock Certificates will be exchangeable for Stock, on payment of the usual fees. Transfers and Stock Certificates will be free of Stamp Duty.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 15th June and 15th December. Dividend Warrants being transmitted by post. The first interest payment, for a full half-year's interest, will be made on the 15th December, 1930.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per Cent., will be received at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard Street, E.C.3. In case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment of the first instalment. Should there be a surplus after making that payment, such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Applications may be for the whole or any part of the present issue of Stock in multiples of £100. No allotment will be made of a less amount than £100 Stock.

Instalments may be paid in full after allotment under discount at the rate of £2 per cent. per annum. In the case of full payments made before the 26th May, 1930, discount will only be allowed from the latter date. In case of default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date, the deposit and any instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture, and the relative Allotment to cancellation.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued in exchange for Allotment Letters. These Certificates, if fully-paid, may be inscribed (*i.e.*, converted into Stock); or they may be retained to be exchanged, free of cost, for Stock Certificates to Bearer as soon as the latter can be prepared, provided such exchange is effected not later than the 17th November, 1930.

A commission of 5s. per £100 Stock will be paid to Bankers and Stockbrokers on Allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

Prospectuses and Application Forms may be obtained at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard Street, E.C.3, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Street, Lawford and Co., 13, Cooers Street, London, E.C.4; at the Bank of New Zealand (the Bankers to the Government of New Zealand), 1, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4; of Messrs. J. and A. Scrimgeour, 3, Lothbury, E.C.2; at any Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom; or at the Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, 415, Strand, W.C.2.

The List of Applications will be opened on Monday, the 5th May, and closed on, or before, Tuesday, the 6th May, 1930.

Bank of England, London.
3rd May, 1930.

This Form of Application may be used.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT £5 PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1949.

ISSUE OF £5,500,000 AT £99 PER CENT.

To the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, E.C.2.

I/we request you to allot to me/us in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 3rd May, 1930,

£..... say,

..... pounds

of the above-named Stock, and I/we hereby engage to pay the Instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the said Prospectus.

The sum of £..... being the amount of the required deposit (namely, £5 for every £100 of Stock applied for), is enclosed.

Signature .....

Name in full .....
(State Title, if any, or whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.)
(BLOCK LETTERS.)

Address .....

.....

Date, ... 1930.

N.B.—Applications must be for £100, or for multiples of £100. Cheques should be made payable to "Bearer" and crossed thus:—

Bank of England,
a/c New Zealand Loan.

WALL STREET DEPRESSED.

ANOTHER BOUT OF SELLING.

RECORD NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

In heaviest trading, which followed a weak opening and was featured by large transactions, prices suffered severe losses as weakened marginal accounts and pool holdings were thrown on the market, and a large volume of frightened liquidation followed. Moreover, "ticker" delay caused extreme nervousness and swelled the volume of selling. Losses generally approximated those of yesterday with the total sales reaching a record for a two-hour session.

The selling movement, which was a continuation of yesterday's decline, was scarcely attributable to anything in the day's business news, although week-end reviews did not provide much encouragement.

There was a short-lived rallying tendency about mid-session which, however, was followed by a renewed rush of liquidation which wiped out the partial recoveries and carried the list generally lower. The closing was unsettled, the "ticker" being one hour and fifty-six minutes late.

Scenes of wild confusion reigned on the floor of the Exchange at the close of the day, as holders fearful of another crash rushed in to sell. The general anxiety was increased by the mystery that surrounds the present decline, which started about a week ago but became really serious yesterday afternoon.

The losses in stocks to-day were general, some of the worst sufferers being American Foreign Power, American Telephone and Telegraph, General Electric and U.S. Steel, which fell from 5 to 6 points. Radio Corporation fell 9½ points, and Westinghouse Electric nearly 14 points.

There was no organised support of the market, though here and there individual bankers and pool managers endeavoured to support the stocks in which they were interested.

Government Bonds dull. Railroad Bonds barely steady. The day's sales totalled 4,863,000 shares.

Money on Call nominal. Sterling Exchange quiet. Silver ½c. up at 42½.—*Reuter.*

COTTON ERRATIC.

DECLINE ON MODERATE LIQUIDATION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Outside events continued to be the main factor in shaping the day's cotton prices, and weakness in both Grain and Stock Markets carried quotations off 10 to 15 points under moderate liquidation.

The tightness of July tended to anchor the whole market, and old crop months maintained their premium over new at around the recent high differences.

While the quantity of cotton now being certified for May delivery is even larger than had been expected, the fact that the Co-operative Associations hold a quantity of July makes the whole outlook uncertain, with no sign of July liquidation.

The abnormal premium on old crop deliveries restricts selling operations in the next crop, though only a small acreage reduction is now being reported from most southern sources. Exports in the past week were only half those of last year, with a total for the season of almost 1,100,000 bales behind last year.

During the last four months of last season mills used an average of 604,000 bales monthly, and a very unfavourable comparison is looked for this year.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened steady and 2 points down to 1 up. Trading ruled fairly active, but values declined under liquidation and Wall Street selling. Advices of rains in Texas and the Central Belt, together with Southern selling of new crop options, were further depressing features, and the market closed barely steady with old contracts 19 to 20 points lower, and new deliveries 20 to 15 down Spot quiet at 20 points loss.

Highest and lowest prices in the last thirty seconds of trading at New York:—May, 16.20-16.19; June, 16.25-16.25; July, 16.37-16.31; August, 15.45-15.45; September, 15.00-15.00; October, 14.68-14.68; November, 14.66-14.66; December, 14.80-14.76; January, 14.87-14.86.

New Contracts:—October, 14.42-14.41; November, 14.42-14.42; December, 14.50-14.50; January, 14.61-14.59; February, 14.66-14.66; March, 14.75-14.73. Spot Middling upland at New York, 16.40.

Highest and lowest prices in the last minute of trading at New Orleans:—May, 15.86-15.86; July, 15.98-15.98; spot, middling, 15.73.—*Reuter.*

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

American futures opened one point higher to one point lower on scattered and Indian selling, which was absorbed by trade calling. Values improved under the influence of week-end covering by shorts, and the close was quiet steady at 5 points advance to unchanged

Closing Futures.—American: May, 8.11; June, 8.07; July, 8.06; August, 7.97; Sept., 7.91; Oct., 7.86; Nov., 7.85, Dec., 7.86; Jan., 7.87; Feb., 7.89; March, 7.91; April, 7.93; May, 7.95; Egyptian; May 13 17; July, 12.06; Nov., 12.70; Dec., 12.71; Jan. 12.79; March, 12.92. Upper: May, 9.86; July, 9.87; Nov., 9.48; Dec., 9.61; Jan., 9.61; March 9.74.

Spot.—American dull and quotations reduced 5 points. Brazilian quiet, values 5 points lower. Egyptians quiet at a decline of 5 points. East Indian quiet, quotations 5 points lower.

Spot quotations: American Middling, 8.60; Brazilian, Pernam Maceio, etc., fair, 7.85; Egyptian, Sakellaridis f.g.f., 14.20; East Indian, M.G. Broach, good, f.g. 5.95, fine 6.20; Tinnevelly, f.g.f. 7.25, good 7.55; M.G. Oomra, good 4.95, f.g. 5.25, fine 5.55; M.G. Bengal, good 4.40, f.g. 4.65, fine 4.90.—*Reuter.*

PRICES BREAK ON THE CURB.

LEADING ISSUES MARKED DOWN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

In a stormy session on the Curb market leading issues declined 2 to 10 points on the year's largest Saturday turnover. Several large blocks of shares were sold at concessions at the opening, the list offering little resistance, especially the utility section.

There was some short covering later, which was of slight consequence, and prices broke through the day's low levels before the closing.

Eng. Equiv	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
140⅓	American Gas and Electric	137	141¼
282⅓	American Light and Traction	275	305
39½	Associated Gas and Electric A.	38	38⅝
46⅝	Brazilian Traction Light & Power	45	46
50⅞	Canadian Pacific (New) †	49	49¼
23½	Celanese Corp. of Amer. Com.	23	23
31⅛	Cities Service	30¼	38
6⅛	Creole Oil	57⅛	65⅛
98¼	Electric Bond and Share	95½	105⅛
24⅛	Electric Shareholding Common	24¼	26
46⅝	Ford (Canada) New Voting 'B'	45	45
149⅛	Gulf Oil of Penna	145	152
97¾	Humble Oil	95	102½
25⅛	Imperial Oil of Canada (New Stock)	24¾	26
20½	International Petroleum	20¼	21½
31⅝	Middle West Utilities (New)	30⅜	34⅛
112⅜	Newmont Mining	109½	110
20⅛	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	19⅛	21¼
13⅛	Penn Road Corporation	12⅜	12¾
24⅜	Petroleum Corporation of America	23½	26
24⅛	Silica Gel. Corporation	23½	24
52⅜	Standard Oil of Indiana	51¼	54⅛
35⅛	Swift International	32⅜	33
93⅝	Vacuum Oil	91	92.50
	FOREIGN SECURITIES.		
6⅛	Associated Electrical Industries	57⅝	63⅜
3⅝	British Celanese Ord.*	3½	3⅝
3⅛	Burma Corporation	3	3
4⅛	Bwana M'Kubwa	4	4
1⅛	Cables and Wireless "B" *c*	1⅛	1⅛
3⅛	Fairey Aviation	3	3⅛
183⅜	Ford (of England) £1 shares (ty.p.)	177⅜	183⅜
11⅛	General Elect. Ord.*	10⅞	11⅛
24⅜	Gramophone Ord.*	23⅛	23
46⅛	Hydro-Electric	45⅝	47
6⅛	Imp. Chemical Indust. Ord.*	6	6
24⅛	Imp. Tobacco Gt. Britain Ord.*	23⅞	23⅞
7⅛	Johnson and Phillips Ord.*	7	7
5⅛	London Tin Corporation	5	5
6⅜	Malacca Rubber	6	6
5⅛	Marconi Canada *b*	5⅜	6¼
9¼	Marconi Marine Ord.*	9	9
210⅞	Rio Tinto Ord.	205	205
25⅜	Roan Antelope *a*	25	25⅛
8¼	Rubber Trust	8	8
1⅛	Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & B'r.*	1⅝	1½
9	Triplex Glass Ord.*	8¾	6
22⅝	United Molasses	22	24⅛

* American Deposit Receipt. † When issued. *a* Receipt represents four English shares. *b* Warrants for Shares Sold. *c* £1 units.

AMERICAN PRODUCE.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat opened barely steady and ⅛c. to ⅜c. lower, and was further depressed by advices of favourable weather in the winter wheat States, selling by eastern houses, and large deliveries at Minneapolis. The market closed easy and 1⅛c. to 2⅛c. down. No. 2 Hard Winter Spot, 100½; No. 3 Hard Winter Spot, 100¼. Closing Options.—May, 100⅜ to 100⅝; July, 102⅛ to 102⅜; September, 105¼ to 105; December, 110¼ to 110.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat Spots.—Easy at ⅜c. to 2c. loss. No. 2 Northern Manitoba spot, 114⅝; No. 2 Hard Winter spot, 105½; No. 2 Red Winter spot, 119½.

Flour.—Steady. Spring Clears 100 per cent., 5.35 to 5.60.

Petroleum.—Steady. Standard White in cases, 16.65; in barrels, 13.25; Philadelphia, 13.25; Mid-Continent crude, 33 to 33.9 Baume, 1.18½; Pennsylvania crude, 2.20 to 2.55.

Coffee opened steady, unchanged to a point lower. Early Rio contracts eased under liquidation and European selling, while Santos grades were steadier on covering and Brazilian buying. Subsequently all rose, owing to trade buying, the market finishing quiet with Rio options 18 to 4 points up and Santos contracts 6 to 18 points higher. Spot steady and unchanged. Rio No. 7, 9⅜; Santos No. 4, 14½; Futures basis Rio No. 7, May, 8.68; July, 8.45; September, 8.25; December 8.05; January, 8.01; March, 7.88; May (1931), 7.78. Estimated day's sales Rio futures, 6,000 bags.

Futures basis Santos No. 4: May, 12.96; July, 12.48; September, 12.23; December, 11.95; January, 11.90; March, 11.65. Estimated sales Santos futures, 2,000 bags.

The cocoa market has been closed to-day.

SUGAR.—The announcement that the House had agreed on a 2 cents duty on Cuban sugar caused covering by the trade and some new outside buying. The market closed firm, with futures 1 point down to 5 points up.

Spot steady and unchanged. 96 Test Centrifugal Cuban Local Spot price, 3.30. Approximate day's sales, 36,000 tons. May, 1.52; July, 1.53; September, 1.61; October, 1.65; December, 1.70; January, 1.71; March, 1.76; May (1931), 1.82. No 2 Contract duty free: July, 3.47; September, 3.57; December, 3.66; sales, nil.

WINNIPEG WHEAT.

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat opened steady, but ⅛c. to ¼c. lower. The market was depressed early by reports of larger and cheaper Canadian offerings abroad, together with advices of fine weather for seeding in the north-west, and reports of an increased acreage in many areas of Russia. A rally which followed was influenced by rumours of export buying, and the closing strength of the Argentine market, but the improvement was offset by large contract deliveries. The close was easy with prices showing losses of ⅜c. to 1c. Closing options: May, 104⅞; July, 107⅜; October, 110¼.—*Reuter*

NEW YORK METALS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The following quotations are supplied by Messrs. C. S. Trench and Co.:—

Copper.—Steady. Lake, spot, delivered consuming points in Middle West, 14.00 asked; Electrolytic, spot, delivered Connecticut Valley, 14.00 asked; Electrolytic, f.a.s., New York prompt delivery, 13.50 asked; Electrolytic, f.a.s., New York 30-90 days, 13.50 asked; Casting, f.o.b., New York Refinery, 13.00 asked.

Straits Tin.—Steady. Spot and June both 20 points up. Spot and nearby New York, 33.50; Future Option, June, 33.65.

Copper.—The U.S. Copper Export Association quote copper c.i.f. Hamburg, 14.30.—*Reuter.*

TO-DAY'S ISSUES.

NEW ZEALAND FIVE PER CENTS.

Applications are invited for an offer of £5,500,000 Five per Cent. Inscribed Stock 1949 of the New Zealand Government, at the price of 99 per cent.

Interest is payable June and December, and a full half year's payment will be made on December 15 next. The stock will be redeemed at par on December 15, 1949.

Proceeds of the issue will be used entirely for public works, including additions to the railways, development of hydro-electric power, and telephone and telegraphs, etc., and considerable sums will be spent in great Britain in the purchase of the necessary materials.

No allotment will be made of a less amount than £100. Five per cent. is payable on application, the balance being spread over until July 21, when the final call of £25 is due.

UNILEVER ORDINARY.

The lists will open on Wednesday in connection with an issue of 2,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 by Unilever, the big margarine, produce, etc., concern, with which is affiliated Lever Bros.

The shares will be offered at £3 each, and will bring the issued capital to £13,350,000.

The Ordinary are entitled after payment of the 7 per cent. dividend on the Preferred to an initial dividend up to 10 per cent. per annum, after which the Deferred receive 6 per cent., the balance of profits then going to the Ordinary.

ASSOCIATED AUTOMATIC.

DEFICIT OF OVER £1,500,000 ON FIRST PERIOD.

Covering the period November 13, 1928, to March 31, 1930, the first accounts of the Associated Automatic Machine Corporation show a deficit of £931,868, after deducting a share premium account of £632,183. This is carried forward as a suspense account.

The total loss of £1,564,051 was made up as follows:—

(1) Realisation of approximately £450,000 gilt-edged securities belonging to subsidiary companies, and the reinvestment of the greater part of the proceeds in investments of the Hatry Group, which are now of little value.

(2) Raising of loans in the name of the company and British Automatic Company, none of the proceeds of which came into the coffers of either company, the money being paid to the Dundee Trust and Austin Friars trust.

(3) Purchase of shares in subsidiary companies and other assets at excessive prices.

No dividends have been received from the subsidiary companies. Aggregate profits earned by them for the nine months to September 30, 1929, totalled £45,019 after the depreciation and taxation.

Investments in subsidiary companies appear at £490,276, being the written-down value. It is stated that future working results will enable the directors to judge whether this figure is an under or over valuation.

There is £2,890 due by subsidiaries, and the holding of shares in Photomaton Parent is entered at £5,313. Cash stands at £266, and debtors at £2,047.

The issued capital is £1,425,000, and creditors total £7,661.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORPORATION.

SMALL CONTRACTION IN THE REVENUE.

Revenue of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa receded slightly in the year 1929, the balance, after providing amounts written off, being £770,826, compared with £815,624 for 1928. Expenses absorbed £45,637 (against £41,389), and properties examined £4,221 (against £2,891), leaving a net profit of £720,967 compared with £771,344.

Taxation absorbed £35,342, compared with £32,488, the Ordinary dividend, maintained at 12½ per cent., again took £464,807, while the Preferred dividend of 3 per cent. required £60,000.

In July 281,547 additional £1 shares were offered at 40s. per share, and later the issued total of £4,000,000 was divided into £2,000,000 six per cent. Cumulative Preferred stock and 4,000,000 Ordinary shares of 10s. each.

The directors have transferred to the appropriation account share premiums of £256,815, together with the dividend equalisation reserve of £250,000 provided in 1926 and the £70,000 reserved for taxation last year.

Directors' special remuneration takes £22,490, and there is reserved for taxation, 1930, £65,000. It is proposed to place £450,000 to the fund for stabilisation of diamond interests, making that £750,000, and to create a Preferred dividend reserve with £240,000, leaving a carry forward of £509,248, compared with £549,106 brought in.

ASSOCIATED LEAD.

IMPROVED PROFITS FROM TRADING.

Trading profits of Associated Lead Manufacturers rose in 1929 from £116,984 to £146,569. Interest (net) absorbed £27,506 as against £15,513, leaving a balance of £119,063, compared with £101,671.

Goodwill and processes are written down by £8,000 (against £5,561), stamp duty on increase of capital takes £4,000 (against £10,610 off preliminary expenses), and base stocks are written down by £20,000 (against £12,000).

The Preference dividend absorbs £47,825, and the Ordinary dividend, again restricted to 2½ per cent., requires £29,489, leaving a carry forward of £6,007, against £23,348 brought in.

REPORTS AND NOTICES.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SECURITIES. — Common Stock Dividend No. 5 of 50 cents per share payable June 14 to holders of record May 8.

GALLAHER.—Permission has been granted by the Stock Exchange for dealings in the Ordinary shares of this tobacco firm of London and Belfast, and dealings will commence shortly.

ATLAS STONE CO.—A new factory has been opened in Cambridgeshire for the manufacture of cement asbestos flat and corrugated sheeting, slates and tiles, etc., by the Atlas Stone Co., Ltd., of General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2, who have been in the concrete paving slab industry for thirty years.

LEBONG TEA.—Crop for 1929 was a record one at 812,505 lb., against 752,305 lb. Profit was £25,685 (against £24,552), plus £5,631 brought in, and profit on sale of War Loan, £548. Balance of income-tax takes £1,165. Final dividend of 20 per cent. (less tax), again makes 30 per cent. Insurance reserve receives £4,000. Directors' additional fees take £1,313. Forward, £5,689.

ABBOTS INVESTMENT TRUST.—Revenue for year ended April 15 was £22,980, plus £3,648 brought in. Dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, forward, £6,940. Investments have been valued at market prices ruling on April 15, 1930 and the result shows a depreciation of 8 per cent. on figure at which they and advances stand in balance-sheet. Investments appear at £640,025, market value being £586,855. Advances stand at £19,835.

NITRATE RAILWAYS.—The gross receipts for 1929 totalled £828,210 (against £879,169), and net receipts £271,381 (against £235,280). Percentage of working expenses to gross receipts was 67.23, against 73.23 in 1928. With £82,385 brought forward, interest and exchange, etc., total available is £397,536. Income-tax, etc., takes £21,543, and expenditure on new sidings and buildings £13,918. Reserves receives £50,000, and £50,000 is placed to amortisation account. A final dividend of 4 per cent. again makes 6 per cent. on Ordinary and Preferred Converted Ordinary. Forward, £88,194.

RUBBER QUIET.

Business in the Mincing Lane market for rubber was slack yesterday, and prices for spot and May finished unchanged at 7d. per lb. The forward positions eased 1-16d., June closing at 7 1-16d., July-September 7 3-16d., October-December 7 7-16d., and January-March at 7 11-16d.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Rubber.—Dull and easier. First Latex Crepe Spot, 14¾ buyers. Smoked Ribbed Sheets Spot, 14 buyers, 14¼ sellers; June, 14¼ buyers; July-August-September, 14⅜ buyers, 15 sellers.—*Reuter.*

"SUNDAY TIMES" NEW YORK CLOSING PRICES.

RAILROADS.

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
224¼	Atchison	218	216½	131⅜	Illinois Central	127½	128	81¼	Northern Pacific	79	78
166⅓	Atlantic C. L.	162¼	163¼	28⅓	Int. R. C. Am.	28*g*	27¼	77⅓	Pennsylvania	75½	76¾
113⅓	Baltimore & O.	111⅞	112	73⅓	Kans. City S.	71	73	114⅔	Reading	111	111
203⅔	Canadian Pac.	197½	198	137⅔	Louisvl. & Nash.	133½	130	114⅔	S. Louis S. Fran.	111	110
213⅔	Ches. & Ohio	207½	210	1⅛	Mex. Nat. 1st Pf.	1¼*c*	1¼*c*	59⅛	St. Louis S.W.	58	60
138⅜	Chic. G. West.	13¼	13½	1	Do. 2nd Pref.	1*d*	1*d*	10	Sea. Air Line	9⅜	10
437⅜	Do. Prfd.	428⅜	433⅜	53⅞	Missri. K. & Tex.	52⅜	54	122⅛	Southern Pacific	119⅜	118½
181⅜	Chic. Mil. St. P.	18	20¼	107¾	Do. Pref.	104⅜	105	108	Southern Rly.	105	103½
32⅛	Do. Pref.	32	31¼	78⅓	Missouri Pacific	76½	77	227⅜	Union Pacific	221	220
112⅜	Chic. Rock Is.	109½	110	130⅛	Do. Pref.	126½	124	49⅜	Wabash New	48	50
48⅛	Erie	45½	47	172⅛	N.Y. Central	168	168⅜	88⅛	Do. Pref. A	86	86
62⅜	Do. 1st. Pf.	60⅝	60½	111⅜	New Haven	108	107¼				
90⅛	Gt. Nthn. Pf.	89	88	239⅛	Norfolk & West.	232½	232½	19⅛	Silver	42¼	42⅛

a Bid, 31½ asked. *b* Bid, 11¼ asked. *c* Bid, 31½ asked. *d* Bid, 11¼ asked.
‡ New stock "when issued." Closing Curb bid 49.

INDUSTRIALS.

135⅓	Air Reduction	132⅛	138½	30⅞	Dunhill Intntl.	30	31⅞	19⅛	Nevada Cns. C.	19	19⅝
24½	Alleghany Corp.	24	25⅛	230⅛	Eastman Kodak	224	230¼	69⅛	Otis Elevator	67⅝	70
309⅝	Allied C. and Dye	301	304½	71½	Elec. Stor. Bat.	69½	71¾	17	Packard Motors	16½	17¼
58⅜	Allis-Chalmers	56½	60⅜	50⅞	Fox Film "A"	49	51⅝	61¾	Paramount Publix	60	68
138⅞	Am. Can.	135	136½	55⅝	Gen. Asphalt	53¾	56	46⅜	Penick & Ford	44⅞	45⅞
70⅜	Am. Loco.	68¼	68⅛	76⅞	Gen. Electric	74⅜	80¼	78⅞	Pullman Co.	76¼	76½
33⅜	Am. Radiator & Stand. San. Co.	32⅝	33	58⅛	Gen. Foods Cor.	56½	57½	34⅞	Remington Tpe.	33½	36
				45⅝	Gen. Motors	44⅜	45¾	56⅞	Republic I. & S.	55	61
73⅛	Am. Rolling Mills	71	73½	81⅛	Gen. Refractors	79½	81	51⅛	Reynold Tob. B.	50	51⅛
69⅛	Am. Smelt. & R.	67½	68⅛	86⅛	Gillette Razor	84¼	84⅛	43⅛	St. Joseph Ld.	40½	42
44¼	Am. Steel Fs.	43	43½	396⅛	Goodrich B. F.	381½	391¼	85⅜	Sears-Robk.	83	85
61¾	Am. Sugar Ref.	60	61	45¼	Hudson Motors	44	45¼	23¼	Stan. Brands	22⅝	23⅝
246⅞	Am. Tobacco "B"	240	244	200⅝	Ingersoll Rand	195	205	38⅛	Studebaker Cn.	37½	38
58⅞	Anaconda	57¼	59	9¼	Int. Combustion	9	10	59⅞	Tex. Gf. Sul.	57½	59
63½	Atlantic Gulf	61⅜	61¼	10 1/2	Int. Harvester	103½	103	4⅛	Tobacco Prods	4	4⅛
25¾	Baldwin Loco.	25	29¼	83⅞	Int. Match Pref.	81¼	82½	85⅝	Union Carbide	83¼	84
96⅜	Bethlem. Steel	93½	94½	26	Int. M. Marine	25¼	25⅝	67⅞	United Aircraft	66	79
181¼	Calumet and H.	175⅜	181¼	32⅛	Intern. Nickel	31¼	31⅜	41½	United Corp.	40½	44
54	Cerro de Pasco	52½	53½	27¼	Intern. Paper 'A'	26½	27½	95⅛	United Fruit	93	93½
51⅜	Chile Copper	49⅝	49⅝	45¼	Kennecott Cop.	44	44	87⅜	U.S. In. Alcohol	85½	85
34⅜	Chrysler Motor	33⅜	34⅜	33⅜	Kreuger & Toll	32¼	33	26¾	U.S. Rubber	26	28
144	Columbia Carb.	140	147	101⅜	Lambert Co.	98⅜	100½	29⅞	U.S. Smelting	28⅝	29
27⅜	Columbia Graph.	27	29	104⅛	Liggett Myers	102	106	174⅞	U.S. Steel	170	175¾
29½	Comm. Solv.	28⅝	30	82⅜	Loew's Incor.	80⅛	88	149⅜	Do. Pref.	145¼	144x
64⅛	Cont. Can.	62⅞	64⅝	74⅞	Mack Trucks	72½	73½	195⅞	Utah Copper	190	190
98	Corn Prod. Rf.	95¼	98	42⅞	Montg. Ward	41⅜	43x	104⅛	Vanadium Cpn.	102	118¾
81	Crucible Steel	78⅝	78	45⅜	Nash Motors	44⅛	45	164⅜	Westinghouse	160	174⅛
—	Curtiss Aero	—	57	82⅛	Natl. Biscuit	80	82½	7⅛	Willys Overld.	7½	7⅝
33⅜	Davison Chem.	32¼	33½	55⅜	Natl. Cash Reg.	54	55½	63⅛	Woolworth	61⅞	63½
81¼	Drug Incorptd.	79	79	54	Natl. Dairy	52½	54	119⅝	Worthn. Pump

COMPANY MEETINGS.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

CONTINUED STEADY PROGRESS.

MAGNITUDE OF THE CORPORATION'S ACTIVITIES.

MR. VIVIAN HUGH SMITH'S SPEECH.

The two hundred and tenth annual general Court of the Royal Exchange Assurance was held on Wednesday at the head office of the corporation in the Royal Exchange, E.C., MR. VIVIAN HUGH SMITH (the governor) presiding.

The GOVERNOR, in the course of his speech, said: I should like to allude to a very important change which we have made in our organisation during the past year. I refer to the appointment of Mr. Robert Connew as general manager. The Royal Exchange Assurance has never had a general manager up to now, but we felt that the business of the corporation had become of such magnitude that it was essential to appoint one. We are fortunate in securing Mr. Connew for this position, and I am sure you will join with me in wishing him every possible success in his new work. (Hear, hear.) One of the reasons why it became imperative to appoint a general manager was because we are losing in a few days the services of our secretary and friend, Mr. Percy Hodge. Mr. Hodge joined the corporation in the year 1885, and has greatly assisted in building it up to the high position it occupies to-day in the insurance world. (Applause.)

Dealing now with the accounts of the Royal Exchange" only, you will see that the balance of last year's account has been augmented not only by the interest and profits made during the year, but also by an item of £100,000 which represents a sum set aside years ago as a reserve against any possible unestimated liability for taxation. We now find that this reserve is no longer required, and it is therefore carried into the profit and loss account, which is, as you know, the general reserve fund of your corporation.

ADDITIONS TO THE FUNDS.

Your directors are of the opinion that a general reserve fund of £1,000,000 is adequate for our present requirements, and that it is desirable for the departmental reserve funds to be increased until they—with the reserve for unexpired risks—approximate to the amounts of the annual premium incomes. This explains the transfers on the credit side of the profit and loss account of £50,000 to the accident fund and £100,000 to the fire fund. The transfer of £200,000 to the marine fund should strengthen that fund to such an extent that it should be independent of the general reserve fund in future, and, unless something very unforeseen happens, your directors do not propose to augment it further. It is hoped, however, to continue to build up the accident and fire funds as and when circumstances permit.

If you will refer to the results of the life department, you will see that during the year nearly 4,000 new proposals were completed, assuring £2,670,832, the net new business amounting to £2,273,906. Attention has recently been called to the issue of single premium policies. The corporation has never encouraged this business, and the total number of policies issued under this scheme is only 9, of which 2 were completed in 1929. The net premiums from this class of business amounted to £56,289. The gross rate of interest on the life fund has again risen and is £5 15s 1d per cent., as compared with £5 13s 11d per cent. in the previous year. The life fund at 31st December last amounted to £8,137,984, an increase of £623,995 on the 1928 figure. I am glad to be able to draw your attention to the fact that the interim bonus of 40s per cent. has been improved by calculating it on the sum assured and declared bonuses, instead of only on the sum assured as formerly.

GROWTH OF TRUSTEE DEPARTMENT.

The business of the trustee department continues to expand, and the services rendered by your corporation through this department for the public generally as executors and trustees of wills and settlements, as managers of private investments and estates, and as Debenture trustees, registrars, etc., appear to be more appreciated as time passes. This is borne out by the continual growth of the trust funds under the administration of the department, the funds amounting at 31st December, 1929, to approximately £108,000,000, showing an increase over the funds in the custody of the corporation at the end of the previous year of nearly £15,000,000.

The profits derived from the department also show an increase, the amount carried to profit and loss account being £16,848, an increase of £1,727 over the figures carried in for the previous year. Considering the magnitude of the business undertaken by the department and the complexity of the services rendered, this profit must be considered most reasonable and satisfactory.

As a matter of interest I should like to refer for one moment to the help that your corporation was able to render as trustees for the Stock Exchange (Hatry) settlement. It gave us great pleasure to be able to assist in this most arduous and difficult task, and to offer the services of the trustee department voluntarily and free of cost in the clearing up of one of the most unfortunate financial happenings which the City has ever had to overcome. It was very gratifying to receive from the Stock Exchange (Hatry) Settlement Committee a graceful letter of appreciation of our services and to learn therefrom that the work had been carried out to their complete satisfaction. (Hear, hear.)

FIRE BUSINESS.

The net premium income of the fire department of over £1,756,000 shows an increase of some £12,000 compared with 1928. The expense ratio is unchanged, but our loss experience has been less satisfactory throughout the world. The amount carried to profit and loss account from this department is £113,308. This is less by some £37,000 than was carried in 1928, but I think that, in a year in which the general experience of fire business has been so much less favourable, an underwriting profit of over 4 per cent. cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory.

The year 1929 was one of acknowledged difficulty for fire business. Fire waste in the United Kingdom has been exceptionally heavy, and I think I am correct in saying that it is many years since insurance companies have suffered so severely in this respect. In the United States, although results were not unfavourable, the profit obtained was less than for 1928, due, to some extent, to the exceedingly keen competition and the resultant increase in the cost of obtaining business. In the remainder of the foreign field our premiums have been more than maintained, but here, again, the loss ratio is appreciably higher than we have experienced for some years. The fire fund now amounts to £1,302,476, including £100,000 transferred from the profit and loss account.

The premium income of the marine department for 1929 shows an increase as compared with 1928. This is partly due to the increase in hull rates, and also to the writing of specially selected additional business of a class which has in the past proved satisfactory. This sphere of your corporation's business is being given the most careful and constant supervision. I must repeat my remarks of last year that, whereas the hull rates show an improvement, the position as regards cargo is still unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, I feel I am justified in saying that, although progress in this business is disappointingly slow, on the whole there has been a distinct improvement in the attitude of the market, and more disinclination to engage in the disastrous competition which was so prevalent a few years ago. Including the amount transferred from profit and loss account, the marine fund amounts to £1,001,835.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

GENERAL ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

In the general accident department the premium income continues to expand, the net premiums for the year amounting to £1,275,830, which is £144,626 more than the corresponding figure for 1928. This is mainly due to an increase in the foreign business. The percentage of losses shows a welcome reduction, it being 53.28 per cent., as against 56 per cent. for the previous year; while the result of the year's working is a transfer of £71,585 to profit and loss. Including the £50,000 transferred from profit and loss account to strengthen the accident reserve, the general accident fund now stands at £1,070,687. Accident business generally is not free from difficulties, and at the present time the margin of profit is small. It will be noticed that the general accident fund now exceeds £1,000,000, which, I think you will agree, places the department in a very satisfactory position.

Returning to the profit and loss account, you will notice that the "Dividend to proprietors" cost £205,763. This is larger than the amount appearing in the 1928 accounts, owing to the issue of new stock in 1928 for the payment for the shares of the Motor Union Insurance Company. After deducting the transfers already referred to, there remains a balance of £1,002,094 to be carried forward.

PROGRESS OF ASSOCIATED COMPANIES.

All your associated companies have, unfortunately, suffered from the generally unfavourable fire experience, and the results of the "State" and "Motor Union" are in consequence disappointing. The "Car and General" and "National Provincial" have, on the other hand, had a satisfactory year, the profits obtained from the other departments of their operations more than counterbalancing the fire results. I am confident, however, that all your associated companies are making progress, and I have every reason to believe that their acquisition will continue to prove beneficial to the corporation.

I wish to draw your attention to the statement on the balance-sheet to the effect that the aggregate profits of the associated companies during this year were in excess of the dividends paid by those companies.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the formal business was duly transacted.

TRIBUTE TO MANAGEMENT AND STAFF.

MR. A. RENDTORFF proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the management and staff at home and abroad, and, in doing so, extended the best wishes of the shareholders to Mr. Robert Connew on his appointment as the first general manager of the corporation, and the thanks of the shareholders to Mr. P. F. H. Hodge, who was retiring from the position of secretary, for his long, faithful and diligent services. He said that it must be a source of great satisfaction to the Court of Directors to be able to appoint as their first general manager a man so able and so well versed in insurance and financial matters as Mr. Connew. With regard to the retirement of Mr. Hodge, all those who had attended the meetings of the corporation and had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hodge had been impressed with his enthusiasm for the welfare of the corporation and the unstinted service which he had at all times rendered. Mr. Hodge had seen the transition of the Royal Exchange Assurance from the old days to the days of stress and strain in modern times, and he had always performed his duties very well.

The vote was seconded by MR. H. C. SIM and carried amid applause.

MR. CONNEW, in response, said that he realised the responsibilities and difficulties before him, but he had lots of confidence and was not afraid; he hoped that as time went on he would be able to prove that the directors had not made a mistake in appointing him to the responsible position of general manager.

MR. HODGE, who on rising was greeted with applause, said that he was very grateful for the kind way in which his services had been referred to. In his retirement from the Royal Exchange Assurance he carried with him the very happiest recollections of his long service and the welfare and good name of the corporation would always be extremely close to his heart.

The proceedings then terminated.

ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES.

NEED FOR PROTECTION OF HOME MARKETS.

The thirtieth annual general meeting of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., was held on Wednesday at Bush House, W.C.

Sir Felix J. C. Pole, the chairman, referring to the balance-sheet, pointed out that the general reserve account had been increased from £575,000 to £800,000. The profit for the year amounted to £365,961, an increase of £107,189 over that of the previous year, and the directors recommended a dividend of 8 per cent. on the Preference shares and 6 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, both less income-tax, carrying forward £109,241.

Having regard to the severe competition prevailing throughout last year, the results might be regarded as satisfactory, but the directors felt that the profits were not commensurate with the high quality of the company's products and the service rendered to their customers.

An important development during the year was the decision to utilise the Edison Swan Electric Company as the merchandising section of the group, and the business in wiring supplies, fittings, and radio apparatus, formerly handled by the merchandising sales department of the British Thomson-Houston Company, had been taken over by the Edison Swan Company. This would be followed by the transfer to the Edison Swan Company of the Metropolitan-Vickers merchandising business. The results already secured had been encouraging, and the directors believed that substantial economies would accrue.

The works of the group were comparatively well employed during 1929, and the output was satisfactorily maintained. Orders in hand showed an increase over those for the previous year. He was sorry, however, he could not be very optimistic with regard to prices, which in his view were far too low, having regard to the very high standard of their products.

It had been said of some of the industries in this country that they were badly equipped with respect to plant and technical ability, and it had been suggested that the poor financial results obtained had been due to these causes. There was no foundation for any such statement if made with regard to the electrical manufacturing industry. The works of their own companies were as well equipped and as up to date as any to be found in other countries.

It was only in the case of price that they were at a disadvantage, due to their having no protected home market in which they could build up quantity production and so get lower costs, to the heavy burden of taxation which they had to bear, and to the lower rates of wages paid by their Continental competitors.

It was most unfortunate that the really vital question of how to protect our home markets should be a matter of political controversy, and he could not help feeling that the solution of the problem was work for an impartial tribunal, which should weigh up facts, figures, and arguments and make a recommendation without regard to party cries or vote-catching. (Hear, hear.) Some day British working men would realise that safeguarding of industry was synonymous with safeguarding of their employment.

How effectively the export business had been re-established since the war was demonstrated by the fact that in the last nine years the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company alone obtained business from overseas aggregating £27,000,000. He had made a calculation as to what this meant to the workers of this country, and he thought it might be estimated that quite £18,000,000 was paid in wages as the result of this business being obtained for Great Britain—a notable contribution to the solution of our post-war difficulties.

The report was unanimously adopted.

MONEY MARKET.

KEEN DEMAND FOR BILLS DEVELOPS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

While hopes of a still lower Bank rate had revived recently, Lombard Street was not altogether prepared for a reduction in the official minimum from 3½ to the pre-war level of 3 per cent. on Thursday last. Evidently much wider considerations than the position of the foreign exchanges and gold movements have weighed with the Bank's directors in coming to their decision to further cheapen money.

Discount rates have been marked down sharply, a keen demand for bills on behalf of the Continent and the home banks accentuating the downward movement. Three months fine bank drafts are now quoted at 2 1-16 to 2⅛ per cent., while to-day the latest Treasury bills changed hands around 2 to 2 1-32 per cent.

There has been a large turnover of credit owing to substantial Government interest disbursements, but conditions in the short loan market remained very easy. Fresh funds can be secured from 1½ to 1⅝ per cent., while old loans outside the clearing banks are being renewed at 1½ per cent.

An unfavourable development in the foreign exchange market has been a sharp fall in the Paris rate from 123.83 to 123.83.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. May 3	Quotations. April 25
Paris, cheques	Fr. to £..	124.21	123.82-.84	123.92-.94
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.36-.36⅛	20.36¼-.12
Brussels, ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.84½-.85	34.81½-.82
Amst'rd'm, chqs.	Fl. to £...	12.107	12.07⅝-.08	12.07⅝-.7⅛
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.70-92.72	92.75-92.78
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374⅜-375⅛	374⅜-375⅛
Madrid, sight	Pes. to £	25.22½	39.20-39.25	39.02-39.05
Lisbon, sight	Escudo ...	4.50½	108⅛-108⅜	108⅛-⅜
Switz'rl'nd, sight	Fr. to £...	25.22½	25.07¼-.3/4	25.07½-.08
Oslo ..... sight	Kr. to £...	18.1c9	18.15½-.16⅛	18.16-.16⅛
Stockholm, sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.09¼-.3/4	18.08⅝-.09½
Copenhagen, s'gt	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.16-.16¼	18.16-.16½
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193-.19314	193-19314
Vienna	Sh. to £...	34.64½	34.45-34.48	34.48-34.52
Alexandria, sight	Pstrs. to £	97⅛	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Prague	Kr. to £...	24.02	164-.164⅛	164-164⅛
Bucharest	Lei to £...	25.22½	817-819	817-819
Bombay, T.T.	Rupee.....	1s4.	1s. 5 83/4d.	1s. 5 83/4d.
Calcutta, T.T.	Rupee.....	1s8d.	1s. 5 83/4d.	1s. 5 83/4d.
Hong Kong, T.T.	Dollar.....	—	1s. 6¼d.	1s. 6⅜d.
Shanghai, T.T.	Tael.....		1s. 11⅛d.	1s. 11⅛d.
Singapore, T.T.	Dollar.....	2s. 4d.	2s. 3⅝d.	2s. 3⅝d.
Kobe	Yen.....	24.58d.	2s. 03⅛d.	2s. 03⅛d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅜	4.86 3/32-.4	4.86⅜-.1/4
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅜	4.8678-4.87	4.8656-.3/4
Rio de J., T.T.	Milreis ...	16d.	5 9/32-5 5/16	5 9/32-5 5/16
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar.....	47.58d.	43⅞-43¾	43 3/8-43 1/2
Valp'r'iso, 90d'ys	Pesos to £	40	39.93	39.93
Montevideo, T.T.	Dollar.....	51d.	45¼-45⅝	45¼-45¾
Lima	Sols to £	12.166	12.75	12.77½

INCOME-TAX QUERIES.

P. H.—See reply to Senex.

TOCTER.—You can claim no allowance in respect of daughter.

M. K.—No. Eligibility for child allowance depends upon child receiving whole time education at recognised educational institution.

CYMRO.—You cannot transfer either house or stocks to daughter without paying necessary stamp duties.

SENEX.—As British subject resident abroad whose total income is derived from England, you can recover same allowances as if you continued to reside at home.

H. T.—You can calculate tax repayable as follows:—Deduct one-sixth fom earned income, deduct allowance of £135, calculate tax on remainder at 2s. in £, and anything you have suffered in excess is refundable.

TAXABLE.—Your tax for 1930-31 can be calculated by deducting from income one-sixth of earned part, £225 married allowance, £9 10s. life insurance premium, and calculating tax on remainder at 2s. in the £.

T. C. R.—Letting of unfurnished rooms in house does not form separate source of income. The house will be assessed as whole under Sch. A on its rack-rental value, and this will cover income derived from letting parts unfurnished.

BLASTUS.—You can calculate refund by deducting from gross income (before deduction of tax) £225 personal allowance and calculating tax on remainder at 2s. in the £ on first £250 (for 1930-31). Tax on rest is payable at 4s. 6d. in the £.

W. F.—If you refer to Income Tax Act of 1918 you will see that certain British Government securities, of which War Loan is one, are issued with specific provision that income from them is not liable to British tax if they are in beneficial ownership of foreigner or person not ordinarily resident in this country.

E. H.—On unearned income of £850 p.a. you can obtain following rebate:—£135 free of tax if you are single and £225 if you are married, the next £250 of income (for 1930-31) or £225 of income (for preceding years) taxable at 2s. only. You can obtain also rebate on life insurance premium at 2s. in the £.

F. A. S.—You can calculate tax payable by deducting from total income £135 personal allowance and £60 housekeeper allowance. Tax on remainder is payable for 1929-30 on first £225 at 2s. in the £ and on remainder at 4s. in the £. From this amount you can deduct 2s. in the £ on life insurance premium.

GLEN.—If husband and wife separate voluntarily and without deed, they will be treated for income-tax purposes separately so soon as separation has proved of permanent nature. Voluntary allowance from husband to wife would not be treated as part of wife's income, but as husband's income. The allowance to each would be £135 free of tax and £250 chargeable at 2s. (for 1930-31).

PADDY.—You cannot claim age allowance. This applies only to total income of £500 or thereabouts. You can claim deduction of one-sixth from pension. You will also be entitled for 1930-31 to personal allowance of £135 if single or widower and to £225 if married, and to further £250 taxable at 2s. in £ only. Remainder of income, after deducting allowances, will be taxable at 4s. 6d. in £.

JAVELIN.—It is not possible to say whether it will pay you to claim age allowance unless it is known whether you are married or single, whether you have life assurance premiums on which you can claim, or whether you maintain dependent relatives. If you claim age allowance you will have to pay tax upon £500, less one-sixth and less allowances, and also to hand over £5 10s., being half amount by which income exceeds £500.

W. F.—You can calculate tax repayable for 1930-31 by deducting one-sixth from earned income (the annuity if it is pension), deducting £225 personal allowance, £25 dependent relative allowance, and calculating tax on next £250 of remaining income at 2s. in the £ only. Anything in excess will suffer tax at 4s. 6d. in the £. You will have to pay tax on mortgage interest at 4s. 6d. in the £, and this you will deduct from interest when you pay it.

B.—"Tax on mortgage interest" is tax you pay and deduct from mortgage interest, thus acting indirectly as tax-collector. If mortgage is from building society it is probable that society is under arrangement whereby it discharges liability on interest directly with Revenue. In such case you are entitled to allowance in respect of mortgage interest on production to Inspector of Taxes of certificate showing amount of interest included in instalment. This certificate the society will give you on application.

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: l., left; d., due; c., called; p., passed; f., for; fr., from; a., arrived.)

THE MAILS.

AMERICAN SHIPPER (U.S.L.) f. New York l. Gravesend, 3.
ARABIC (W. Star) fr. New York and Boston d. Queenstown, 4.
AUSTRALIA (B.I.) fr. Cairns a. Port Pirie, 3.
AUSONIA (Cunard) London f. Montreal p. Lizard, 3.
BARRANALD (P. and O.) Brisbane f. London p. Perim, 3.
BERLIN (N.D.L.) f. New York a. Southampton, 3.
CARMANIA (Cunard) New York f. London p. Lizard, 3.
CHEMNITZ (N.D.L.) fr. Kobe a. Belawandell, 3.
CITY OF BRISBANE (Ell. Hall) Rangoon f. London p. Perim, 3.
CITY OF HANKOW (Ell. Hall) Rangoon f. Avonmouth p. Gibraltar, 3.
CORONADO (Elders and Fyffes) f. Jamaica l. Bristol, 3.
DESSAU (N.D.L.) f. Bremen l. Colombo, 2.
EL PARAGUAYO (Houlder) f. Buenos Ayres l. Mersey, 3.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE (Bibby) f. Rangoon l. Mersey, 3.
HOBSON'S BAY (Aberdeen and Commonwealth) fr. Brisbane a. Southampton, 3.
KAIRANGA (U.S.N.Z.) f. Wanganui l. Nelson, 3.
KARAGOLA (B.I.) fr. Bombay a. Kilindini, 3.
KHIVA (P. and O.) fr. London a. Singapore, 3.
LAHORE (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama l. Singapore, 3.
LIPPE (N.D.L.) f. Melbourne l. Adelaide, 3.
MAINE (A.T.L.) New York f. Royal Albert Dock p. Gravesend, 3.
MARY SLESSOR (Brit. and African) f. West Africa l. Mersey, 3.
MEGANTIC (W. Star) fr. London a. Southampton, 3.
MONTREAL (Canadian Pacific) Hamburg f. Montreal p. Lizard, 3.
MOOLTAN (P. and O.) f. Bombay and London l. Hobart, 3.
MOREA (P. and O.) Bombay f. London p. Gibraltar, 3.
MUNDRA (B.I.) f. Bombay l. Suez, 3.
PORT AUCKLAND (C. and D.) f. Wellington l. Port Ahuriri, 3.
RADJA (Nederland) fr. Amsterdam a. Belawandell, 3.
SHIDZUOKA MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Hong Kong l. Shanghai, 3.
TANGO MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Yokohama l. Sydney, 3.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BESSA New York l. Singapore, 3.
MAGDAPUR a. Southampton, 3.
MARU Yokohama a. Sydney, 3.
NEWTON ELM a. Suez, 3.
SKAGERRAK, Batoum a. Bombay, 3.
VININALE Fiume a. Shanghai, 3.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

THE LEAST OF THE HONOURS.

Every player knows the importance of the lesser honours when playing to a "No-trump" declaration. It is in this declaration that the value of these honours is best seen to advantage. Over and over again a ten may stand in the way of clearing a suit, and so save a situation.

Lesser honours develop in value after a clash of the higher honours, and even a ten becomes a winning card, but it is normally the last card in descending order which is considered of sufficient importance to be included among those cards which can control play.

The ten is an interesting card for a variety of reasons. In one respect it should never have been considered as an honour—i.e., when complying with the dictum that one must never call with an honour. Holding a doubleton 10, x, in a suit in which the partner has led a King, a call should be started with the ten if a ruff is required. The value of a ten as an honour is too negligible to be considered in such cases. The importance of a Knave is often equally negligible in similar circumstances, but there is here a danger that the partner may believe the Knave is a singleton if it is used for calling, and, preferring to retain control of the suit, may lead a small one for a ruff. In the case of the ten there should be no such doubt. Fetishes die hard, and why a ten should ever have been considered too valuable to be sacrificed in a call is as difficult to understand as why it should still be so considered by many players.

THE LEAD OF THE TEN.

The lead of a ten can be very ambiguous. It may mean the top of a sequence, 10, 9, 8, or broken sequence, 10, 9, 7, or it may be from a sequence broken at the top (Q, 10, 9, and K, 10, 9), called "middle sequence" or "interior sequence," or it may be from K, J, 10. Of all these leads the only one now in extensive use in British circles is the lead from the top of a sequence, 10, 9, 8. Curiously enough, it is very far from generally known that sequences end with the ten. For the purpose of leading there is no sequence below ten high. I recently saw a lead of the 9 from 9, 8, 7, 5 in first-class play. Not one of the four players knew that this lead from the "top of nothing" was incorrect and misleading. The correct lead from this holding was, of course, the fourth best.

The lead of the ten from the top of a sequence is a safe but not often a valuable lead—at any rate in the first round of a suit. It has the advantage that it is unlikely to be confused with other leads of the ten. These other leads are so rare among our players that occasions for misinterpreting the lead hardly ever arise.

THE LEAD FROM K, J, 10.

The reasons for preferring the lead of the ten from K, J, 10, have been fully explained in the past in this column. Shortly, they are that as the lead denies holding the Ace, it may be a very important matter for the partner to know this fact in subsequent play; the partner may try a new suit when he gets the lead, and so save the game. Most textbooks being published, however, show the proper lead from A, J, 10, or K, J, 10, to be the Knave, so that this procedure is now very general, and it is better to adopt a standardised procedure than even a more correct one which is no longer standardised. There is one advantage in abolishing the lead of the ten from K, J, 10; the interpretation of the lead in other cases is simplified. Either it is now the top of a sequence, or it is from K, 10, 9, or Q, 10, 9.

THE LEAD FROM A MIDDLE SEQUENCE.

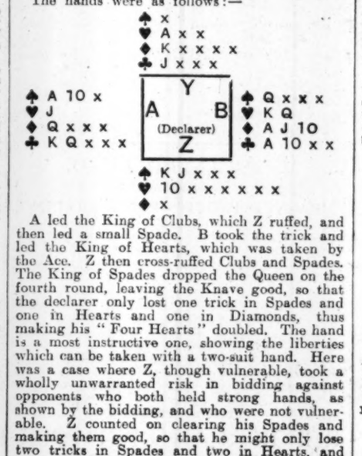
The lead of the ten from Q, 10, 9, or K, 10, 9, is common enough in other countries, but unusual among our players. It is a strong factor in play when dummy has the Knave of the suit and the partner the King or Queen. It stops the declarer having a double guard in the suit. Few things are more tantalising in Bridge than leading the fourth best from K, 10, 9, x, through the J, x, x, in dummy, and seeing the partner play the Queen, which is taken by the declarer's Ace, leaving the Knave in dummy as a guard. The lead of the ten would have stopped a double guard. The occasions when this happens frequently escape attention, and the remedy is overlooked. Personally, I always lead the ten from these two middle sequences, and I consider this lead more useful than the lead of this card from the top of a sequence. This, however, is a matter of opinion, but in any case the lead is of sufficient importance to be worth general adoption. It is worth noting, too, that this lead is, after all, of the same character as the lead of the Knave from K, J, 10, or A, J, 10, this being virtually also a "middle sequence" lead. It also commends itself as a lead from the higher of *touching* cards.

TAKING A CHANCE WITH A TWO-SUITER.

The following case of interesting bidding occurred in recent play in Contract when YZ were vulnerable and the score was otherwise "love all."

B (dealer) bid "One (Vanderbilt) Club"; Z passed, and A responded with "One No-trump"; Y passed, and B bid "Three No-trumps." At this stage Z bid "Four Hearts." A doubled and all passed.

The hands were as follows:—



A led the King of Clubs, which Z ruffed, and then led a small Spade. B took the trick and led the King of Hearts, which was taken by the Ace. Z then cross-ruffed Clubs and Spades. The King of Spades dropped the Queen on the fourth round, leaving the Knave good, so that the declarer only lost one trick in Spades and one in Hearts and one in Diamonds, thus making his "Four Hearts" doubled. The hand is a most instructive one, showing the liberties which can be taken with a two-suit hand. Here was a case where Z, though vulnerable, took a wholly unwarranted risk in bidding against opponents who both held strong hands, as shown by the bidding, and who were not vulnerable. Z counted on clearing his Spades and making them good, so that he might only lose two tricks in Spades and two in Hearts, and one in Diamonds. Trusting to the luck of one trick in the play, he might be only one down.

If the position had been altered and Z had not been vulnerable, the risk he took would have been a good one. It is, in any case, an interesting example of what risks can be taken with pronounced two-suiters where a freak distribution can defeat the strongest hands. It is also an interesting example of the folly of doubling a bid made for purely distributional reasons.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. H. M.—The Club Convention can be used in Auction, and is a useful foundation for constructive bidding.

LEX inquires if Y's bid was correct in the following circumstances: Z (dealer) bid "One Club", A bid "Two Hearts," and Y bid "Two Spades," holding Spades, Q, 10, 9, 8, 2; Hearts, K, x; Diamonds, x, x, x; Clubs, x, x, x. Answer.—Y's hand does not contain one sure trick, and his bid of "Two Spades" is not justified.

N. G.—When holding Spades, K, x; Hearts, K, x, x; Diamonds, K, x, x; Clubs, K, Q, x, x, x, an approach bid of "One Club" is justified. A bid of "One No-trump" is also justified, as the hand contains two and a-half Quick Tricks suitably distributed. There remains after deducting this hand an average of less than two Quick Tricks for each of the other three players, so it is better to bid "One No-trump" as the partner may find it difficult to disturb the approach bid.

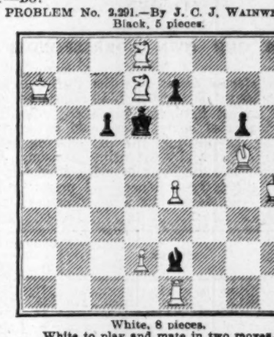
R. C. B. inquires whether B's bid in the following circumstances was correct: Z (dealer) bid "One Spade," A doubled, Y passed, and B bid "One No-trump," holding Spades, K, 10, x; Hearts, Q, x, x, x; Diamonds, K, x, x, x; Clubs, x, x, Answer.—B's bid cannot be described as incorrect, and would be considered correct by many. I should myself prefer a bid of "Two Hearts," as the double of one major suit suggests the other as a suitable declaration, and in this particular case I should assume that if played in "No-trumps" YZ would probably make four tricks in Spades and at least one other trick, whereas if played in Hearts there may be a chance of game, as A is likely to have a suitable hand.

CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,290: 1. B—B8! If P—R3, or 4; 2. R x KBP (dis. ch), K moves; 3. R—R6 mate. If Black plays, 1. K—R sq, 2. B—Kt7 (ch), K—Kt sq; 3. R—Kt7 mate; If 1. B—K2, 2. R—Kt7 (ch)! K x B; 3. R—Kt8 mate; and if 1. any other move, then, 2. B—R6, any move; 3. R—B8. 1. B—K3, is defeated by P—B5!

PROBLEM No. 2,291.—By J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT. Black, 5 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLVERS.

A correct solution of Problem No. 2,287 is acknowledged from C. Jacovitz, New York ("Very fine and tricky").

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,289 are acknowledged from J. H. Hardman Brown, E. J. Gibbs, R. W. Hopkins, L. H. Kettle, Horace H. King, E. A. Lassen, H. W. Meadows, Senex, and Vane.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 2,290 have been received from J. W. Pearson ("A very beautiful problem"), Tramp ("A very ingenious structure"), J. E. Vaughan ("A dainty tit-bit"), Dr. Edridge-Green ("Very pretty"), R. W. Seaton ("The variety of mates with the Rook, combined with the Bishop, is pretty and artistic"), R. W. Hopkins ("The main variation is very good and deep"), J. F. Robins, Sapere Aude, Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, Rev. W. Scott, Dr. D. H. Fraser, I. M. Brown, W. G. Lowe, W. Friedland, H. C. Robson, J. R. Wilson, Shay, Arthur Smart, J. Silberswieg, V. G. Walrond, J. A. Shalgean, F. P. Younghusband, J. I. Binks, H. H. Greenway, P. Martin, C. White, Edgley, Scirain, S. W. Garrod, M. E. M. Jago, Vane, W. F. Herbert, R. H. Thompson, W. R. Rayer, F. H. Summers, F. Powell (who has also been credited with the solution of No. 2,288), A. Le Grys, J. P. Orr, C. E. Craig, E. C. de Segundo, H. W. Meadows, Clephane, B. Ball, R. E. Aspin, M. Nierenstein, A. Wingate, R. M. Laslett, F. H. Merrick, A. Ward, E. P. Cowen, V. H. Sladen, B. C. Dickinson, Mrs. Gordon Stewart, A. M. Pass, F. Hurst ("Interesting"), Ballygiblin, E. A. Chamberlain, W. H. Carter, and A. F. Scott.

Problems received, with thanks, from several correspondents, will be duly considered.

A LIVELY GAME.

The following lively game was played in the Premier Tournament of the Easter Congress of the Kent County Chess Association at Canterbury:

RUY LOPEZ.

White. F. D. Yates.	Black. Sir G. A. Thomas.	White. F. D. Yates.	Black. Sir G. A. Thomas.
1 P—K4	P—K4	17 P—KB4	Q—Q2!
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	18 P—KR4 (f)	Kt—R1!
3 B—Kt5	P—QR3	19 P—Kt4	P—QKt4
4 B—R4	P—Q3	20 KR—Kt sq	P—B4
5 P—B3 (a)	P—KKt3	21 P—K5 (g)	P x P
6 P—Q4	B—Q2	22 P x P (h)	P—B5
7 B—Kt3 (b)	B—Kt5!	23 Q—B2	B x P
8 B—K1 (c)	P—Kt3	24 Kt—B3 (i)	R x Kt
9 P x P? (d)	Kt x P	25 R x KtP (j)	P x R
10 P—KR3 (e)	Kt x Kt (ch)	26 Q—K4	Q—Q4
11 P x Kt	B—K3	27 Q x KtP	B—Kt2
12 B x B	P x B	28 B—Q4	Q—KB4! (k)
13 Q—Kt3	Q—B sq	29 B x B (ch)	K—Kt sq
14 Kt—Q2	Kt—B3	30 Q—Kt3	Kt—B5!
15 Castles QR	Castles	31 Q—B sq (l)	Q—Q6!
16 QR—Kt sq	K—R sq	Resigns (m)	

(a) More straightforward and easier for White is, B x Kt (ch), followed by 6. P—Q4. Black remains with two Bishops, but with a weakened pawn position, and with little prospect of counter-attack.
(b) Considerably superior seems 7. P—KR3.
(c) Here, also, P—R3 seems essential.
(d) And now, even more so: the exchange of pawns was dangerously compromising.
(e) Too late: "There is a tide in the affairs of men," etc.
(f) Not 18. Q x KtP, KR—QKt sq!
(g) The initial move of a sensational, unsound combination. The venture was, however, justified, because, first, Black was only getting the upper hand; and, secondly, because the state of the score—as Sir George Thomas 4½, Yates 4, with only one more round to contest—compelled Mr. Yates to play for a win.
(h) If B x P, then, KR—QB sq!
(i) It must be assumed that Mr. Yates had fully considered the consequences of this second and greater sacrifice. He could not, surely, have overlooked the palpable Q—Q4; in reply to 25. Q—K4.
(j) Only a link in the combination.
(k) This may have been the move overlooked by White, and which would have been equally effective in reply to 28. B—Kt5, or B—R6.
(l) If 31. Q x R, Kt—Q6 (ch); wins the Queen.
(m) Kt—K7 (ch); is threatened. If 32. B—Kt5 (ch), K—B sq; 33. Q x Kt, Q x Q (ch); and ultimately, Black emerges from the scrimmage with a Rook ahead.

The final scores of the competitors in the Premier Tournament are:—Sir George Thomas, 8½; Dr. A. Seitz, W. Winter, and F. D. Yates, each 4½; Miss Menchik, 3½; G. Abrahams, 3; E. Spencer, 2; H. E. Price, 1. Miss Menchik had the honour of winning, in the final round, the only game lost in the tournament by the winner of the first prize—Sir George Thomas. Miss Menchik also distinguished herself in two simultaneous displays, winning eleven games, drawing three, and losing three in the first display; and winning eleven games, drawing one, and losing none (!) in the second; the best achievements of the kind ever performed by a woman.

MAJOR AND MINOR TOURNAMENTS FINALS.

The leading scores in the Major Tournament of the Kent Congress are:—"A": J. A. J. Drewitt, 6; W. Fry and A. Mortlock, each 5½. "B": J. Baines-Lewis and W. J. Yeoles, each 5; E. B. Puckridge, 4½.

In the Kent County Championship contest the winner is C. O'Sullivan, 6; second, T. Collar, 5½; third, E. H. Beecher, 4½.

In the Minor Tournaments the leading results are ("First Class"): H. Colombek and F. Marchant, each 5; W. Barker, 4½. "Second Class": C. H. Taylor, 6; J. Duke, 5½; J. Keeble and H. S. Shelton, each 4. "Third Class A": R. G. Port, 5½. "B": T. R. Johns, 5. Three prizes were given for the leaders of each tournament.

ACROSTICS.

TRIPLE ACROSTIC No. 1,319.

(*The Ninth of the Quarter.*)

A proverb tells us by these three
May men of Cornwall spotted be.

1. As first is last, and last is first,
My meaning will be here reversed.
2. Determine to reduce this light,
3. And make it clear the last is right. JAM.

N.B.—The second upright is formed by the central letters of the three lights.

Solutions, addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the SUNDAY TIMES, *186, Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than by first post on Friday next.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,318 AND ANSWER.

Ill former, says the proverb true,
Grow latter; to our cost, they do.

1. The wild-goose to the North was sent
By one fat, lazy indolent.
2. Who wanders down Love Lane will find
That this is what he leaves behind.
3. King's daughter would you see, perchance?
Set stone alongside flower of France.
4. This tells of town to which of old
Folk went to have their fortunes told.
5. Annual, oil, thieves, open

HARRODS

Fine Linens for 'The 1930 Home'

THE call for the joy of Colour in 'The 1930 Home' is answered very wholeheartedly and delightfully in the beautiful Fine Linens of To-day.

Gone is the plainness, the uninspiring whiteness of a decade ago, and instead, the charm, the stimulation of glorious soft pastel colourings, exquisite touches of lace, and damask-weavings of modern design.

Here at Harrods are the very best of these beautiful Fine Linens, the very newest, too, and in such profusion and diversity as to set every woman's eyes a-sparkling. Come and see, come and choose—this very week!

THE vogue for coloured Linen in the Bedroom finds charming expression in this new Bed Set, available in lovely shades of Pink, Blue, Green, Apricot and Heliotrope. The Sheets and Pillow Cases are beautifully hand-embroidered, and trimmed with a border and motifs of hand-made Lace in Ecru.

Single Bed size :—
Sheets. (One Lace-trimmed and one Plain hemstitched Sheet) Per Pair 105/-
Lace-trimmed Pillowcases Per Pair 79/6

Double Bed size :—
Sheets..... Per Pair 135/-
Pillowcases..... Per Pair 89/6

—and Harrods Quality!

BEAUTY and originality in Fine Linens are not the sole occasions of Harrods pride in offering them.

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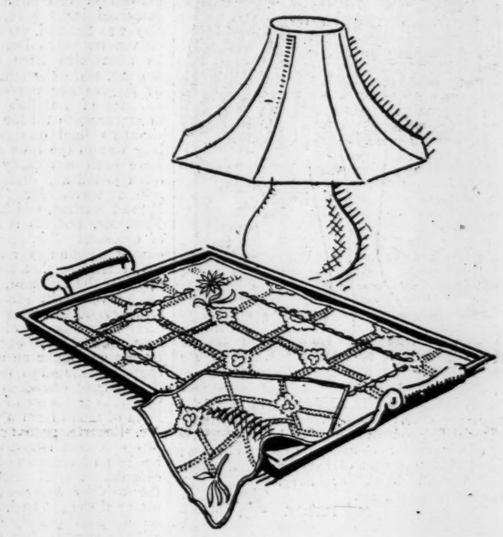
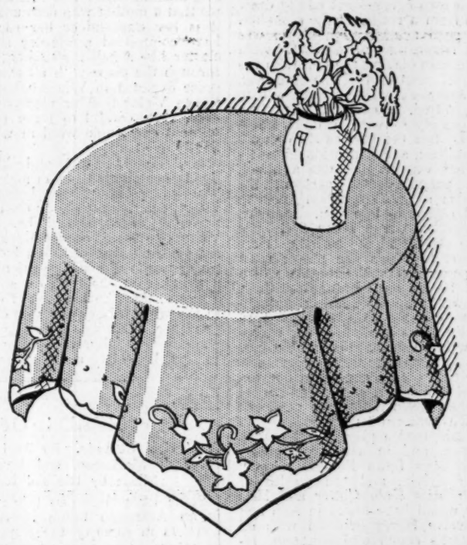
From the cheapest that is good, to the best that money can buy in Fine Linens, is what Harrods offer you, and whatever your choice may be you can be sure that you secure the finest Value obtainable.

For a 'Tête-à-Tête'

HERE'S a delightful little Set as novel and intriguing as its name suggests! It is in Linen in lovely shades of Blue, Orange, Lemon or Rose, beautifully embroidered and trimmed with a broken drawn thread design. A Tray Cloth, 14 x 20 ins., and two dainty Tea Napkins, 12 x 12, are included in this charming Set which is priced at 6/6





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THIS Cloth of fine quality Irish Linen, in lovely shades of Green or Blue, is appliqué with Cream-coloured Linen, and the corners and edge are daintily embroidered.
Size 36 x 36 ins. Each 18/6
Size 45 x 45 ins. Each 24/6

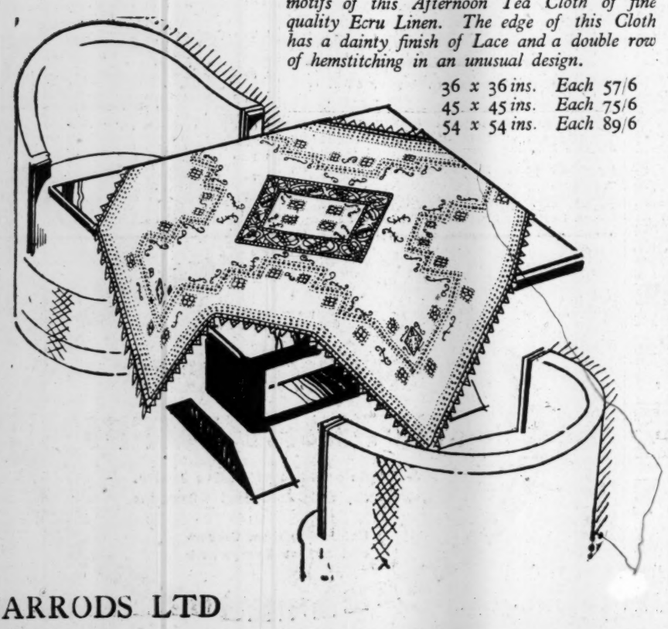
THERE'S a refreshing charm about a Bedspread of Ecru Linen. Here is a delightful example with a handsome centre design of hand-made Filet Lace and Broderie Anglaise. The wide insertion and border are of Cluny Lace.

Single Bed size ... 12 Gns
Double Bed size ... 14 Gns

'Tea for Two'-or more!

EXQUISITE Tombola Embroidery is inserted to form the centre piece and corner motifs of this Afternoon Tea Cloth of fine quality Ecru Linen. The edge of this Cloth has a dainty finish of Lace and a double row of hemstitching in an unusual design.

36 x 36 ins. Each 57/6
45 x 45 ins. Each 75/6
54 x 54 ins. Each 89/6



Dinner Set *On this distinctive Dinner Set of finest quality Linen every delicate stitch of the Broderie Anglaise and of the beautiful Filet Lace edging is hand work. The centrepiece is particularly lovely, having four inset motifs of the Lace. The Linen, the Embroidery and the Lace are all in Ecru.*

25 Piece Set for 12 persons ... Per Set 95/-
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DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

By JAMES AGATE.

Criterion. Tuesday, April 29.

"THE MULBERRY BUSH."

A Comedy. By Edward Knoblock.

There are muddles and muddles. There is your minor Elizabethan sub-plot, there is Jane Austen's Dashwood family, and there are the opening chapters to "Wuthering Heights." But all these are as nothing compared to the complexities of that genealogical tree which is Mr. Knoblock's "Mulberry Bush." Not counting the butler, there were two men and three women in this play, each of whom became for a few seconds its kaleidoscopic centre, to be presently packed off to the outer rim while another took his or her turn at the hub. It is said that in the centre of a vortex stillness reigns. Simulating that quality, I contrived to make certain notes on the back of my programme which shall here be deciphered. I find: "Sylvia tied up with Harry, but will marry Edgar if divorce O.K. Harry will marry Natalie if Ann does not napoo divorce from Sylvia." Lower down I find this illuminating bit of dialogue: "Harry to Sylvia: 'If my ex-mistress queers our divorce it's all up with my future wife.'" Which, on the whole, looks as if I had gathered some notion of the plot.

Plot is a rum word, since by it is meant, surely, a succession of exciting events the upshot of which is not known and cannot be guessed. In this sense Mr. Knoblock's play simply hasn't got any plot, since everybody in the theatre, including the cloakroom attendants, must know that Harry is going to stick to Sylvia not through thick, because there isn't sign of any, but through the most tenuous thin which any playwright, *relying upon his actors*, has ever devised to eke out an evening. All that happens is that in Act One Harry and Sylvia, having an eye to Natalie and Edgar, are shown wanting a divorce: in Act Two Ann, jealous of Natalie, locks Harry and Sylvia in her own bedroom with a view to telegraphing the King's Proctor in the morning; and in Act Three Ann records her chagrin at having, so to speak, robbed Peter without paying Paul. In other words, if Natalie can't have Harry, neither can she! The piece, then, hasn't enough plot to cover a sixpence. There remains character, and it shall be said with respect that Mr. Knoblock, relying upon his actors for their co-operation, has not attempted more than the reach-me-down. Wit? One might, perhaps, say that if the plot had been stronger the wit had sufficed, and that, conversely, if the wit had been a little saltier the plot would have satisfied.

Poor Acting.

There remains the question of the playing, and I am bound to say that the piece was lamentably under-acted, with the exception of Miss Frances Carson, who gave a vigorous picture of your handsome virago degenerating into slatternly scold. The face-value of Mr. Knoblock's characters, since they are housed in an expensive villa at Le Touquet, is that of persons of breeding. Miss Carson rightly perceived irony here, and, long before the play was finished, stripped Ann of any vestige of veneer. Miss Dorothy Tetley must also be exonerated from the charge of underplaying, since she entirely fulfilled intention by jagging our nerves within the first few minutes of Natalie's entry and continuing in excruciation till the moment of that young woman's final disappearance. But neither lady was in the least droll, and what should have been a comedy of good temper too often jarred and grated.

This leaves Mr. Evelyn Roberts, Mr. Hubert Harben, and Miss Mercia Swinburne. Now, Mr. Roberts is an accomplished actor of sufficient idiosyncrasy to carry off with entertainment any real character. I shall say, then, not that he did not carry enough guns for the husband, but that his guns were not of the right sort. Harry demands the armoury of some born comedian's personal gaiety. It was said of the elder Mounet that he could recite the quotations from the Paris Bourse and make an audience sob, and light comedy acting has its counterpart in this, that a light comedian of the first order can by virtue of his own effervescent oddity draw tears of mirth from a recital of the alphabet. Mr. Roberts, good actor though he is, was like a pianist labouring at a concerto when he should have been playing the fool with the cadenza. Mr. Harben in the rôle of Edgar, the wealthy American whom Sylvia was to marry if she got free, was content to portray an English gentleman with a faint transatlantic accent. But the part as thus played was too naturalistic, and hence insufficiently amusing. What was wanted was a broad, horn-rimmed, panama-hatted cartoon, the caricature which a friendly nation takes in good part and repays in like coin. Remains Miss Swinburne, of whom I can find little to say because she attempted so little. Here again is a part to which the player must bring those personal embellishments which the singers of Italian arias brought to those arias. Miss Swinburne did nothing throughout the entire evening except stand very nearly stock-still and deliver the lines apportioned to her with a minimum of significance. I implore her to reconsider her performance, and to realise that such a character, featureless and devoid of interest, is the blank sheet upon which the actress is to write what she can of her own personal talents.

It is often said that a play is not a play until it is acted, and in a sense I agree. Consider what Miss Lynn Fontanne would have made of Sylvia, and the wealth of comedy which Miss Kate Cutler and Miss Athene Seyler would have found in Ann and Natalie. Conceive Harry invested with all Mr. Alfred Lunt's resourcefulness, and, remembering Mr. Laughton's American in "The Happy Husband," conceive Edgar so portrayed. I cannot help thinking that with this imaginary cast we should have thought very differently of "The Mulberry Bush." Mr. Knoblock probably would not ask for sun, moon, and all the theatrical stars. But I am inclined to think that he has not been given the support which the writer of a wilfully trivial comedy is entitled to expect. Mr. Randolph McLeod played a preposterous butler well, and Mr. Lawrence Irving's scenery was delightful.

Kingsway. Monday, April 28.

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."

Revival of Captain Robert Marshall's Comedy.

It is difficult to imagine that anybody, young, old, or depressingly middle-aged, could spend a jollier evening than at this delicious little piece. Certainly not a wittier one, since I take the dialogue in this old play to have much greater natural sparkle than anything else to be heard on the London stage at the present time. This play, familiar to anybody who has ever taken part in amateur theatricals, was first produced at the Court Theatre in 1898, and in that very year Henley was writing:

> None, none can keep the years in line,
> And what to Ninety-Eight is fun
> May raise the gorge of Ninety-Nine!

Some day somebody must explain what it is that keeps some wit fresh while other wit, apparently equally good, dates so unentertainingly. Can it be that all living wit is the wit which has its roots in the bedrock of nature, whereas that which grows out of the shifting strata of fashion quickly fossilises? Geologists will laugh, but the reader will know what I mean. It is possible that presently the world will cease to be amused at Miss Runcible, and may not even know what she meant by: "Kippers are not very drunk-making!" The world will always laugh at Miss Prism declaring that being without a particular handbag for thirty years has been very inconvenient, for the reason that Miss Prism will always exist, whereas it will cease laughing at Miss Runcible as soon as the fashion veers round to Sedate Young Things.

Captain Marshall's little flowers of wit are timeless because they have their roots in human nature, which is changeless. His Excellency's "When England annexed the Islands in the 'twenties, in the interests of Christianity, and with great slaughter . . ." is a permanently comic statement of a permanently tragic fact. As long as the Civil Service exists Sir Montagu's reproach to his Secretary:—

> For instance, Baverstock, if you remember, in your despatch to Downing Street on the last census you reported that there were half a million white inhabitants and twenty-five thousand natives, whereas the numbers were really *vice versa*—

will raise a smile on the faces of all who are not Civil Servants. The gushing lady who protests that she shrinks inwardly "like a walnut" will be amusing as long as there are walnuts and gushing ladies. The whole of the dialogue is of this excellent quality, and the play has this property, which is common to little masterpieces as to big, that one would not willingly have anything subtracted from or added to it. Captain Marshall's text is good enough to be integrally presented. One is jealous for it, and it is greatly to the credit of this revival that it is admirably preserved.

To-day the play has an added value, the charm of seeing the 'nineties through present spectacles. It is the figure of the sentry who does the trick here, the sentry in his—to our eyes—ridiculous red coat and white, spiked helmet. This is the soldier as Mr. Kipling praised him, the symbol of Empire, the world's cynosure, the observed of all observers, and hence the best possible mark for any native who can shoot straight. How vividly, watching him, one can think oneself back into the days before the Boer War, the days when soldiering meant keeping far-flung order abroad and at home livening up Saturday afternoon! This atmosphere once established, the rest fell easily into place. What else could Miss Cathleen Nesbitt be wearing other than those confections which may have deprived her of breath and motion, but recalled the elegance with which Mrs. Patrick Campbell moved through the dramas and drawing-rooms of those years? Miss Joan Maude recaptured by sheer intuition the sailor-hatted, wasp-waisted elegance of Miss Maude Millett, that constant balm to hearts lacerated by a succession of Sweet Lavenders. But all the acting in this revival is first class, and those playgoers who demand any better playing than that provided by Messrs. A. Bromley-Davenport—excellent as ever—C. M. Hallard, Lawrence Hanray, and Deering Wells will be indeed hard to please. This revival is to run for four weeks only, after which we are promised five other very famous Victorian comedies. If public support makes it possible for this promise to be kept it will be. If it doesn't, it won't.

Comedy. Wednesday, April 30.

"THE SILENT WITNESS."

A Play. By Jack De Leon and Jack Celestin.

This is one of those plays which the Q Theatre produces, performs, and passes on with so much *éclat*. It should be called, "Suppressio Veri: or The Bit We Didn't Show You." Dramatically speaking, it is extremely improper to drop the curtain upon a murdered young woman, and then, three hours later, reveal the fact that she was only half-murdered and that somebody else came in and finished the job. Melodramatically speaking, nothing could be more right and proper. Of course, something of the sort has to happen, because no audience in the world would consent to the logical ending to a piece in which a father is put in the dock for a murder committed by his son. So it has to turn out that the murder isn't committed by the son, but by a third party, who, being handcuffed, parent and offspring go home to tea and toast. Poor grammar, but not without precedent, as every schoolboy knows!

The best acting in this play came from that always excellent performer, Mr. Wallace Geoffrey, as the currish wolf who "even from the gallows did his fell soul fleet." Mr. Malcolm Keen, whose Claudius the other day was so good that I forgot to mention it, was also excellent as the wrongly accused father; Mr. Robert Harris was a perfect little murderer *in posse;* and Mr. Walter Schofield was amusing as the Judge. I believed in the hectoring Counsel of Mr. Victor Lewisohn—believed, that is, in so far as the things he had to do were believable. Perhaps I believed a little less in the debonair K.C. of Mr. Lawrence Anderson, and for once in a way I certainly did not believe at all in my ever-adorable Miss Marie Löhr. It seems to me that a mother who does not know whether it is her husband or her son or both who have committed a murder should fuss and clutter like a half-witted hen, and not move through the piece with all the sweetness and grace depicted in Winterhalter's portraits of Queen Victoria Our playwrights had, however, been careful to leave poor Miss Löhr without one single word in which to express anything at all!

Mr. Harold Scott and Mr. H. Saxon-Snell contributed two amusing sketches. The piece is wildly honeycombed with inaccuracies, which, in melodrama, is perfectly as it should be. Distinguished visitors to these shores during the coming season should nevertheless be informed that major points of evidence are not sprung upon a prisoner in the dock on a capital charge. Further, that the bullying of such a prisoner in the witness-box is no part of English jurisprudence. But it is only fair to say that the show is very jolly, which it might not be if jurisprudence had a serious hand in it.

Palace. Thursday, May 1.

"HEADS UP!"

A Musical Comedy. By Paul Gerard Smith, Jack McGowan, and Laurie Wylie. Music by Richard Rodgers.

Some little time ago I heard a comedian in an American talkie instruct his fellow-convicts in some of the simpler phenomena of nature. Dew falls, or so he said; streams find the sea; violets, by dint of persistence, ultimately pierce the earth's crust. Why, argued Mr. Jolson, couldn't the convicts conduct themselves likewise? The answer, of course, was that this was exactly what they were doing, that cause had produced its effect and put thugs and garroters where they could thug and garrote no more. The foregoing is an example of the quaint fusion of the sentimental and the biological so dear to the American mind. In the new musical comedy at the Palace the hero asks the heroine why she supposes the robin has a red breast. The thing is a duet, and therefore there is no reason why the heroine should not say that the robin has a red breast because its father had one before it, and that if he had a brown, speckled one like a cashier's waistcoat he would be a thrush. But the heroine is too busy nestling against her lover's ear and tenderly fingering his coat-collar to embark upon dispute. Perhaps, too, there is no room for ratiocination between lobe and lapel. So the hero continues. Why, he asks, do pussies miaow? I take my oath, as Moses in the old comedy said, that this interrogatory actually happens.

The tune which accompanies these imbecilities is weakly pretty, and it is good that it should be so, for it is very nearly the only tune in the play. The plot of the piece was negligible, and I shall therefore neglect it. There was some quite pleasant dancing by Miss Louise Brown, and there was a good deal of that mechanical dexterity which modern fashion calls dancing. To me this seems to possess neither beauty nor grace nor any quality except that of being difficult. Much of it to my uninstructed mind was divided between the complicatedly gawky and the industriously foolish. There could not be any singing, for the reason that nobody except the chorus had any voice. But the chorus sang really well.

Best thing in the show was that blazingly magnificent comedian, Mr. Sydney Howard, who was in terrifically good form. If people take a liking to this piece they will like it a lot; if less, less; if more, then abundantly. As we emerged, the crowd outside the theatre was nearly as large as that inside, and certainly as enthusiastic. That, of course, is a good sign, for it is what the people who have yet to visit a show think about it that matters. Let me say, then, that the piece will run a year. In any case I would much rather not be asked for a critical opinion upon that which does not call for criticism. To say "Thank you for a pleasant evening" is so much more gracious.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

THIS WEEK'S PREMIERES.

To-night.—Queen's: Green Room Rag.
May 5.—Everyman: "The Glen is Mine."
May 6.—Festival Theatre, Cambridge: "Naked."
May 7.—Royalty: "Our Ostriches."
Arts: "Ghosts."
May 8.—Playhouse: "The Dishonoured Lady."

The Famous Players Guild will begin its activities with a play called "Women," by Edith and Edward Willis, which will open at Brighton on May 19 and on May 27 will be brought to the New Theatre, where the Guild has arranged with Mr. Bronson Albery and Mr. Howard Wyndham to present Mr. Owen Nares in a series of plays. "Women" gives Mr. Nares an effective part as a best-seller who puts the heroines of his "affairs" into his novels. Five of these women meet in the play; Mr. Nares will thus be surrounded by a bevy of actresses, including Miss Grizelda Hervey, Miss Dorothy Black, Miss Kay Hammond, Miss Jane Amstell, Miss Lydia Sherwood, and Miss Joyce Kennedy. There seems, indeed, to be a strong feminine flavour about the Guild productions, for the second, the Walter Hackett play, with Miss Marion Lorne in the lead, which is likely to open on the night following "Women," is called "The Way to Treat a Woman."

The Grafton Theatre, the new venture in Tottenham Court Road which was talked of some while ago, has now come to the point of opening (some time this month). Its policy will be to produce a variety bill of plays and turns; the plays will be given without the usual waits between curtains; the interval will be used to separate the main piece of the evening from a variety performance of short numbers, to consist of "music, miming, dancing, clowning, skits, satires, slapstick, poems, monologues, and other, as yet uninvented, turns." There is a revolving stage, and a permanent company of professional players and producers is to be engaged. Plays in rehearsal for early production are "The Searcher," by Velona Pilcher; "The Wedding Breakfast at the Eiffel Tower," by Jean Cocteau; and "Tojuro's Love," a contemporary Japanese play by Kikuchi Kwan. Short sketches by Franz Molnar, Peter Spencer, and A. J. Talbot are also in preparation, while turns to be seen in the near future include the work of Lopokova and Penelope Spencer. Writers to be given a chance in the future include, I see, Miss Gertrude Stein. What fun!

Mr. C. B. Cochran and Mr. Maurice Browne will begin their international season at the Globe on May 26 by presenting the German-Italian actor Alexander Moissi in "Hamlet," and Tolstoy's "Redemption." Moissi, a charming, unaffected person, who declares that it is his ambition to play in English, has acted all over the world but never in London. He has played in Reinhardt's productions of "Œdipus Rex" and "Everyman," has been seen in "The Doctor's Dilemma" 600 times, in "Hamlet" 1,000 times, in "Redemption" 1,400 times, and is familiar with all the great Shakespearean rôles, as well as the famous rôles in Pirandello, Goethe, Schiller, and Ibsen. After Moissi, Mr. Cochran and Mr. Browne will present the Pitoeffs and their company from the Theatre des Arts, probably about June 9 or 10. The third attraction will be the Japanese players, now at the Theatre Pigalle in Paris, headed by the famous Tokujiro Tsutsui.

As announced last week, Mr. Leslie Henson is now taking the part formerly played by Mr. W. H. Berry in "A Warm Corner" at the Princes Theatre, and, needless to say, playing it with gusto and in the true spirit of farce. The whole play goes with a lively swing. At the Prince Edward Theatre "Rio Rita" is greatly improved by Mr. Edgar Wallace's revision. The story has been considerably enlivened, and the book is now much better able to hold its own against the attractions of the spectacle which this musical comedy affords; the whole performance, in fact, is a good entertainment. At the Apollo, Mr. David Horne has now returned to the cast of "Insult," which is doing well. And I am glad to be able to record that "Honours Easy," at the St. Martin's, reaches its one-hundredth performance next Wednesday.

My remarks about the run of "The Apple Cart" last Sunday seem to have given rise to a misunderstanding. "Saint Joan" was in fact taken off from the New Theatre in October, 1924, after 244 performances, because Miss Sybil Thorndike had to fulfil an already postponed tour of "The Lie" in the principal provincial cities. The run was not ended, but suspended; it was resumed at the Regent Theatre in January, 1925, and ran for another 132 performances. At the New itself "Saint Joan" played during its last week to the biggest business the theatre has ever known.

The Unison Dancing Show at the Coliseum has been so successful that it will be continued indefinitely, and Mr. Ernest Thesiger's show of tableaux of Chelsea China has had to be postponed. To-morrow a new spectacle, "Laces and Graces," will be introduced in place of the Toy Town scene. There are now seventy-five girls in the ensemble, and the whole thing constitutes a triumph for British dancing. At the Palladium, to-morrow, the programme will include the coloured comedians "Buck and Bubbles" and the sixteen Glazeroffs, a troupe of Russian singers and dancers. Jack Payne and his Band will be at the Holborn Empire this week.

The Repertory Players' performance arranged for next Sunday has been unavoidably postponed; but on May 25 they will present, at the Strand Theatre, "How to be Healthy Though Married," by H. M. Harwood and Tennyson Jesse.

The four weeks' revival at the Royalty of "Our Ostriches" starts on Wednesday. The first act is now set in Hyde Park on an early summer day, and the second in a tenement. The cast includes Miss Ailsa Grahame, Miss Elizabeth Chesney, Miss Clare Greet, Miss May Haysac, Miss Dorothy Hall, Miss Katie Johnson, Miss Norah Johnson, Mr. Martin Lewis, Mr. Arthur Vezin, Mr. Kinsey Peile, and Mr. Frederick Leister. Mr. Reginald Bach is producing the piece, as he did seven years ago.

The Everyman Theatre production of "Ghosts" with Sybil Thorndike and the complete cast will be transferred to the Arts Theatre from Wednesday to Sunday next. Meanwhile, following upon the successful production of "Magda" in German at the Arts Theatre, arrangements have been made between Mr. J. T. Grein and Lady Wyndham to present the play in English at the New Theatre to-morrow week. Miss Gwen Ffrangçon-Davies will play the title rôle, which she has already played in German, and others of the German-speaking cast who will be seen in the English version are Mr. Guy Pelham Boulton, Miss Joan Clement Scott, Miss Ann Stephenson, and Miss Mary Pilgrim. Newcomers to the cast will be Mr. George Merritt (who plays the father), Miss Clare Harris, Mr. Eric Portman, Mr. Earle Grey, and Mr. Alexander Sarner. "Magda," once a favourite part of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, was last seen in English a few years ago at the Playhouse, when Miss Gladys Cooper played the part. According to present arrangements at the New Theatre, the play can only be put on for a limited run of a fortnight, but it is hoped to transfer at the end of that time to another theatre. In fact, Mr. Grein and Lady Wyndham contemplate an extended season in which Miss Ffrangçon-Davies will be seen in a number of Ibsen and Sudermann plays.

Mrs. Charles B. Cochran announces that she will transfer her production of the all-woman play "Nine Till Six" from the New Theatre to the Hippodrome, Golders Green, to-morrow week.

D. P.

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

At York Minster this morning a military service, with music by massed bands, will be relayed on the National programme. In the evening Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., will make an appeal

NATIONAL (261.3 metres and 1,554.4 metres).
9.50 a.m.—Service, with music by massed bands of 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, and 2nd Battalion the West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales' Own); Address by Bishop of Durham, relayed from York Minster.
11.15 app. (1,554.4 metres).—Time and Weather.
3.0.—Church Cantata (No. 104), Bach, "Du Hirte Israel" ("Thou Guide of Israel"); Edward Reach (tenor), Stuart Robertson (baritone), Wireless Chorus; Wireless Orchestra, relayed from Guildhall School of Music.
3.45.—Children's Service, with address by Major A. H. S. Waters, relayed from Sir Josiah Mason's Orphanage, Erdington, Birmingham.
4.15.—Wireless Military Band; Winifred Davis (mezzo-soprano).
6.0-6.15.—Bible Reading: Paul's Letters, 21—II. Corinthians, ch. 12 and 13.
8.0.—Service, with address by Rev. William F. Brown, Bishop of Pella, from St. Anne's Church, Upper Kennington Lane, Vauxhall.
8.45.—Mr. Neville Chamberlain appeals for the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—Barclays Bank Male Voice Choir; Reginald Church (accompanist), Philip Dore (organist), May Huxley (soprano), Wallace Leppard (baritone), Anne Wood (contralto), Marie Wilson (violin), conducted by Herbert Pierce, from the Pavilion, Bournemouth.
10.30.—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL (356.3 metres).
8.30.—Midland Regional.
5.0-5.30.—Religion in the Light of Psychology, 18—The Mystery and Mastery of Mind—Psychology and Ourselves, by Dr. E. S. Waterhouse.
8.0.—Service, with address by Rev. Thomas Nightingale, from a studio.
8.45.—National.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—Wireless String Orchestra; Betty Bannerman (contralto).
10.30.—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).
8.30.—Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra; Frank Cantell (violin), Trefor Jones (tenor).
5.0-5.30.—London Regional.
7.50.—Service, conducted by the Bishop of Southwell, relayed from St. Mary's Church, Nottingham.
8.45.—National.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.0.—Midland News.
9.5.—City of Birmingham Police Band; Mary Pollock (soprano), Dorothy Daniels (pianoforte).
10.30.—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (376.4 metres).—9.50-11.15.—Service; Music by Massed Military Bands. Address by Bishop of Durham, relayed from York Minster, from Leeds. 3.0.—National. 4.15.—Isobel Baillie (soprano), Constance Felpts (contralto), Arthur Wilkes (tenor), Keith Falkner (bass); Huddersfield Choral Society; Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Sir Henry Coward. 6.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—Service; Address by Bishop of Newcastle, relayed from Newcastle Cathedral. 8.45.—National. 9.0.—North Regional News. 9.5.—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Maurice Whittaker (solo bassoon).

NEWCASTLE (288.5 metres);
LIVERPOOL (288.5 metres);
LEEDS-BRADFORD (200 and 288.5 metres);
SHEFFIELD (288.5 metres);
HULL (288.5 metres); and
STOKE-ON-TRENT (288.5 metres).—9.50-11.15 Manchester. 3.0.—National. 4.15.—Manchester. 6.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—Manchester. 8.45.—National. 9.0.—North Regional News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (309.9 metres). — 9.50-11.15. — National. 3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—West Regional News. 9.5.—National Orchestra of Wales, relayed from the Pavilion, Llandaff Fields. 10.0.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Silent Fellowship.

SWANSEA (288.5 metres). — 9.50-11.15. — National. 3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—West Regional News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Cardiff.

BELFAST (242.3 metres). — 9.50-11.15. — National. 3.0-6.15.—National. 6.30-7.45.—Service; Address by Rev. Roderick MacLeod, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—Regional News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue

BOURNEMOUTH (288.5 metres).—9.50-11.15. —National. 3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (288.5 metres).—9.50-11.15.—National. 3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—Service; Address by Rev. R. Pyke, relayed from a studio. 8.45.—National. 9.0.—Local News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (398.9 metres). — 9.50-11.15. — National. 3.0.—National. 4.15.—The Octet; Margaret Stephen (soprano), Herbert Stephen (violoncello), David Stephen (pianoforte). 6.0-6.15.—National. 6.30-7.45.—Service; Address by Rev. Roderick MacLeod, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—Scottish News. 9.5.—National.

ABERDEEN (301.5 metres);
DUNDEE (288.5 metres); and
EDINBURGH (288.5 metres).—9.50-11.15.—National. 3.0.—National. 4.15.—Glasgow. 6.0-6.15.—National. 6.30-7.45.—Glasgow. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—Scottish News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUBLIN (413 metres).—Relayed from Cork (225 metres).—8.30.—Vocal and Instrumental Programme.

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BERLIN (1,635 metres, 26 kw.).—7.—Talk, "The Leading Intellects in Modern Literature—1—Shaw and Galsworthy."

BRUSSELS (508.5 metres, 1 kw.).—5.—Dance Music. 8.45.—Orchestral Concert: Overture, "The Magic Flute" (Mozart); Concerto in E flat for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Beethoven); Songs, Selection from "La Tosca" (Puccini); Cavatina from "Prince Igor" (Borodvine); Pas des fleurs (Delibes); Judex (Gounod); Ballet Music from "Coppélia" (Delibes). 10.40-11.40 (338.2 metres).—Concert for British Listeners.

COPENHAGEN (281 metres, 1 kw.) and KALUNDBORG (1,153 metres, 7 kw.).—8.2.—Concert of Danish Music for Strings. 8.35.—"The Link." Drama (Strindberg).

PARIS (1,725 metres, 12 kw.).—6.30.—Dance Music. 7.30.—Radio-Paris Guignol. 8.45.—Café Concert.

PRAGUE (487 metres, 5 kw.).—6.—Programme in celebration of 60th Birthday of Franz Lehár. 7.30.—"The Three Musketeers." Operetta (Benatzky).

ROME (441 metres, 50 kw.).—5.30.—Instrumental and Vocal Concert. 9.—"The Girl of the Golden West"—Operetta (Puccini).

VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).—7.30.—String Quartet in F sharp minor Op. 121 (Reger). 8.10.—"Frühere Verhaltnisse" (Nestroy). 9.15.—Song Recital.

PICTURE THEATRES.

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CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous, 6-11. John Boles and Laura La Plante in "CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD"; (All-Talking); To-night, at 6.55 and 9.30. Also GAUMONT SOUND NEWS, etc., etc.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Must finish Tues. next! To-night, 5 o/c, 8.45, Maurice CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE." Paramount's All-Talking Singing Success! Dly., 2.45, 5 o/c, 8.45. "L Parade" starts 3.15, 6.30, 9.15. Bkble. from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211. Thurs., May 8, Dennis King in "The Vagabond King." All-Col. Talkg.!

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NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. 6-11. Last day of "PUTTIN' ON THE RITZ"; the *Different* Musical Show, with Harry Richman. To-night at 6.50 and 9.30. Comm., To-morrow: "MAMBA."

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REGAL, Marble Arch. To-night, 6-11. John Boles in the all-colour operetta "SONG OF THE WEST" and Lilian Harvey in "Knight in London." Padd. 9911.

STOLL, Kingsway.—To-night (Sun.), from 6 p.m. Song and Dance Talkie, "HAPPY DAYS," with JANET GAYNOR and CHARLES FARRELL and 100 STARS: Talkie and Silent Comedies: Silly Symphony.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 3222. Continuous. 6-11. The Film of "JOURNEY'S END" (All-Talking); Showing To-night at 6.10 and 9. Also British Movietone News.

TUSSAUD'S. To-night. Talk, Song and Dance, "RED HOT RHYTHM," also Talkie, "Rich People" (Constance Bennett), and Monday: "River of Romance" Talkie, and "BRIDGE OF SAN LUIS REY." Dly., 9-11.

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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

JOHANN STRAUSS AND THE WALTZ.

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

The inclusion of the "Blue Danube" Waltz in last Sunday's concert at the Albert Hall might have been attributed, in ordinary circumstances, to the fact that we had a Vienna orchestra with us; but to anyone who keeps his eye on what is going on in Europe at the present moment there is rather more in it than that. We have only to be a regular consulter of the pages of "World Radio" to realise that for some time past there has been a general revival of interest in the lighter music of the second half of the nineteenth century. Not only are there concerts everywhere of Strauss waltzes and Lanner waltzes and "Viennese Dance Music," not only are the operettas of Strauss and Offenbach experiencing a revival and enjoying a new popularity, but some of the less known comic operas of the minor men, such as Suppé and Millöcker, are being taken down from the shelves and dusted.

Simultaneously, jazz, and everything that has come out of jazz, are falling into deeper and deeper discredit—not among dancers, perhaps, who are moved by other considerations than intellectual, but among both musicians and plain music lovers who are as particular about what they admit into their minds as they are about what they admit into their bodies. It is not, however, that the Viennese waltz has killed jazz. Its revival is merely the symbol of the victory, or, if you prefer the simile, it is the dancer called in by the delighted mourners to perform a few merry steps on the coffin of the detested departed. Jazz has died a natural death, poisoned by its own vulgarity and debilitated by its own inanity: its departure left a void, and, there being little in the way of contemporary light music of any value to draw upon, pleasure-loving humanity has instinctively gone back to the light music of the past.

"PLUS CA CHANGE."

The Viennese waltz grew out of conditions very similar to those under which jazz began and for its brief day flourished. Musical criticism has many weaknesses for the world to reproach it with, but perhaps its greatest weakness of all is that its practice has no roots in a philosophy of the past. We would have been spared much of the innocent nonsense and the not quite innocent charlatanism of the "new criticism" of the last fifteen years or so had the critics only recognised that there is nothing really new in the newest musical developments. The same forces have been at work in other ages, in music, literature, and art. "Criticism" has always adopted the same attitude towards them, and always the verdict of history has been the same, both upon the art movement and upon the contemporary reception of it. It is only the names and the dates that change: the impulses and the ideas and the reactions and the counter-actions remain eternally the same.

Our post-war generation, with its desire for pleasure, its revolt against the ideals of the past, its search for new standards of value, its passion for physical movement, is merely doing all over again, of course in new terms, what was done by the generation that came after the Napoleonic epoch. Europe was then as dance-mad as it is now, perhaps even more so. After all, the dancers in any modern capital on any given holiday represent only a small proportion of the population; but in the Vienna of 1832, out of a total population of 400,000, some 200,000 were dancing at 772 balls during carnival time. These people had lost, even before then, their appetite for serious music: Beethoven, in his later years, had the mortification of seeing his public vogue in Vienna decline, though lip-service was still paid him in plenty. In 1830 Chopin, who wanted to play in Vienna, mourned the fact that "the Viennese have finished with the serious: everything is pushed into the background by Lanner, Strauss [Vater], and their waltzes." The eroticism that was the basis of the recent jazz and dancing craze was the central force of the old waltz, as many a moralist testified, including even the usually far from moral Byron.

A PARALLEL OF DEVELOPMENT.

In other respects also the former and the present developments ran on parallel lines. The new impulse came from below, in the social sense of the term. The older aristocratic dances were ousted by the waltz and the polka, two peasant forms that injected themselves, half an intoxication, half a narcotic, into the veins of the middle and upper classes. A later development of the same kind was the introduction of the cancan (from North Africa) into the French operetta and the French dancing room; and in our own day we have seen civilised society rub its nose ecstatically in the mire of the plantation. Even the flooding of our hotels and restaurants with swamp-stuff had its earlier analogue, for the Viennese waltz began in public-houses.

Nor are our jazz defacers of the classics the up-to-date fellows they imagine themselves to be: long before these brainless vulgarians were soiling Wagner and Chopin and Grieg and Verdi with their dirty paws, the Austrian waltz merchants of ninety years or so ago were turning classical works like the Kreutzer sonata into three-four time for the amusement of their simple-minded patrons. Finally, the waltz-writers, like their jazz descendants, had to be perpetually producing something new: a dance band would have had short shrift from its followers unless its conductor-composer gave them a fresh repertory every week.

There was one great difference, however, between the older situation and the new. In those days the world had not yet been completely vulgarised and commercialised. It may have been what a French writer has called "the nostalgia of the mud" that in the beginning sent Vienna and Paris to the waltz and the cancan. But these dances had to make their way in a society the tone of which was finally given by aristocratic traditions; and insensibly the people's dances received the polish of breeding. The waltz in its heyday was written by people of breeding for people of breeding; whereas jazz was mostly written by people of little breeding for people of less.

STERILITY OF "JAZZ."

All the hopes we once may have had that a new form of art, simple yet authentic, might come out of jazz have been disappointed. Its million practitioners have not included a single man, with the exception of George Gershwin, of even average musical talent; while the accredited composers who have dabbled in it, such as Stravinsky, have achieved only ludicrously pathetic failures. Jazz has wearied everyone out with the monotony of its standardised formulæ. The waltz had more inner vitality: restricted as its resources appeared to be, it was a field in which genius could create an endless succession of new expressions. The basis of the Viennese waltz, apart, of course, from the fundamental three-four rhythm, was the snuggling thirds and cuddling sixths of popular harmony. These parallel harmonic lines were the perfect, if unconscious, expression of the impulse that draws two people of opposite sexes into the clasp of the dance. They chimed to perfection with the nature of a good-tempered, easy-going, charming race, with no great liking, perhaps, for intellectual exertion, but of a lovable and gracious sociability that had, and still has, no equal anywhere else in Europe: it used to be said that in Vienna even the domestic fowl always ate in couples.

THE DISTINCTION OF STRAUSS.

Johann Strauss (Sohn) had the genius to fill the simple waltz idiom with a great variety of ideas and endow it with all sorts of new resources. While wise enough never to step out of his proper domain in his own compositions, he had a keen sense of musical values outside it: it is not generally known that in the epoch when Wagner was trying in vain to get the revolutionary "Tristan" produced at the Vienna Court Opera, Johann Strauss introduced the Prelude and detached scenes from the great work at his Promenade concerts. These waltz kings, in truth, had a distinction of mind and a nobility of spirit that entitle them to the admiration of future ages: when Wagner decided to give a concert of his own music in Vienna, Eduard Strauss generously cancelled a concert of his own that had been set down for the same evening.

And the waltz, in the hands of a genius like Johann Strauss, was capable of developments of which jazz has proved itself to be utterly incapable. These developments led in the course of time to the enchanting and immortal "Fledermaus," about which there will be more to be said after the performance next week.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

THE VIENNA PHILHARMONIC.

Of the two concerts given by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under Furtwängler, I heard the first, in the Albert Hall. It was an afternoon of almost unredeemed triviality. The orchestra itself is a superb one, alike in material and in technique. But under Furtwängler it appears to do little else than perform tricks; and it becomes necessary to tell these foreign conductors once more, in all friendliness, that we are not to be dazzled by tricks—we have seen so many!—and that what we expect from a great orchestra is communion with great works, not a perpetual showing off of points. Furtwängler's exaggerated pianissimi, that had no justification in the bulk of the music that was played, began as an absurdity and ended as an annoyance. It was ridiculous, in the Mozart Serenade, to see six double-bass players laying their bows so delicately upon their instruments that the total tone produced was hardly that made by an ordinary baritone bumble bee; but when, in the Schubert "Unfinished" and "Don Juan," this excessive filing away of the tone resulted in woodwind, brass and strings often being out of tune with each other, one felt that the orchestra, as well as ourselves, was being rather unfairly dealt with. And is it really necessary to bring this splendid body all the way from Vienna to perform a piece of antiquated naïveté like Smetana's "Moldau"? As for the "Blue Danube" waltz, I should not have thought that a German conductor could have made it seem so flaccid in rhythm.

It is high time to do some plain speaking with regard to these visiting orchestras and conductors. Both of them would do well to get it into their heads that they are not coming among barbarians, or even provincials, when they honour us with a visit. We in London have long got past the stage when virtuosity, as such, can impress us. We demand that the virtuosity shall be placed at the service of the music, not paraded at its expense: and as we know the works that are being played quite as well as either the conductor or the orchestra does, we beg to assure them that no number of tricks, no matter how brilliantly performed, will compensate us for shallow thinking and poor imagination in the interpretation of the works.

Covent Garden: "Rheingold."

To my infinite regret, I was prevented by a trifling accident at the last moment from attending the "Meistersinger" performance.

That of the "Rheingold," under the inspired leadership of Bruno Walter, was the best we have had in London since Covent Garden re-opened after the war. The peculiarity and the great virtue of it were that it was *sung* throughout. There was none of the usual irritating Wagnerian *Sprechgesang*: even the Alberich (Mr. Viktor Madin) and the Mime (Mr. Heinrich Tessmer) were dead on the note. Mme. Olczewska's Fricka was as fine vocally as dramatically. Mr. Bockelmann's Wotan was masterly in every way: this singer has not only a splendid voice, but is a very thoughtful actor. The giants were Otto Helgers and Ivar Andresen, two singers of tremendous power. The Erda (Mme. Anna Tibell) was, I think, new to Covent Garden: she made a good impression in her short monologue. The finest feature of the whole performance, however, was the Loge of Fritz Wolff—an extraordinarily subtle study. Here was the genuine Loge—the quick-witted, ironic, cynical attorney of the gods, always willing to serve his clients' interests, but with a half-amused contempt for their intelligence. He reserved his finest stroke for the very end: when, after the first working of the curse, he turned away from them and sat aside with his back to them, his attitude of itself suggested, without a word on his part, what he thought of it all: "I have done my best for you stupid people: now I wash my hands of you."

There were one or two little mishaps in the orchestra, and the Rhinemaidens, in the opening scene, were occasionally so hoarse that one had the suspicion they had been out in the damp.

Perhaps I may be allowed to comment once more on a point to which insufficient attention is always given at Covent Garden. There were far too many suggestions of gold in the costumes of Fricka and Freia: Wagner was most insistent that there should be nothing of this kind, as in this first opera of the tetralogy gold is quite unknown to the gods. Its coming, indeed, is the source of all the trouble.

"Parsifal."

Mr. Robert Heger handled the delicate "Parsifal" score very sensitively on Wednesday, and the orchestra, as in the "Rheingold," gave us some fine playing. Some of the scenery was rather shattering, and the Syndicate ought really to begin thinking about new settings for the second and third acts. Klingsor's Magic Garden looked like a three-colour-process illustration in a seedsman's catalogue, while the Good Friday meadow suggested a view of Chipstead from the train. The bells were as discordant as ever. Klingsor (Mr. Habich) fretted us by using the *Sprechgesang* with which he has familiarised us in his Alberich. Mme. Leider's Kundry left me quite unmoved. Well as she sang the music, hers is not the right timbre for the part; in the seduction scene in particular it lacked seductiveness. And surely Kundry should be a wilder-looking figure than this: in the first scene of the third act Mme. Leider made her seem quite domestic.

Mr. Melchior, as Parsifal, showed the old brilliance at the full power of his voice and the old lack of colour at half-voice. I suppose nothing can be done to make him look a little more like the mystical Parsifal of our and Wagner's dreams; but his failure to convince the eye only makes it the more creditable on his part that he should convince us as he does by his singing, especially in the second act. Mr. Herbert Janssen, an artist of rare quality, as we know from his Wolfram and other parts, was a highly spiritualised Amfortas; and Mr. Andresen's singing of Gurnemanz's music was a perpetual delight. He has the supreme art of adapting his colour to the character. As Gurnemanz, his voice was full of a sort of thoughtful and mellow beauty: as Fasolt, the evening before, it had been darker and colder and harder, as it were black steel.

"Valkyrie."

For the "Valkyrie," on Friday, Mr. Friedrich Schorr replaced Mr. Bockelmann as Wotan. If his reading of the part lacks the fine intellectuality of Mr. Bockelmann's, it is at any rate powerful, dignified, and exceedingly well sung. For the rest, we had a cast so familiar that there is simply nothing new to be said about it,—Mme. Lehmann as Sieglinde, Mme. Leider as Brynhilde, Mme. Olczewska as Fricka, and Mr. Melchior as Siegmund. Mr. Andresen made a tremendous figure of Hunding; and once more, in the sinister coldness of the magnificent voice, we had an illustration of his singular power of adapting his timbre to the part he is taking.

As on previous occasions last week, there was a good deal that was imperfect in the individual orchestral playing, but the general effect was one of extraordinary sensitiveness. That this was so was due to the masterly control of Mr. Bruno Walter, who somehow manages to impose not only musical nuances but his own vivid sense of the drama upon the men. It was instructive to compare this playing with that given us by Furtwängler on Sunday. In the "Valkyrie" we had dozens of pianissimi of the most superfine order. But they were not put there for the purpose of impressing us with the conductor's showmanship: they grew straight out of the spirit of the work, and were as moving as those of the preceding Sunday were futile and exasperating.

Covent Garden is looking up. The fire effects in the concluding scene were the best we have had for some years. E. N.

The Weiss String Quartet.

Although the Weiss Quartet gave their first recital in this country at Æolian Hall on Friday, they had been heard at another concert a day or two before. It was known, therefore, that these four young women from Vienna possessed a highly sensitive blend and balance. Their technique is, indeed, practically perfect; for the very occasional chancy notes heard from the leader could hardly be termed anything so positive as blemishes. It remained, then, to see after what manner they would apply it to interpretation. In Haydn in F, Op. 77, No. 2, it seemed as if fine-drawn methods might limit their ideals. But when they launched with full-toned zest into the sane harum-scarum of Hindemith's Quartet in F minor, Op. 10, seizing its merry-mindedness, touching its many tender episodes with affection; when, moreover, another definite change of outlook came with Schubert's "Der Tod und das Mädchen," it became certain that we were listening to a corporate body of unusually wide artistic discrimination and distinction. They have evolved a corporate musicianship of a high order, and play, each for the good of the whole, so consistently that it was only by careful watching that one could detect the particular artistic virtues of the individual players. They will be heard again with pleasure.

Recital Notes.

Returning to London, Signora Rachele Maragliano-Mori opened her recital of little-known Italian songs, old and modern, at Wigmore Hall on Wednesday with a dozen of the devout Laudi of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In their arrangement (for she has collected them herself) and in her singing alike she shows her capacity for appreciating to the full, but without being tempted to exaggeration, not only the general design that gives character, but the details that give form. Rossini's three exciting "Venetian regatta" songs, a group of five by contemporary composers, and some folk-songs: on all she turned new facets of an art singularly comprehensive having regard to the comparatively small volume of the voice, which only in the most strenuous moments showed the deleterious effect of forcing. Mr. Gerald Moore's piano accompaniments were a high expression of a difficult art.

Mr. Horace Somerville had put down well-known piano compositions for his recital of Monday at Æolian Hall, including Beethoven's C sharp minor Sonata, Op. 27, and Schumann's Fantaisie in C, Op. 17. His views diverge from the normal in the matter of time, in the accenting of details usually left unaccented, and even in textual reading; and his habit of banging the piano did not help to recommend them, though, on occasion, he can touch it suavely enough.

H. F.

FILM NOTES.

"ANNA CHRISTIE."

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

We used to have a saying that "the English take their pleasures sadly." Our American cousins appear to have now adopted this habit from us. Anything quite so drab and dreary in the film line as "Anna Christie" has not struck this old town for years. It is a tale of a tired demi-mondaine, a drunken old Swedish seaman, a wild Irishman, and a "superannuated lady of joy," in which they all scrap with each other alternately, making the weirdest of noises whilst they do so. The slim and glamorous Greta Garbo has a good voice, but uses it infamously. Her words are bitten and ejected precipitantly through clenched teeth.

* * *

The acting drifts frequently into melodramatic exaggeration, and our ear-drums suffer severe onslaughts again and again. Marie Dressler makes the house laugh with the gorilla-like plasticity of her physiognomy. George Marion acts as if he were paid a thousand dollars a minute and was afraid to get the sack for doing so; whilst Charles Bickford roars like a Donnybrook donkey belaboured with a shillelagh. It is all very nerve-wracking, relieved only by some beautiful sea views and glimpses of New York from the river. Still, I daresay Eugene O'Neill is pleased with it. To have a delicate gossamer evanescent houri like Garbo the Great pretending to be a street or wharf-walker for you is no mean thing. She may not be a bit like the character, but she draws the crowd.

* * *

They had a terrible failure at the Plaza with Helen Morgan in "Applause." It was, I understand, practically hissed off, and "Street of Chance," starring William Powell, was hastily substituted in mid-week with immediately recuperative results. "Street of Chance," rabidly American, is as good a "talkie" of its kind as I wish to see.

* * *

William Powell has a record as a film villain of no mean consideration. He is one of those quietly forceful "guys" with a soft, soothing, caressing voice, incisively dramatic in his manner and full of a gentle wilfulness that extenuates even cheating at cards, Satan rebuking sin is his rôle. He is a gambler of the most notorious and successful sort, who tries to cure his young brother, similarly cursed with gaming instincts, by ruining him at the card table. The card-playing and gambling scenes are executed with conscientious detail and vivid realism. Men are put "on the spot" and "bumped off" with dramatic suddenness and exciting swiftness.

The lady who takes the part of the gambler's wife, Kay Francis, is terribly fetching, and her acting gives a sympathetic touch to an unsympathetic character.

The director, John Cromwell, has composed a picture of the liveliest, most convincing kind, well-knit, crammed with incident, and replete with clever characterisation.

* * *

To-day the Film Society at the Tivoli show a communist picture prepared by S. M. Eisenstein and G. V. Alexandrov. This film, called "The General Line," is said to mark a big technical advance and to be the most improved picture yet made in any country. It is symbolic and educational, and deals principally with the co-operative methods in agriculture.

At the Alhambra you can see "Not So Quiet on the Western Front."

"Journey's End" shows no sign of ending at the Tivoli.

"Captain of the Guard," with handsome, singing John Boles and Laura La Plante, continues at the Capitol.

George Arliss continues to fascinate the habitués of Marble Arch Pavilion as the Rajah in "The Green Goddess."

An all-talking, all-colour drama, "Mamba," will begin to-morrow at the New Gallery, Jean Heraholt and Eleanor Boardman starring.

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

"MORE BRAINS, O LORD, MORE BRAINS."

"The History of the English Novel: Intellectual Realism from Richardson to Sterne." By Ernest Baker. (Witherby. 16s.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

This is the fourth volume of Mr Ernest Baker's "History of the English Novel," the most complete work, as far as it has gone, upon that subject. Volume IV. deals with Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne. It is 260 pages long, and the study of Fielding occupies 100 of them. The period covered is from 1740, when Richardson's "Pamela" appeared, to the "Sentimental Journey" in 1768. These twenty-eight years Mr. Baker regards as the most decisive in the history of the English novel, because within those years a method of handling life in fiction was established which he defines as "intellectual realism," and of which Fielding was the initiator. Each of these essays, however is also an admirable and interesting description of a particular character and talent, though the theme, this development in the art of novel-writing, is kept steadily in view in each case. His book is therefore correctly described as a "history," the distinction between critical studies in chronological order and literary history being that in the latter case emphasis falls on the relation of each writer to the evolution of his art.

Because Mr. Baker's main theme is the origins of "intellectual realism" Fielding is given special prominence. On the other hand, Richardson's "main instrument" as a novelist "was the imagination rather than, as in Fielding's case, the intelligence working upon the accumulated facts of experience. . . . Richardson identified himself with the characters whom he had conceived and launched into the world a being, lived in them, thought and felt in unison with their whole psychic activity. Even his bye-characters are vivified by this same act of self-identification.

Richardson and Sensibility.

And at this point Mr. Baker reminds us of what he has touched upon before, namely, the feminine traits in Richardson's male characters, in Lovelace and Grandison, for example. Richardson's contribution to realism was thus of a peculiar kind. He observed himself rather than the world outside. Hazlitt described him as one "who seemed to spin his materials entirely out of his own brain, as if there had been nothing existing in the world beyond the little room in which he sat writing"; there is an "artificial reality about his works." "They have a romantic air of a pure fiction with the literal minuteness of a common diary." Richardson's main influence on his English successors and abroad was the enormous impetus he gave to the novel of sensibility. "His criterion of character," Mr. Baker says, "was intensity in quality of feeling. His heroines (Sir Charles Grandison was once aptly described by Austin Dobson as one of the author's chief feminine characters) seemed to do little but study and register their emotions to the minutest bit: his vicious characters are persons whose feelings have been blunted or allowed to degenerate into passion, that lamentable infirmity. Fine feelings are the basis of fine manners, and with Richardson manners and morals were all but synonymous." And having made these observations, the truth of which the reader of Richardson will at once recognise, Mr. Baker defines admirably the central force of Richardson's work:—

> Through this intensified study of sensibility he was actually to create or prepare the way for something greater in the novel of sensibility. . . . He gave our literature the first example of that novel of personality, that history of the struggle for self-realisation which was to wait a century for the recognition of a more enlightened scale of values before other novelists could take it up and develop it; but of this, which was the real greatness of his achievement, Richardson was unaware, or aware very obscurely; nor did his contemporaries see what he was doing. To them and to himself he was simply the novelist of sensibility, and it was the value and interest of human feeling as exhibited in his three novels that rivetted attention. No one observed that this was necessarily bound up with a new sense of the value and inexhaustible interest of the individual man or woman.

That is very well said. It defines the lasting, not the immediate, influence of Richardson. It stresses the truth that it was out of the novel of sensibility that the novel of personality sprang, to dominate fiction for so many years. Incidentally, Richardson was also the father of the novel of fashionable life.

Smollett's Contribution to the Novel.

The essay on Smollett, like that on Richardson, is remarkable for its clear definition of characteristics. It illustrates Smollett's pungency in narrative and portraiture, his love of rough satire and horseplay, his gift for dashing in a background and exhibiting human nature in violent attitudes against it, his eye for eccentricity and his spontaneous warmth; all those qualities in fact which, together with his high spirits, made him appeal to Dickens. We must not, however, Mr. Baker says, look for serious criticism of life from Smollett, though, he adds, "Smollett probably thought he was dispensing it in some of his flashes of malign humour. . . . He gets all the amusement he can out of the human spectacle, and that is the whole extent of his philosophy;" and Mr. Baker then quotes in a note a letter of Smollett to Garrick: "I am old enough to have seen and observed that we are all playthings of fortune, and that it depends upon something as insignificant and precarious as the tossing up of a halfpenny whether a man rises to affluence and honours or continues to his dying day struggling with the difficulties and disgraces of life." That is about all Smollett's criticism of life amounted to. His influence was strongest upon succeeding novelists who were attracted by "the diversities and picturesque anomalies of mankind" and to the study of vocational oddities, Smollett's own province being nautical life.

Comparison with Swift.

"In the line of descent from Trunnion and Lismahago we may recognise not only deep-sea eccentrics such as Uncle Toby and Dr. Primrose, but also the grimmer progeny of Dickens's imagination, Quilp, Sally Brass, Noah Claypole, and Uriah Heep, as well as Tom Pinch and Tommy Traddles, who are of the firm of Strap and Tom Pipes." Mr. Baker closes this essay with a comment upon Smollett's "apparent delight in sheer brutality," and with a comparison to Swift to which I demur. Both Smollett and Swift were, he says, extremely sensitive and tender-hearted men, and he attributes their literary brutality to their being thin-skinned and tender hearted. It is such men, he says, who receive the most scorching impressions, and therefore convey them with most intensity: "The hater of filth will be the foulest in his stigmatising of foulness. The most sensitive will be the most outrageous in exposing horror and suffering." There is some truth in this, but he forgets that there is also such a thing as morose delectation, and he ignores the element of pruriency in Swift, who was consumed by a pathological and inhuman horror of the body. Smollett was merely coarse. Being crudely vital and combative, too combative to achieve the detachment of a great humorist, Smollett took pleasure in the breaking of heads, rioting, stenches and shindies. The age he lived in was far more tolerant of squalor and far more callous towards physical suffering than we are. Helplessness seemed ludicrous. When Fielding had to wait an hour or two at a Thames wharf before being rowed out to the ship which was to take him to Lisbon he took it for granted that the riverside loafers should jeer at and pester a dropsical old gentleman sitting in a chair. He records that they did so without stoicism or comment. Physical helplessness or physical humiliation was comic to most of Smollett's countrymen; only he was a particularly tough enjoyer, and described them with gusto, I see no parallel between him and Swift.

Fielding's Originality.

As I said, Mr. Baker's central theme is Fielding. He, not Defoe, appears as "the father" of the Modern Novel. The path which Fielding took became the main road, not, of course, by any means the only one (Sterne instantly struck out across the fields) which the novel was destined to follow. In no history of English literature that I have read has so clear and convincing a case been made out for Fielding's originality and for regarding him as the founder of the art of the novel in its most central form, as in this one:—

> He discarded both Defoe's method of the conscientious reporter and Richardson's subterfuge of authentic letters. Without making any elaborate pretences, he stationed himself at the point of view of the omniscient spectator, and launched straightway into his prose epic. It was the first time in English fiction that the performers in the story evoked the sense of life by their dramatic self-sufficiency. Even Richardson had wasted our time and his by accumulating superfluous details to assure us that he was retailing fact; Defoe had been driven into downright fraud. Fielding flung all these tricks aside, and attended to the real business. He tells you he is giving you fiction, and he lets fiction speak for itself. Not the delusive pretence of historical truth, but the illusion of art is his object. As Coleridge afterwards put it, he aimed at an imitation, not a copy of reality.
>
> The illusion that he achieved was unprecedented in its completeness. . . . He stood above, like the spirit of comedy, illuminating all with the flashes of his irony, and at the end, with appropriate gesture, sent the company on their way.

Intellectual Realism.

This art-form which Fielding founded proved capable of indefinite variation in the different directions of romance, psychology and external realism. Although the author's privilege of comment, which is a corollary to surrendering the pretence that fiction is fact, owing to French influence was dropped by many of the best novelists at the end of the nineteenth century, the great easy masters of the art of carrying conviction, Balzac and Tolstoy for example, were never afraid of dissipating the reader's conviction by interpolated discourse. All followed Fielding directly or indirectly in postulating an omniscient observer, and writing from the point of view which Mr. Baker calls "Intellectual Realism." The following passage indicates what is meant by the phrase:—

> Defoe's patient realism had shown how far delineation of outward and visible things could go, in a hybrid form without either the seal of history or the authentication of pure art: he had displayed the whole economy of certain sections of life, and produced a likeness apparently as inexhaustible in its details as reality itself. Richardson had applied an analogous method to the inner world of feeling and motive and the cultivation of self-hood. But fiction that was afraid to call itself fiction, and had to rely for support on anything extraneous to itself, was obviously incomplete and unsatisfactory. Defoe and Richardson had merely got together the materials, provided the stuff out of which the autonomous work of art might be made; they had not realised what further industry was demanded of the artist. Fielding took the material, and cast it into new and fully coherent shapes, without any distortion of the essential truth. He is the Shakespeare of English fiction.

Fidelity to fact, but a fidelity which subserves interpretation and is subsidiary to it, such was the example set by Fielding.

Impressionism and Sterne.

The concluding study of Sterne is excellent. It defines the point of view of "sensibility" ("When the heart flies out before the understanding, it saves the judgment a world of pains"), and Sterne's attitude towards it, which was a corrective to Richardson's. Sterne extracted from "sensibility" light pathos and humour instead of tragedy and moral commonplace. It praises his colloquial elegance and delicious invention in the "misuse" of words; but the originality of it is due again to the theme. Mr. Baker sees Sterne's method in contrast with that of Fielding. Instead of "a reasoned and coherent picture of the world" as if contemplated by an omniscient eye, Sterne gives us impressions of sight, sound, contact, atmosphere, and in the order in which they arrive. "Reflection comes after, if it comes at all." Fielding includes nothing in his work which he has not understood; through the cracks and zigzags of Sterne's head and heart the most delightful and surprising impressions reached us. The intellectual realist is above all interested in causation; probability is his guide; generalised knowledge about the nature of things are the points of the compass by which he steers. Sterne, the impressionist, flouts causation, probability, generalised veracity. Although Fielding, the intellectual realist is, so to speak, the hero of Mr. Baker's critical investigation of fiction, he does full justice to the value of impressionism in that art:—

> The danger is that the intellectual realist, engrossed in the world of generalisation and abstract analysis, may let life, in its concreteness and infinite variability, fade away. The intelligible world, so constructed, in which there is a reason for everything and a universal concatenation of causes and effects, may be, and did, become in the hands of certain followers of Fielding, who had not his sure eye for actuality, a distortion or an empty simulacrum of the real world. Impressionism counteracts such tendencies. Not that it offers a better understanding of things in themselves. But by seizing impressions at their very birth, in all their freshness and vividness, we become conscious of a thousand aspects unnoticed in our ordinary perfunctory view of things, in which generalisation has rubbed out differences and tended to suppress individuality. The impressionist is not impatient to comprehend the world; he prefers to enjoy it. Happily intent upon the shifting impressions that stream through his mind he invites the reader's imagination to merge itself with his and see with the same vividness.

This passage and others which I have quoted show the excellence of Mr. Baker's book. It is a book which students should read, and critics and reviewers keep by them.

MUSINGS WITH METHOD

"Sunday Mornings." By J. C. Squire. (Heinemann. 6s.)

Reviewed by H. C. MINCHIN.

Authors of bygone days, matured or maturing authors of our own, together with the literature of taverns, pirates, sport, and showmen, such are here the objects of Mr. Squire's acute and generally sympathetic scrutiny. "The Cambridge Shorter Bible" is the one work of which he expresses definite disapproval, and certainly the joints in its harness were not few. It follows that in this book the minds of others are more vividly illumined than his own; but that derives from his sense of proportion and his modesty. Yet, when one sees how Mr. Squire can find poetry, and reveal it to his reader, in such commonplace topics as a quartette of bridge-players and a pantomime transformation scene, one hopes that his next work may be all his own.

> When the final revelation had been made it seemed [to child spectators] no longer there than vanished; there was no time to absorb the essence of it; and in so going it was like all things poignant in their evanescent beauty—sunsets, and the petals of the cherry tree, falling stars, and the leaves of the willow, the bloom of youth, and life itself.

This, however, is a digression. It is here more pertinent to suggest the quality of Mr. Squire's criticism as exemplified in certain of the studies now before us. We will take two great Victorians, John Morley and Thomas Hardy. Mr. Squire discerns in Morley and his school, alongside of such shining virtues as intellectual honesty and devotion to the welfare of the human race, a frigidity of manner and a remoteness from the ordinary man's fancies and enjoyments which are a bar to their popularity. Morley (I remember), in his "On Compromise," deplores the amount of "coarse geniality" which a public man must encounter. "It did not," says Mr. Squire, "take all sorts to make their world: they saw all sorts around them, and were perpetually uncomfortable because of it." Morley, however, "understood where he did not approve," which cannot, all the same, have saved his equanimity from being often ruffled.

Thomas Hardy.

Of Hardy Mr. Squire writes with conspicuous and helpful wisdom. He has the courage to assert that we love and remember his novels (at any rate) not for the gloom of their philosophy, but for their enchanting presentation of rural life and character; and that their writer loaded the dice on behalf of destiny. "He used the long arm of coincidence so profusely," says Mr. Squire, "and trapped his characters so systematically that he worsened life's worst: panting Fate toiled after him in vain." That is admirably said. Consider the thwarted hero of "The Well-beloved," who successively courted Avice, her daughter, and her granddaughter (Avice the second and Avice the third), yet was reduced to the dullest of unions with somebody else. So really preposterous a thesis seems to have strayed out of "Time's Laughing-Stocks," but Hardy's genius managed to make the story not, perhaps, credible, yet in most respects delectable.

Mr. Kipling and Others.

The contrast between Mr. Kipling's quieter and noisier moods must have struck many of his readers, some of whom may welcome Mr. Squire's suggestion that in the more boisterous work the tone is forced, as if in obedience to a theory. Passing by a beautiful passage on Conrad's last voyage, and with a glance at the summing-up of Oscar Browning, that "he always spoke as from a Papal chair, and the chair wasn't there," let me add that Mr. Squire's papers on cricket are pleasantly topical, and that his showmen are engagingly portrayed. He has a story of a spectator at Leyton who dislocated his jaw by yawning at the slowness of the Essex batting. No such peril threatens the reader of these varied pages, happily combining, as they do, the agreeable with the edifying.

CHELSEA'S FORMER RIVAL.

"London's Old Latin Quarter." By E. Beresford Chancellor. (Cape. 15s.)

London lovers who instinctively think of Chelsea when artists are mentioned will find themselves a little bewildered upon discovering that the neighbourhood of the Tottenham Court Road, associated with furniture and with certain large shops, has a better claim to the name of the real Latin Quarter of London. At least, so says Mr. Beresford Chancellor, whose knowledge of London is wide and deep.

Not only were many artists identified with this part of London during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but the whole area which has the Tottenham Court Road for a core is full of interest. When next a bus or a taxi takes his readers through this busy road, they will look about them with fresh interest as they think of the Turnpike, of the old Manor House, which was afterwards the Adam and Eve Tea Gardens, of King John's Palace, from which Palace Row took its name, and of the Fair which scandalised the more sober citizens of 200 years ago. Chateaubriand, escaping from France in 1793, lodged in the Road, and there, where we moderns only see shoppers looking at model suites, Richard Brothers, the religious enthusiast, met the Devil walking up the Road; surely a surprising experience for any man! Hogarth used to be shaved at No. 121, and Sidney Cooper, the animal painter, lived in a second-floor room in Tottenham Court Road.

The author tells with a wealth of detail the story of the streets close to Tottenham Court Road, and one finds that Hanway Street, Goodge Street, Windmill Street all had their claims. Great Russell Street, now chiefly associated with the British Museum and consequently with tourists, receives full appreciation as a dignified and handsome street inhabited in the eighteenth century by the nobility and gentry: although unfortunately that very fact made it popular with footpads and highwaymen, who could escape easily to the northern spaces of Highgate and Hampstead.

FRENCH VIEWS OF TENNYSON.

"Tennyson in France." By Marjorie Bowden. (Manchester University Press. 8s. 6d.)

The most distinct impression left upon the mind of one reader of Miss Marjorie Bowden's excellent résumé of French opinion regarding the work of Tennyson is one of cordial admiration of the generosity which could so finely pardon—when it did not placidly ignore—Tennyson's own ungenerous treatment of France and the French. When, in the concluding section of "The Princess," that very British person, "the Tory member's elder son," thanks God for the narrow seas that part the two countries, and wishes that they were "a whole Atlantic broad," because they kept—

> Our Britain, whole within herself,
> A nation yet, the rulers and the ruled,
> Some sense of duty, something of a faith,
> Some reverence of the laws ourselves have made,
> Some patient force to change them when we will,
> Some civic manhood firm against the crowd—

one remembers a dozen other utterances from the same pen which make it plain that the young man spoke not for himself only, but for his creator—such phrases as "art with poisoned honey stolen from France" and "the mad fool-fury of the Seine," and the description of Napoleon as "madman" because he had thought it possible to defeat an English army.

In France, as in England, critical estimates of Tennyson varied greatly, but not more markedly in France than in England, and the final verdict up to date is one of full and generous appreciation. His work, as English as Kipling's, wrote M Firmin Roz—

> has, nevertheless, a universal, a human value. Tennyson's poetry, by its sympathy, reaches those depths of the spiritual life where local and special differences cease to exist. We should all lose by not hearing the Tennysonian music which charmed England. He was a great poet, both of his country and of humanity. For his country and the world it is better that he should have lived.

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BOLSHEVISM: ITS PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

"Soviet Russia." By William Henry Chamberlin. (Duckworth. 25s.)

Reviewed by HENRY MURRAY.

If the Russian Revolution has inspired any English writer to the composition of a volume comparable in general excellence to this of Mr. Chamberlin, my acquaintance with the literature of the subject—a fairly wide one—has left me unaware of it. In width and particularity of knowledge of actual conditions, in the philosophical cogency of its historical views, in statesmanlike prevision of probable developments, "Soviet Russia" has, in my experience, no rival. It is a book which no student of contemporary life should leave unread, and it will be invaluable to the future historians of the twentieth century.

No truer word was ever spoken than the maxim which teaches that liberty is the parent of order, and the truth of the statement is never better exemplified than in the wildest moments of political unrest. Since the time of the Plantagenets England has always been the freest of European countries, and the value of liberty has been trimphantly proved by the history of her internal troubles, which have been neither few nor slight. The Wars of the Roses and the armed revolt against Charles I. were prodigal of life, but the bloodshed was almost entirely restricted to the forces in the field, and the struggles interfered wonderfully little with the daily life of the people. The expulsion of James II. and the establishment of William of Orange did not cost a drop of blood. For hundreds of years the history of France was the history of a growing tyranny; her Revolution was proportionately bloodier, and the dislocation of her civil life proportionately severe. Liberty in Russia, down to the time of men yet living, was scarcely even a dream, and its dawn has been accompanied by horrors and convulsions compared with which those of the 1790's shrink to insignificance.

Sowing the Seed.

Not the least valuable part of Mr. Chamberlin's admirable book is the eloquent and pregnant pages of his opening chapters, in which he proves not merely that the régime of the Romanoffs was certain to end in frightful disaster—that was a certainty to which the dullest eye could hardly be blind—but that details of the Revolution which, to a less piercing sight, might have passed for accidental and unpredictable are the inevitable outcome of past conditions. He lays his finger with unerring certainty on actions of individual sovereigns—Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, Catherine, the Alexanders—which were as certain to produce results apparent in the actual condition of the country as an acorn is certain to develop into an oak, and those actions, in turn, sprang inevitably from the conditions of their time. "The course of the Russian Revolution and the forms of the Soviet State," says Mr. Chamberlin—

> are unmistakably moulded by factors which point far back into the Russian Middle Ages.
>
> The Tartar Conquest has left its imprint on Russian politics and Russian culture. The agrarian side of the Russian Revolution would be difficult to understand without some knowledge of Stenka Razin and Pugachov, of Russian serfdom and the Russian mir, a primitive peasant community. And the nationality problems and policies of the Soviet Union grow very directly out of the fact that the pre-revolutionary Russian State, over a period of four centuries of conquest and expansion, crushed without assimilating a host of non-Russian peoples.

An Indigenous Product.

This well-founded and well-proved view of Bolshevism as being a peculiar and indigenous product of the soil of Russia is a message of comfortable assurance to the rest of the world, and the truly philosophical fashion in which Mr. Chamberlin accounts for the sowing of the seed and the growth of the harvest heartens his reader to accept his modestly expressed assurance that it is not a crop in the least likely to flourish on foreign soil. There is nothing in the traditions or the actualities either of Europe or of Asia to foster its growth. As to its future development in its native soil, Mr. Chamberlin, while wisely declining detailed prophecy, is not unhopeful of ultimate good results.

A NAVAL HISTORY.

"English Seamen and the Colonisation of America." By E. Keble Chatterton. (Arrowsmith. 12s. 6d.)

Mr. Keble Chatterton, whose admirable competence as a naval historian has been proved by more than one previous volume, was inspired by a happy idea in his writing of this book. He is one of a growing school of writers who see clearly a truth which has been glimpsed more or less obscurely by certain of their predecessors, that apparently unrelated episodes, often more or less far removed from each other in time, may, and often do, possess a striking and informative similarity or identity of inspiration and result, hidden by our human shortness of sight from their promoters and participants. "Accurately speaking," he says on his opening page, "the first figure in this drama [the history of America from its first discovery to its modern development] is that unknown man who left the shelter of his river and began running before the wind in a rude craft with a primitive square-sail. In the truest sense of the words he thus learned the freedom of the sea." Starting with the times of Henry the Navigator, Mr. Chatterton leads us by a series of vividly painted episodes through the history of marine adventure, studded with lively portraits of famous adventurers and explorers. He has produced an historical study of the deepest interest and the highest value.

NEW FICTION.

AFTER THE WAR.

"Europa's Beast." By R. H. Mottram. (Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d.)

"The Mink Coat." By Edith Brill. (Toulmin. 7s. 6d.)

"Seven, Bobsworth." By J. D. Beresford. (Faber and Faber. 7s.)

"Dawn." By S. Fowler Wright. (Harrap. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

"Europa's Beast" is not Mr. Mottram's best book. It is neither so virile as the war-trilogy which brought him fame, nor so picturesque as some of the Easthampton chronicles which followed. Its story comes near to the commonplace, and it rarely moves at a pace faster than a fairly agile snail could conveniently manage. Its portraits are etched in with the greatest care—Mr. Mottram is an artist—but, to make use of what I believe is a favourite term with art-dealers, they are not "important." A work of distinction, then, but dullish.

The Geoffrey Skene who once on a time had adventures in a "Spanish farm" is now a middle-aged and poorly-paid architect engaged by Easthampton's Housing Committee: an unexciting and vaguely disappointed fellow. At a commemoration service he catches the eye of a pretty girl—the daughter, as it happens, of his own chairman and the wife of a young airman on whom the war has left its mark. That marriage has not been a success, and one waits for the inevitable "affair." Skene, however, is a respectable person, and the "affair" takes an entirely respectable course. He loses his job, but the airman is killed; and in Venice we have a glimpse of happiness and, incidentally, discover the reason for Mr. Mottram's title.

The novel is not exactly much ado about nothing, and it is not really "undramatic." It is certainly not an exaggerated picture of these post-war days. But it is disappointing to find Mr. Mottram working with such diligence upon a piece of embroidery the like of which is to be found, machine-made, in so many places.

A FIRST NOVEL.

About "The Mink Coat" I can speak with much more enthusiasm. This is a first novel which, in spite of little faults, is exceedingly good to read. Miss Brill has a vivid pen; she is no sentimentalist, and she has an interesting and an unusual story to tell. There is life in it. Mr. Raynor is a furrier, and "common." His wife and his mother-in-law are "common." His eldest daughter, Alice, is "common." There are, however, three other children who are not "common" at all. Claude, the ex-officer, is a wastrel and a vulgarian—a "poor fish," if you like—but not "common." And the twins—David, the hard-working architect whose married life is so difficult, and Marian, who lives with a painter, though not "in sin"—are as delightfully human a pair as you could wish to meet. It is round the endeavours of these two to find a new level for themselves that Miss Brill weaves her story, and there is not a dull page in her book.

I have hinted at faults. Alice, who already as a "kid" is so sure of herself, does not suggest the woman who would marry the very dull Sid, I had expected a stage-struck viscount at least. Once or twice, too, the painter, Phil, is a little more baffling than he need be. But these are minor points, and do not interfere with one's enjoyment. Miss Brill begins her literary career very well indeed.

STORY OF A SUBURB.

The title of Mr. Beresford's new book is the only thing about it which is a little cheap. "Seven, Bobsworth"—the price of the book—suggests farce rather than the gentle satire it is. And it may be well to warn readers that they must not expect what generally goes by the name of "a novel." There is no love story or romantic excitement in this historical survey of a garden suburb, which owes its existence to the "philanthropy" of the unpleasant Lord Grout and the equally objectionable Sir James Cobbold. Yet, like "The Mink Coat," it is exceedingly good to read, and we may even forgive Mr. Beresford for permitting Bobsworth's historian—the hard-working Mr. Fiddler, whose posthumous notes fill the bulk of the book—a literary style so suspiciously like his own.

Bobsworth begins very well, but unfortunately the cranks arrive, and cranks are not a paying proposition. (It is all very well to live next-door to an atheistic vegetarian or a carnivorous Christadelphian, but sunbathers and free-lovers are bound to cause trouble.) The cranks must go, and go they do—even Mr. Fiddler himself, who was not really a crank at all—and to-day Lord Grout and Sir James are richer than ever, and Bobsworth is more respectable than any suburb in the kingdom. Mr. Beresford does this kind of thing extraordinarily well.

* * * *

Were a second flood to involve the world in its greatest catastrophe, leaving no more than a few island communities and a few potential Noahs, what would be likely to happen? Two years ago Mr. Fowler Wright wrote "Deluge," a remarkable novel, round this fascinating theme, and now in "Dawn" he gives us a further picture of the new order of things. It is vivid and detailed, and almost horribly exciting. There are not enough women to go round, and the men, straining for mastery like their ancestors of long ago, are freed from some of their shackles. Yet not all the lessons of civilisation can be forgotten. Mr. Wright once or twice shows a bias which is a little out of place, but he gives his imagination full play, and his book is a most invigorating and thrilling romance.

TWO POETS.

"Ash Wednesday." Six Poems by T. S. Eliot. (Faber and Faber. 3s. 6d.)

"The Collected Poems of Edward Thompson." (Benn. 10s. 6d.)

Reviewed by DILYS POWELL.

Mr. Eliot's new sequence of six poems, one of which was originally published two years ago, is doubly important to readers of contemporary poetry. It is important firstly, of course, because Mr. Eliot is a genuine poet who thinks acutely, feels deeply, expresses himself fastidiously, and—what is, perhaps, as urgent just now—has very definite theories about poetic form; everything he writes, consequently, is valuable. It is important secondly because it confirms the statement of his position made in the preface of his critical book, "For Lancelot Andrewes," in 1928: "Classicist in literature, royalist in politics, and *anglo-catholic in religion*" (my italics). Since the appearance of his 1925 "Poems" Mr. Eliot has published only three or four isolated verses; many of his admirers were surprised to see in them and in his prose an orientation towards Christianity which they had not detected in the despairing confusion of "The Waste Land." They were kept in suspense till "For Lancelot Andrewes" at least set their minds at rest; now at last the avowal of belief is followed by a poetic expression of that belief.

Still a Waste Land.

Actually there is nothing to be surprised at in Mr. Eliot's avowal. The disgust with the decadence of belief in the 1925 "Poems" was not disgust with belief itself, and the terror of "The Waste Land" was the terror of a mind naturally religious. Nor is the mood of "Ash Wednesday" radically different from the mood of "The Waste Land." The new poems show a mind torn in the conflict between earth and heaven. Renunciation is the main theme of the sequence: renunciation of personal ambition; submission to the death of the body; the struggle away from the earthly and towards the divine:—

> strength beyond hope and despair
> Climbing the third stair.

There is also the theme of supplication; supplication for those who "walk in darkness" and "deny the voice"; but at the end we come back to the struggle to put away the world:—

> And the lost heart stiffens and rejoices
> In the lost lilac and the lost sea voices.
> And the weak spirit quickens to rebel
> For the bent golden rod and the lost sea smell
> Quickens to recover
> The cry of quail and the whirling plover.
> And the blind eye creates
> The empty forms between the ivory gates,
> And smell renews the salt savour of the sandy earth.

The spirit of man is still wandering in a waste land; there is still despair and a time of drought. The fact that Mr. Eliot has seen far off a fountain spring from the rock does not mean that he finds the desert where men walk less frightful. I advise those who read this lovely and obscure work to read it with "The Waste Land" open as well.

A Traditionalist.

By now most of his readers have grasped what Mr. Edward Thompson can and will do in verse, so that the element of surprise does not play a large part in the reception of a new volume of his work. The "Collected" edition of his poetry gives us an opportunity of summing up the value of what he has written up to now. One feeling at least inevitably results from a reading of the volume: a conviction that this is a writer who must be respected. While Mr. Eliot often seems to flout the tradition of English poetry to which he really belongs, Mr. Thompson could not be taken for anything but a "traditionalist" in verse. But he does not, as so many "traditionalists," use familiar forms to conceal poverty of thought; this is not the barrel organ dressed up as the concert grand. He may say things which do not appear particularly individual, but his quiet sincerity gives them an individual stamp. I like particularly the Indian and Mesopotamian poems, and I will quote the epigram "Valetta from the Sea, 1927":—

> Where the eyes of Christendom looked out
> To spy the Turkish sails,
> What legends crown the grey redoubt,
> Waking heroic tales?
>
> "Ask for McEwan's Splendid Stout"
> And "Gait's Fine Burton Ales."

MRS. GASKELL.

"Elizabeth Gaskell." By Gerald de Witt Sanders. (Yale University Press. Humphrey Milford. 16s.)

Few things are of more interest to the literary critic than the manner in which a writer puts into his work the stuff of his own life. Professor Sanders in his book on Mrs. Gaskell, while avoiding building up "a suppositious biography out of material culled from her creative writings," supplies some examples of the conversion of fact into fiction. "Mary Barton," for instance, with its harrowing pictures of the sufferings of the Manchester workers, was the outcome of experience as a minister's wife coming into daily contact with working men and their families. Again, as a child Mrs. Gaskell was brought up at Knutsford by her aunt; here is a note by the Knutsford minister, who had been asked by an invalid to lend a book:—

> I lent her "Cranford" without telling her to what it was supposed to relate; she read the tale of "Life in a Country Town," and when I called again she was full of eagerness to say—"Why, sir! that 'Cranford' is all about Knutsford; my old mistress, Miss Harker, is mentioned in it; and our poor cow, she did go to the field in the large flannel waistcoat because she had burned herself in a lime pit."

Professor Sanders discusses Mrs. Gaskell's works in turn, shedding as he goes light on her life and character—her friendship with Charlotte Brontë, her Christianity, her interest in social conditions. A note on her use of dialect concludes a sound but not inflammatory book.

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LORD M.

"Lord Melbourne." By Bertram Newman. (Macmillan. 12s. 6d.)

Reviewed by PHILIP GUEDALLA.

In a world of arrogant biographers, Mr. Newman is refreshingly modest. "Melbourne," he states by way of preface, "has been sketched for this generation in chapter iii. of Mr. Lytton Strachey's 'Queen Victoria'; the present volume is an attempt to supply the further information about him which readers of that work will assuredly desire." (Why, by the way, "for this generation?" Are we to assume that fashions in portraiture change with ladies' hats and double-breasted waistcoats? Surely Velasquez painted several that are indifferent to date; and the verbal artist should pursue the same ambition.)

Mr. Newman, it will be observed, has fallen—as who could fail to?—under the fascination of that delicious figure of Mr. Strachey's peepshow, *Lord M.* His modest purpose was to give us an extended footnote upon this slightly enigmatic personage. But he has inevitably done a good deal more. For while Mr. Strachey was concerned, for the purposes of "Queen Victoria," with little beyond the titillating sketch of a sentimentally avuncular relation subsisting between the Prime Minister and his young Queen, Mr. Newman fills a larger canvas; and the result has more value than a mere gloss on Mr. Strachey's text, since we rise from reading it with a definite conviction that Melbourne was a very different person from the fabled figure of *Lord M.*, and that we may sometimes sacrifice too much to the delicious symmetry of a Victorian conversation-picture.

A Convincing Portrait.

Mr. Newman's portraiture is business-like and unpretentious. But at every stroke of his brush the familiar figure watching the wheeling rooks fades from the canvas, and a more convincing human being takes its place. For *Lord M.*, one feels, could never have been Prime Minister; but Melbourne was very far from ineffective in that exacting situation Mr. Newman, to tell the truth, is hardly just to Mr. Strachey in hoisting those colours quite so prominently over his own admirable little craft. For biographers are rarely adequate when they come to deal with the secondary figures on their stage. Viewing them inevitably from an unnatural angle, they almost always present us with a hopelessly foreshortened figure, which may suit the exigencies of their main portrait, but is not infrequently a complete travesty of the real individual in the background. That circumstance enables Mr Newman to replace the gracious droop of *Lord M.* with a more credible representation of Lord Melbourne; though a touch of the same inevitable defect seems to mark his own secondary portrait of Palmerston.

"M." and "Pam."

I am not sure how far he appreciates the close partnership of that highly dissimilar pair of brothers-in-law. Certainly his observation that Melbourne in 1835 "appears at that time to have shared the general Whig distrust of his future brother-in-law" betrays some unawareness that though Palmerston only married his sister Em in 1840, he had been her accepted lover for over twenty years—a circumstance of high importance in the careers of both brothers-in-law—and that their political sympathy had undoubtedly begun to dawn so early as 1826. And Mr. Newman seems to overlook the extent to which Palmerston was Melbourne's "brilliant second" in his peculiar relation with the young Queen. But fault-finding with secondary features is ungracious, when the main outlines of his leading portrait are so carefully and plainly drawn.

It is really incredible that his publishers should have permitted a work of such sober merit to appear without an index.

A GREAT ITALIAN.

"Mazzini's Letters." Translated from the Italian by Alice de Rosen Jervis. (Dent. 6s.)

Reviewed by FRANCIS STEVENSON.

Just 100 years ago Mazzini was founding the Young Italy movement, destined to unite and resuscitate Italy and free her from lethargy and the Austrian. To-day Mazzini is rather out of fashion: Mussolini is in fashion. How does the latter regard the ideals of the great Italian patriot? How would Mazzini have looked upon the present ruler of Italy? The answer to these questions is found again and again in this book of letters so ably collected and admirably translated. They embrace a period of forty years, and form in a sense a most intimate autobiography. The compiler's notes at the end of each letter add greatly to the biographical value of the volume.

The keynote of Mazzini's life—the ideal for which he unremittingly strove and suffered—was Liberty: liberty in thought, in politics, in religion. Revolution to him was a hateful means to a glorious end. "Conspiracy," he said, "is not a principle for me. It is a most regrettable fact, arising from a condition of things which makes it indispensable." Conspiracy, lawlessness, even the spilling of blood, was to him legitimate in the pursuance of a noble ideal. He was the prophet of nationality, and the upholder of democracy. His motto was "God and the People." Vox populi, vox dei. "God," he said—

> is maturing the times for the Era of the People. I do not think that deliverance can come to Italy, now or ever, by means of a Prince, a King, or a Pope. For a king to be able to give unity and independence to the nation, he would require to possess genius, Napoleonic energy, and supreme virtue: genius to conceive the enterprise and the conditions of victory; energy, not to confront the dangers which for his genius would be few and soon overcome, but suddenly to cast off the tendencies to a life quite apart from that of the people, the shackles of relationships and diplomatic entanglements, and the influence of cowardly and perverse councillors; virtue to abandon part at least of the power grown into a habit because one does not cause a nation to rise in arms and to face sacrifices without doing away with its servitude.

Noble Idealist.

Throughout all these letters there runs the manifestation of the noble idealist and the man of action, the champion of humanity, and the prophet of nationality. And, above all, shines the striving after liberty. It dominates his religion, which must be unfettered and free.

> Above all the Temples Catholic, Protestant, and others, it has appeared to me that I see another vaster Temple which rests upon them and embraces them all, and where not the individual man, but entire Humanity gathered together and united, will one day go to prostrate itself.

Like other great idealists—like St. Paul, for instance—Mazzini seems to have insisted upon and gloried in his sufferings. In his exile he died daily.

> *Alone* one cannot live; and there is no one to sympathise with my feelings. . . . My life is a continual strife, a continual alternation between an overpowering dejection, which at certain moments makes one feel like weeping and doing childish things; and a tension of mind which I seek to maintain with all my power, by the help of my beliefs in duty, in life being a mission, and in self denial.

Republican, idealist, man of action, upholder of Justice, Freedom, and Truth, it is likely that had Mazzini lived to-day he would still have been in exile.

ZENITH TO ZERO.

"My Recollections, 1848-1914." By Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff. Translated by G. C. Richards. (Chatto and Windus. 16s.)

"R. D. B.'s Diary, 1887-1914." By R. D. Blumenfeld. (Heinemann. 8s. 6d.)

"The Story of a Surgeon." By Sir John Bland-Sutton, Bt. (Methuen. 12s. 6d.)

"J. George Adami: a Memoir." By Marie Adami. (Constable. 10s. 6d.)

"The Life of John Xavier Merriman." By Sir Perceval Laurence. (Constable. 18s.)

"My Life Story from Archduke to Grocer." By Leopold Wolfling (ex-Archduke Leopold of Tuscany). (Hutchinson. 21s.)

Reviewed by J M. BULLOCH.

To link zenith and zero is, of course, to mix metaphors; but alliteration is not the only temptation to do so, for the matter and manner of almost any week's crop of books intended to satisfy the insatiable who's who craving of the moment are far more mixed than any mixed metaphor. The present selection is no exception, ranging from boys turned scholar, surgeon and statesman to an Austrian Archduke turned grocer. The manner is as different as the matter, varying, curiously enough, most of all in the Wanderjahre of the two Teutons.

To think that Wilamowitz-Moellendorff was born in 1848 in the same province, Posen, as Hindenburg, some four months after the President, serves to remind us of the infinite variety even in the standardised Prussian. The autobiography of the serene old scholar belongs to the same category as the work of Friedrich von Hügel or Hammerton's delicate "Intellectual Life," for it is essentially a spiritual pilgrimage. The strength of his faith in the past is well illustrated by his remark that the Battle of Marathon is "something that everyone would like to know and understand thoroughly"; or again, when he caps the description of his solitary experience of coursing with the remark: "He whose blood has never been fired is no proper man: he first reaches more freedom who overcomes his passions because he has felt their charm, says an Athenian." The eighty-two years of the veteran take us from his native Prussian Posen to Bonn the Franco-German War, Italy and Greece, and to his professorships at Greifswald Göttingen, and Berlin; and everywhere he surveys the scene sensitively and serenely—though he does not love the French temper. He apparently stops at 1914 because the succeeding years are a sad memory. There is a glimpse of his views in his opening sentence when he speaks of his native country "which now has been sacrificed by the fault of Germans and finally by the shameful treachery of November, 1918." As it is, 'My Recollections" is a serene and satisfying book.

Lively Diarist.

Mr. Blumenfeld, who also stops at 1914, has written a book of a wholly different character, intent on recording the passing show with the quick eye of the journalist. The opening sentence of his diary, dated June 21, 1882—"Wonderful day for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee celebrations"—shows how swiftly the panorama of events moves in quite a short time, for only one of the thirteen people mentioned in his first entry, King George to wit, remains to tell the tale. Similarly, we are a long way off from the days when thirty shillings was regarded as "rather extravagant" for a pair of trousers, and business men no longer "knock off" at eleven in the forenoon to go to a public-house. In the same year Sir William Pearce's prophecy that transatlantic liners would "at least" be 20,000 tons looks positively silly to-day, but the brilliant Harold Frederic was more right than perhaps he knew when he told his friends in the Savage Club in that memorable June that there would be a "world war"; yet, on July 29, 1914, his fellow-countryman, Mr. Selfridge, "did not think the Germans would care to go to war." Not that "R. D. B." poses as a prophet, for when he first saw Mr. Baldwin he wrote, "I do not suppose he will ever do more than follow his leaders, if ever he gets in." But the prophets are always scarce, for, in noting the fact that he saw the "handsome Junoesque figure of Mrs. Sands, dressed in laces and flowers," falling from her bicycle in Sloane Street in October, 1900, he says, "My tailor tells me that women flatly refuse to wear short skirts for fear of exposing their legs!"

A Learned Surgeon.

If Sir John Bland-Sutton had not taken to surgery he would have made an invaluable journalist, for nothing misses him, and his knowledge about every phase of his own craft and of medicine generally is peculiar and extensive. His autobiography reminds you in a way of Macmichael's classic, "Gold Headed Cane," and of Dr. John Brown's "Horæ Subsecivæ." It is delightful to trace his inspirations to their source; how he got his first glimpse of anatomy, later expanded by the curious "Tommy" Cooke, physiology, toxicology, and euthanasia from his naturalist father—he himself has a great deal to say about the Zoo and its denizens, including Jumbo. Again:

> All my life I have read the Bible for literary style, and this bred in me a keen critical interest in religions, which later in life stimulated me to travel in Egypt, Italy, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, India, Spain, and Mexico

His attractive personality, which has brought him many friends, was once admirably summed up by "Punch":—

> Some surgeons cut you up like mutton,
> But this is not the way with Sutton.
> Bland as his name, though stern of eye,
> He couldn't bear to touch a fly.

He has much to say in praise of his contemporaries, notably of Treves, but most people who remember will agree with his remarks that Horsley was "a man with a curious temper,' and that Lawson Tait was "a quarrelsome fellow, rough and rude." It is a perfect education to read Sir John; but why no index?

The Missing Personal Touch.

Like Sir John, Professor Adami (1862-1926) brought his own special subject, pathology, into close relation with other branches of science; the surgeon's interest in such things as Persian art was matched by his delight in old china and pottery, and he, too, as Sir Humphry Rolleston says in his preface, had a genius for friendship. But the fact that the memoir has been built up co-operatively robs it of that personal touch which "The Story of a Surgeon" possesses. Professional pathologists will appreciate it more than the general reader.

Again, the life of J. X. Merriman is told by the veteran Sir Perceval Laurence not only too technically, but too much in terms of the history of South Africa. Sir Perceval is aware of his limitations, for he says the paths of himself and Merriman lay apart, and "occasions for communication and opportunities for personal contact had been comparatively rare." For South Africans, however, the book will be interesting reading of an important chapter in their history.

The Archduke Grocer.

There is certainly no lack of personality in the ex-Archduke Leopold, who tells his adventures in the manner of an American "noospaper story." The eldest son of Ferdinand IV. of Tuscany, he is typically Hapsburgian in his sense of disaster. His family lost Tuscany, his father Ferdinand protesting. His uncle was the mysterious Archduke, "John Orth": his sister, Louisa, bolted from the King of Saxony; another sister went mad, and he himself was once wrongfully sent to an asylum. His own trouble began when the Emperor Francis Joseph, "arch despot," refused to let him marry Elvira, the daughter of the Spanish Pretender, and he was pursued by the victim of Sarajevo, whom he describes very unkindly. Small wonder he feels Ishmaelitic, glorying in the shock to his relations of his experiences of starvation and grocerdom. But he is rather a merry fellow—"I still travel singing," is his last word, for the book could not include his recent experiences in New York.

THE STORY OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

"A History of the British Army." By the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, LL.D., D.Litt. Vol. XIII., 1852-1870 (with vol. of maps). (Macmillan. 2 vols. 40s.)

Reviewed by LIEUT.-COL. H. de WATTEVILLE.

This thirteenth volume completes the great History of the British Army at which Sir John Fortescue has worked for some thirty years. Wisely he has brought it to a close with the enforcement of the Cardwell reforms of 1870, that is, with the abolition of long service for the men and with the end of the purchase of commissions by officers. So the present volume deals mainly with the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny. The remaining chapters describe such almost forgotten wars as the capture of Peking in 1860, the Ambela expedition—a savage little campaign on the N.W. frontier of India—in 1863, the Abyssinian War of 1867-68; lastly, the protracted fighting with the Maoris that covered the period 1860-68: a truly strange catalogue of warfare. Since those days things have changed so far, records have multiplied so greatly, that military history has to be written from a different standpoint, no less than with a more utilitarian object in view.

The Crimean War.

The present volume offers a vigorous and clear account of the Crimean War in particular. This campaign is of no little interest as it is memorable for the co-operation of British and French troops against a common enemy. Sir John is remarkably happy in his description of the two original allied commanders, the French Marshal St. Arnaud, a capable, self-made man, but grievously ill in body, and our Lord Raglan, an intensely British soldier of an almost familiar type, hard of body and of mind, who insisted on his men always appearing shaved. The pictures of Florence Nightingale and of the conditions which she found prevalent in the Crimean hospitals are also particularly effective. The Mutiny is another tale that well stands reading again; it is replete with both warnings and lessons. Here Sir John implies that, in addition to maladministration and faulty policy, defective strategy and leadership are concealed by the very exploits of the fighting troops. It is the old, old story again! He does not hesitate to allege that certain reputations made during that campaign were none too well deserved. He criticises both Colin Campbell and Havelock. So we are brought down to the dawn of that more familiar cycle of the Victorian "small" war which began with the Afghan War and ended with the South African War.

Mistakes Repeated.

It is strange in reading these pages to note how many shortcomings that marred some of the enterprises in the South African War, and even in the Great War, seem to have come to light in the campaigns here described. The fatuous manner in which the Government of the day entered upon the Crimean War, the shortsightedness of the Indian Government in embarking on lesser campaigns, seem oddly reminiscent of the more recent beginnings of the campaigns in Mesopotamia and East Africa. The valour of the troops went far to compensate for grave mistakes; perhaps, in the Crimea at any rate, it went far to cloak blunders that were made even by battalion commanders. Right through the thirteen volumes of this history that quality of the men has stood out in bold relief, and as Sir John puts it in his epilogue: "The builders of this Empire despised and derided the stone which became the headstone of the corner. They were not worthy of such an army." The age of mechanisation may bring us new methods of war, if war indeed, as we have known it, be waged at all, and the present British Army may be swept away. But the moral of this whole history seems to be that, if the fibre of Britain remains what it is, then we may adapt that old quotation to make it read: *Plus ça changera, plus ça sera la même chose.* The problem is whether modern and future conditions may afford the quality of the man the same chances which it has been granted in the past.

MORE ABOUT PIRATES.

"Filibusters and Buccaneers." By Alfred Sternbeck. (Methuen. 12s. 6d.)

On its publication in Germany this book of true adventures met with sufficient success to justify translation into English. All the heroes whose deeds of daring are so graphically recounted by Dr. Sternbeck are, or were, Englishmen. He opens with an account of the disaster of John Hawkins at San Juan de Ulua, and follows with the story of Francis Drake's famous voyage round the world. These two, with George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, comprise, I suppose, the filibusters. Next in order come the Bold Buccaneers, who played such havoc on the Spaniards on the Spanish Main and in the West Indies.

Finally, we have accounts of several famous, or infamous, pirates, such as Long Ben Avery, Captain Bartholomew Roberts—the dry pirate—and other stars of the Jolly Roger firmament. Poor Captain Kidd, who was no more a real pirate than Dick Turpin was a genuine highwayman and who died on the gallows a victim of Government intrigue, has a chapter all to himself, and is very properly shown in his true character.

Is it a sign of the times, or yet another result of the late war, that Germany has begun to take an interest in the lives and actions of the great masters of the craft of filibuster and buccaneer? Hitherto the books on these subjects were written by and for French, Dutch, and English men—nations that used to excel in that picturesque form of robbery.

THE SHAKESPEARE-DE VERE CONTROVERSY.

"The Case for Edward De Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford, as 'Shakespeare.'" By Percy Allen. (Cecil Palmer. 7s. 6d.)

Whether or not Mr. Percy Allen has, as he obviously believes, succeeded in definitely installing Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, in the lofty seat so long occupied by William Shaxper, of Stratford-on-Avon, as the supreme poet and dramatist of all time is a question regarding which there will probably be a marked diversity of opinion. That in his heroic endeavour to perform that task he proves his possession of a most complete and enviable knowledge of the Shakespearean dramas and of a vast mass of poetical and historical learning, a more than respectable critical faculty, and a really amazing if somewhat dangerous subtlety of intelligence, admits of no dispute. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of his theory, there can be no denial of the extraordinary cleverness of its presentation or of its charm of verbal style.

A FOLK-TALE.

"The Wolf's Bride." By Aino Kallas. (Cape. 5s.)

Madame Aino Kallas triumphs once more in her new story, "The Wolf's Bride." It is a folk-tale such as might be told in some lonely Estonian village, where the darkness of the woods hems in the little light of human life, and the spirit of man knows itself ringed round by the powers of nature; only Madame Kallas has invested it with poetry more delicate than the peasant could create. A man takes a wife for her beauty and gentleness, only to discover that she is marked down for his own by the Prince of Darkness himself. By night she ranges the fields and the forests, a ravening werewolf; by day she is still the loving wife. At last the man drives her out into the wilds; but his heart smites him for denying her the final possibility of salvation, and the tale is brought to a dramatic conclusion with her death. This is a lovely fantastic tale.

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By Walter de la Mare. (Faber and Faber. 21s.)

MOUNTAIN CITY.
By Upton Sinclair. (Laurie. 7s. 6d.)

War books are still so much the rage that to-morrow brings us three. Mr. Henry Williamson will be sure of an audience for "The Patriot's Progress," published by Mr. Bles, which tells the story of Private John Bullock, with over a hundred linocut pictures by Mr. William Kermode, a young Australian artist. Allen and Unwin will issue two others, "The Army Behind Barbed Wire," by a young German, Herr Dwinger, who was captured by the Cossacks, and a German play, "The Endless Road," which I hear is in the "Journey's End," mood. A story about the German fleet, by Helmut Lorenz, called "The Sunken Fleet," comes from Cassell next week.

* * * *

Brigadier-General F. P. Crozier, whose book, "A Brass Hat in No Man's Land," has been so vigorously criticised, will have much more to say for himself in his autobiography, which Mr. Werner Laurie is publishing, for he will tell us something of his experiences in Lithuania, Latvia, and Esthonia. He will also speak of Ireland, for he is particularly proud of the part he played in the downfall of the Coalition Government over the Irish policy. Another author who has created a stir is the writer of "W.A.A.C.," who will tell us, through Mr. Werner Laurie, about her world-wide travels since 1918. Incidentally Messrs. Cape desire to offer their apologies to the trade and general public for the delay in executing orders for General Crozier's much-discussed book. "We are," they declare, "endeavouring to do our best for everyone, and are issuing copies each day in proportion to the orders we have in hand."

* * * *

With so many war books it is no wonder that we are to have a popular bibliography called: "War Books: A Critical Guide," in which Mr. Cyril Falls inventories 750 books dealing with history, personal reminiscences, and fiction. Mr. Peter Davies publishes it at the end of the month.

* * * *

The first full-length biography of Erasmus Darwin, the grandfather of the immortal Charles, has been written for Dent by Mr. Hesketh Pearson, who is a direct descendant of Darwin. Erasmus Darwin was an extraordinarily interesting man, who foresaw eugenics and evolution, aeroplanes and submarines, and many other developments.

* * * *

A new view of Soviet Russia called "Black Bread and Samovars," which Arrowsmith is to publish, gives an account of the adventures of two young men who travelled from Leningrad to the Black Sea in a light-hearted way. The story is told by Mr. Kendall Foss.

* * * *

Mr. J. S. Whatton in his little book about his family remarks that Joseph Pennell, with whom he used to cycle, was a very pleasant companion, although possessing not a little of the "artistic irritability of temperament." I understand that this point of view is more or less corrected in "The Life and Letters of Joseph Pennell," by Mrs. Pennell, which Sir Ernest Benn is to publish in two large volumes.

* * * *

I hear that Mr. Paul de Castro, who gave us an admirable study of the Gordon Riots, is at work on a book on Fielding. Meantime a novel called "The Gleam," to be published next week through Hutchinson, is by Fielding's great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Forrester, who is an artist and a musician and a keen gardener. Her brother, Sir Charles Fielding, is a well-known writer on agriculture.

* * * *

In connection with the formation of the Crime Club, which opens to-morrow week, it is very interesting to remember that of the 1,600 novels published in this country last year by far the greater part were detective stories. Unlike other organisations of this kind, the Crime Club does not supply books direct. Members will be notified of the selected books about fourteen days in advance of publication, and you then get them through ordinary channels.

* * * *

Mr. Burgin is really extraordinary, for he has just published his hundredth novel, called "The Woman Without a Heart," which is to be published by the house of Alexander-Ousely.

* * * *

I hear that Mr. Le Gallienne is about to publish a novel called "Magic Seas" through Mr. Humphrey Toulmin. What a long time it seems to me since Mr. Le Gallienne kept London literary circles talking about his poetry and his essays, more especially his book on "The Religion of a Literary Man"!

* * * *

My old friend, Mrs. Humphreys, who for so long has adopted the pen name of "Rita," is in future to publish under the name of "Rita" L. Humphreys, because so many people have adopted her nom de plume.

J. M. B.

"THE LATER YEARS OF THOMAS HARDY."

We regret that by an oversight we anticipated last Sunday the official date of the publication of this book.

MODERNITY.

"L'Esprit de la Littérature Moderne." By André Berge. (Paris, Perrin. 12 fr.)

M. Berge has written a valuable essay on a topic of perennial interest. It is all about ourselves—or, rather, themselves: the contemporary writers of his own country; and some of us, who shirk the task of making acquaintance with all the new books, will welcome the opportunity of consulting so competent a guide. He admits that "modern" is an epithet which has been used in France before. There was a "querelle des anciens et des modernes" a long way back in the seventeenth century. In a sense we are always modern, as M. Jourdain was always talking prose, in our own despite and almost without knowing it. But M. Berge discovers a new modernness in the literature of to-day which is reflected from the new life, and which has never been so modern before. Hitherto all authors of books have written for eternity. Like the builders of the Pyramids, they have sought to forget or to defy time. Nowadays they write "for the duration," as the phrase went during the war: "la littérature d'aujourd'hui est moderne parce qu'elle se situe délibérément dans la durée." And literature takes this short view because life has accelerated its pace. Social and economic changes have rushed on one another's tracks, and science is forcing the hand of literature. Freudism and other popularisations of scientific research have invaded fiction and poetry, which are content now with a short life and a merry one. But not too merry, adds M. Berge. If there is now no "art for art's sake," still less is there any "humour for humour's sake." There may be a humour which is gross, there may even be a humour which is fine, but there is rarely a humour which is humorous: "il manque presque toujours de gaîté." It is in "Inquiétude," finally, to which another recent critic has devoted a separate volume, that M. Berge finds the key to modern French literature. As a little essay in vivisection these chapters are well worth reading, though, perhaps, like the rest, they are situated "dans la durée."

OUR PARIS LETTER

BLOW TO COMMUNISTS.

A STRONG PREFECT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

At the prefecture of police there sits to-day a quiet little man, who, as usual, is smiling. M. Chiappe, the Prefect of Police, is, undoubtedly, one of the most dangerous enemies of Bolshevism in France, principally because he is so quiet and so cheerful. He refuses to make a fuss about any projected Communist disturbances, but simply puts into operation the "vacuum cleaning" method which he was the first to devise. This consists in having all militant Communists carefully watched on the eve of anticipated demonstrations, and, where necessary, arrested, and put safely into gaol for a period of forty-eight hours or so. On the eve of May Day, for instance, twenty-two foreigners were suddenly arrested and escorted across the French frontier, while about 800 others, who were caught distributing seditious tracts or in other ways trying to promote mischief, were gathered in and kept out of harm's way.

The most annoying thing about M. Chiappe from the Communists' point of view is that he does not even give them a run for their money, as it were. They would not in the least mind being arrested if the arrests were accompanied by noise and demonstrations, but to be arrested quietly on the very eve of their spectacular shows, and to be tucked away in gaol for a little while, like so many naughty children in a nursery, hurts their sense of dignity. Paris simply laughs at the would-be revolutionaries, while M. Chiappe continues to wear that calm but somewhat mischievous smile of the father who knows exactly what to expect of naughty boys, and has arranged to treat them accordingly.

The Communists themselves are not obeying the call of their leaders as they used to do. They will not even take the trouble to make mass meetings worth while. One case in point is that of M. Doriot, the Communist deputy, who was to have addressed a mass meeting in the municipal theatre at Saint Denis. The orator, accompanied by the mayor and other Communist lights, waited for forty minutes before they decided that since there was no audience they had better close the theatre and steal silently away. But both were arrested as they left, and lodged for the night in the local police station, to digest as best they could their undelivered speeches, and reflect upon the tameness of political life in a well-ordered community. Not for years have Parisians known so quiet a May Day nor the Communists one so disappointing.

PRESIDENT'S HORSE.

The President of the Republic has just set out on a visit to Algeria to celebrate the centenary of its conquest. It has been announced that on this occasion he will receive as one of the many presents from local chiefs a splendid Arab charger, for a sheikh can do a visitor no greater honour than to offer him the best horse in his stable. What M. Doumergue will do with the horse must already be a matter of some pre-occupation to him. M. Loubet, when he as President of the Republic visited Algeria, received a similar gift, and on leaving the official residence took the horse to his country home at La Begude, where it became the favourite mount of his grandson. But the horse was too well trained for ordinary purposes. One day when the ex-President's grandson was riding him in Montelimar a military band passed. The horse, inspired no doubt by familiar strains, became too nervous to hold. He set off at a gallop, suddenly swerved, and then reared, throwing his rider. So long as the band was within hearing the animal could not be calmed. Nothing of this kind must happen to M. Doumergue, who does not include horsemanship among his many talents. Should he ever ride his gift horse he will probably do so out of hearing of military bands.

THE "TIGER'S" NOTES.

When Georges Clemenceau realised that he was dying he made very careful arrangements to ensure that his funeral should take place without any fuss. But he left behind certain books, and these have made almost as much noise in the world as ever the "Tiger" made in his lifetime. M. Poincaré has now found it necessary to add his contribution to the posthumous controversy between "Père la Victoire" and Marshal Foch, and in this connection an interesting story is told which throws some light on the characters of both Clemenceau and Poincaré.

It may well be imagined that two men both so strong willed and honest did not mince words when they were in conversation. The result was that in order to save any unpleasantness they adopted the habit of exchanging views in written notes. For a while the "Tiger" read M. Poincaré's notes, but one day he decided that he would read no more. When he left his post as Premier he made a packet of these notes and sent it to M. Poincaré. The latter simply smiled as he set the packet aside with the remark "It is a wasted effort, for I have kept carbon copies of them all." M. Poincaré would, for there is no more careful or methodical man in France.

THE WEEK-END HABIT.

France is following very closely the English institution of the week-end rest. Already many business establishments, having adopted the principle of the "Semaine Anglaise," close at noon on Saturdays in order that their employees should be able to get away into the country. The railway companies are now about to cater for the week-end habit, for it is announced that cheap tickets are to be issued to those who, leaving Paris on Saturday, wish to spend the week-end in the country. At present the system is to be applied to only a few popular resorts in the neighbourhood of Paris, but it is hoped that it will soon be extended.

There are two reasons for this move. One is that the average Frenchman is travelling a good deal more than he used to do. He is no longer "a person who is decorated, eats a great deal of bread, and knows no geography." He has learned the joys and the advantages of travelling. The second reason is that employers generally have realised that a weekly rest and change of scene is a splendid antidote to boredom and the old-time "Monday morning feeling."

MODERN BABEL.

It has been recognised by the powers that be that Paris must be considered as a kind of modern Babel. All languages are spoken here, and many visitors to the capital do not even know a word of French. A Frenchwoman the other day was unable to make herself understood here because she spoke a Breton dialect, and it was only by pure chance that an interpreter was found for her. But very soon it will be a simple matter for any foreigner in Paris to find an interpreter. He will simply have to apply to the nearest police post. The policemen of Paris are now encouraged to attend their own school of modern languages and each week sees an increase in the number of those who wear a brassard showing the number of foreign tongues they know. In the very near future the Paris policeman will have to be a linguist or give up all hope of promotion.

The two most important questions are unemployment and over-taxation. — *Edgar Wallace.*

Every tax, every rate, every insurance levy is a food tax, because it leaves you so much less money to pay for it.—*Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P.*

Where our daughters to-day wear three or four yards of cotton cloth our mothers used to wear at least ten.—*Mr. F. Holroyd,* president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association.

IRISH FREE STATE

THE PUNCHESTOWN MEETING.

"TOTE'S" DRAWBACKS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

Punchestown and the Budget in their different spheres combined to show the country at its best. The national sporting fixture was held under perfect conditions. The public were protected from the rather harsh east wind by the stand and enclosure buildings; the sun shone brightly, and a slight haze gave softness to the distant hills. The gorse was in full blaze on a carpet of bright green grass. The going was good, racing first-class, and for those more socially disposed it was a garden party under ideal conditions.

The first day opened well for the "Tote," when the winner of the first race was returned at 97½ to 1 as against 10 to 1 paid by the Ring. In spite of this the bookies seemed to be doing good business. The delay in paying out on the "Tote" is still a drawback, and as one punter remarked, it serves the needs of ladies and children more than those of serious backers. This was rather confirmed by the few patrons at the £1, and the queues at the 2s. windows. The delay in paying out is still the most serious drawback, and a lucky winner would have spent most of his day standing in the queues.

The position at the back of the grand stand added much to the general congestion. All these are incidents inevitable to any new venture. They can easily be overcome, and they must not disguise or prejudice the hard, thankless, and honorary work that the Betting Control Board has already done.

The large number of English visitors gave quite an old-time feeling to the meeting. On all sides talk was heard of past pleasures and reviving glories. There was a strong current of optimism in the air and old apprehensions were less evident. It was current talk that the present Government had made good, and that people might safely return so long as their policy was continued. The more cautious, however, are inclined to see what the next election will produce before making personal commitments that cannot be retrieved.

A NO-CHANGE BUDGET.

This growing confidence, in part a natural reaction from depressing conditions elsewhere, springs in the main from the prospect of personal gain. This is why the Budget comes at so opportune a time. As was expected, it is virtually a no-change Budget. Labour says it is unimaginative and humdrum: Fianna Fail that it is callous to the distress of the unemployed and the needs of industry. Its great virtues are the absence of eyewash and stunts, and its tribute to the belief that money fructifies better in the pockets of the people than in the coffers of the State. Mr. Blythe utters sentiments that would be cheering to many a taxpayer on the other side when he says:—

We believe, however, that the Saorstat ought not at this stage to set out to rival the social services of much more highly-developed countries, and thereby run the risk of smothering economic growth under ever-growing public burdens. On the contrary, we think that the right line of advance is to give agriculture and industry the opportunity of developing, so that the country may later on be able to afford social services on a scale comparable with that of any other country.

If the Government can in one or two years' time face the electorate with the same sentiments it would mark an honourable close to five years' arduous service, and it would raise a standard round which all large and small who have anything at stake should rally.

BACK TO ERIN.

By keeping income-tax at its present level of 3s. Mr. Blythe hopes to induce our rich exiles to return. To a person with a gross income of £10,000 £1,000 a year saving in English rates is a distinct attraction. To gain this benefit residence in Ireland must be sole and absolute. Dual residence carries taxation at the higher rate, a matter on which the British revenue officials are most vigilant. The Government is wise to do all it can to develop the agricultural and residential assets of the country. We lack industrial traditions and resources. They can only be artificially fostered at high cost to the consumer and to the detriment of social and political tranquillity. It was pathetic but not unamusing to hear Deputy Derrig reinforcing his argument for full Protection by the example and experience of modern Australia. Deputy Lemass was at least straightforward and intelligible. In his first speech he professed not to want the "lords and landed nabobs" at any price. On further consideration he said they were welcome so long as it was not at the expense of social services. These latter must come first. In these two main lines of policy—the realists on the one hand, who set a limit to taxation and provided for social services out of expanding revenues, and the idealist on the other, who must gratify emotions at any cost—we see the faint outline of the two parties of the future.

MR. BLYTHE'S METHODS.

The average taxpayer, so long as he is relieved or left alone, cares little about the technique of finance. In this respect, however, the Budget is open to criticism. The gap of about 13 millions between receipts and expenditure is bridged in two ways, by borrowing £1,203,000 to meet certain services judged to be non-recurrent, and by the anticipation of savings on estimates to the figure of some half a million. In criticising these practices Fianna Fail was more convincing than in its diatribes against lords and nabobs. The term abnormal may easily lose real meaning and become a dangerous precedent. This year there is capital expenditure at University College, Cork, next year it may be Dublin University, the year after Galway; another year it might be the redemption of losses in trade loans, and so on a whole range of non-recurrent items might be created. Now that stable conditions have been reached the only safe way is to separate from the Budget such services as the post office and broadcasting, which require capital outlay, and which have a trading aspect, apply to them proper accounting methods, and bring the resultant revenue balances alone into the Budget. This also raises the bigger question of the application of a tax on capital like death duties to revenue purposes, and suggests that an inquiry into the whole system of national accounts and appropriations could be well advised.

OVER-ESTIMATING.

The question of over-estimating is peculiar to our service, and yet gratifying in the light of Mr. Blythe's explanation. The position he reveals is one of co-operation and harmony between finance and the spending departments. All reasonable demands are allowed on the understanding that economies will be continuous and continuing, and in the sure and certain hope—so certain that it becomes a Budget item—that substantial savings on the estimate will be effected during the year. The practice may be viewed from two aspects, one that nothing succeeds like success, the other that nothing exceeds like excess, between which everybody must decide according to his own lights. Those who have inner knowledge of the attitude towards finance departments in other countries may be pardoned if they indulge in a smile of scepticism.

There is one final point on which there can be no dispute, which is that under this new and now habitual doctrine of abnormalities abnormal revenue should be taken into account. This to the amount of £280,000 is included in this year's estimate of receipts, and may affect the position in 1931-32 if there is no natural expansion of revenue. The present satisfactory state of our finances is largely due to the prudence, persistence, and patience of Mr. Blythe. It is no mean achievement that while not relaxing our efforts we may now, in his own words, "rid our minds of anxiety" for the future.

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The Academy.

A PORTRAIT YEAR.

AUGUSTUS JOHN LOOKS AHEAD.

MR. OLIVER HALL'S PANELS FOR DELHI.

By FRANK RUTTER.

[FIRST NOTICE.]

IMPATIENT questioning as to what is "The Picture of the Year" becomes more and more difficult to answer without reserve or equivocation. Perhaps it is a sign of general strength if no one picture stands out prominently from the rest, and I think it must be admitted that so far as technique is concerned the present standard at the Royal Academy is considerably higher than it was a generation ago.

But, on the other hand, subject, more than treatment, is often a decisive factor in making a painting *the* popular success of the Academy, and of recent years "subject-pictures" have become less and less prominent at Burlington House. This year again portraits are in an overwhelming majority, and it is a serious defect of our painting to-day that so little of it is intimately related to the common life of the community.

Augustus John's portrait of "Miss Tallulah Bankhead" (52) is the picture likely to attract most widespread interest, though this artist contributes other works which are technically better. But the popularity of the sitter will make this a favourite with the public, though connoisseurs should prefer Mr. John's paintings in Gallery IV. In any event the Academy of 1930 will be remembered chiefly as that in which Mr. John justified his great reputation and his election as an Academician; for undoubtedly he stands out as the dominating personality of the year.

Neglected Subjects.

Landscapes are disappointing, and there is little that is really distinguished beyond Mr. Oliver Hall's two panels for Delhi. As for subject pictures, they hardly exist. Three or four rather ineffective "classical" themes may be seen, but contemporary life is strangely neglected. Yet there are hundreds of subjects, never touched on by Academy exhibitors, which in themselves afford wonderful material for pictorial interpretation. Think what an Uccello would have made of the Summer Eights at Oxford, seen through an avenue of punt-poles. Think what fine groupings of muscular forms in action flash on our vision in a Rugby match; what delightful compositions and comedies of manners are to be extracted from West End restaurants; what pageants of rich colour and strange form are revealed by the shop displays of Kensington and Oxford Street.

Every Academy I remember has had its painting of some Café on the Continent; but never have I seen a good interior of the familiar British tea-shop. Artists seem to have got no further than the railway station. "The Departure Platform" (122) by Mr. G. Spencer Pryse, is a genuine fragment of life presented with considerable artistic ability. Mr. Charles Cundall's "Victoria Station" (442), though capably painted, somehow lacks interest; while in "Fares" (594) Mr. Robert Timmis misses the opportunities for creative design and well-observed characterisation which the interior of a "Tube" train affords. Similarly, in "No Side: Cardiff, 1930" (587), Mr. Valentine Morgan wantonly ignores the magnificent spectacle presented by the match itself, to give a rather flat and "Japanesy" rendering of the crowd on a football ground.

These are rare exceptions, sparsely scattered among a multitude of portraits and views and scenes of town and country. So long as artists thus persist in holding themselves aloof from the common life, showing no interest in all that interests the public, they cannot justly complain if the public—whose life they thus ignore—returns the compliment by paying very little attention to their pictures. The Academy would be a much less dull affair if artists took a livelier interest in the life around them.

Gallery I.

His delightful handling of the pink dress she is wearing is the most satisfying part of John's portrait of Miss Bankhead. Admirers of that actress are likely to complain that the artist has missed the likeness, missed the acute characterisation we expect from him. Still, the work arrests attention the moment we enter the first room, and remains vividly in our memory when we have seen the last.

On the opposite wall are a number of other interesting portraits: a virile early painting of "Dame Millicent Fawcett" (10) by Mrs. A. L. Swynnerton, Mr. Gerald Kelly's thirtieth and not least accomplished portrait of his wife, "Jane XXX" (14)—which he has deposited as his Diploma Work—and one of the best Orpens of the year, "Miss H. M. White, LL.D., Principal, Alexander College, Dublin" (18), in which the artist has taken full advantage of the decorative effect afforded by the sitter's academic robes. In the same room Sir William Orpen's "Mother and Child" (57) has intimacy and vision; we feel that it is not a mere studio production, but a slice of life observed with feeling and presented with distinction.

Mrs. Mary McEvoy's delicately coloured and simply seen "Interior, with Girl Embroidering" (42), Mr. A. J. Munnings's snow scene, "From my Bedroom Window" (23), "The Big Field" (11) by Sir George Clausen, and Mr. Philip Connard's decorative "Pelican Ponds" (37), are other contributions which deserve attention.

Gallery II.

The next room has fewer works before which we are tempted to linger. It begins well with Mr. Belcher's "Still Life" (69), attractive in its quality of paint and personal outlook, and thereafter we are confronted with a series of portraits by Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A., Sir John Lavery, Sir William Orpen, Mr. Melton Fisher, Mr. G. W. Lambert, Mr. Harold Knight, and Mr. Gerald Kelly. Apart from the portraits and Mr. Pryse's picture, to which I have already referred, this room contains a very large *Déjeuner sur l'herbe* subject, "Tête-à-tête" (97), by Miguel Mackinlay, a characteristic marine, "Still Evening: Coast of Donegal" (74), by Mr. Julius Olssen, and one of those circus-subjects (107) which I begin to find very wearisome and slightly vulgar. Surely a painter of the ability of Dame Laura Knight can find something more inspiring to paint than clowns and trick-riders.

Gallery III.

The extreme poverty of our painters in the matter of subject is painfully revealed in the largest room. The dominating works here are the two long landscapes, "Fort William, Calcutta" (153), and "Fort St. George, Madras" (165), painted by Mr. Oliver Hall for the State Drawing Room in Government House, Delhi. In their restraint of colour and dignity of handling these have a magisterial aspect that was more common in the last Burlington House exhibition than in the present. At least, these *do* look like paintings and not like oleographs.

Most of the other large pictures are far from successful, their relative failure being chiefly due to the Academy practice of treating an area, amounting to mural decoration, in exactly the same way as a small cabinet-painting. The portraits seldom rise above the level of professional capability, but Sir John Lavery's "Lord Melchett" (150) is distinctly successful in characterisation, Sir William Orpen's "Sir Harry Renwick, Bt." (192) has vitality, Mr. Greiffenhagen's "George Thomas Thorpe Bartram, Esq." (200) has decorative value in its strong colour, while Mr. Glyn Philpot's "Lady Baron" (162) is the most pleasing in quality and as accomplished as any. Another Lavery, a nursery scene of children playing chess on the floor (No. 196), should be popular, and though Sir D. Y. Cameron is not at his best this year, his Highland landscape, "The Everlasting Hills" (199), should not be missed.

Augustus John.

Gallery IV. is practically a John Room, since his four paintings here dominate everything else on the walls. His masterpiece, "Magnolias" (252) is seen to best advantage from the preceding gallery, for it is essentially a decorative painting, very distinguished and personal in colour, though its realisation of form and its differentiation of textures are convincingly satisfying when the picture is viewed from the proper distance.

"Sir Gerald du Maurier" (222) is the least successful of the John portraits. As a likeness the face has too "pinched" a look, and the painting lacks substantiality. On the other hand, his "Earl Spencer" (240)—which at first sight many may dislike more—is really a fine thing which will be the more appreciated the longer it is studied. The scarlet uniform of the sitter, seen against a vivid blue curtain, for the moment may have the appearance of a crude colour contrast. But allow time for these hues to mellow down and in fifty years or less this portrait will worthily take its place among the Reynoldses and Gainsboroughs or earlier Spencers. Alike as a piece of gorgeous decoration, of discerning psychology and masterly technical handling, this portrait must rank high among the best of John's recent work. The earlier "Portrait of a Young Man" (266), which Mr. John has deposited as his Diploma Work, is a fine broadly executed head, acute in characterisation. Good enough to hang in any home, it is, however, not quite good enough for the Diploma Gallery, where every Academician ought to want to be seen at his very best. But it is lamentable that artists generally care nothing about our national prestige in art, and are far too careless about what they send to international exhibitions abroad and what they allow their art to be represented by in public galleries.

Some Paintings of Merit.

The high rank taken by Mr. John among his contemporaries becomes evident when we realise the number of paintings of merit in this room, the best in this year's Academy. "Millicent Baron on 'Magpie'" (227) shows Mr. A. J. Munnings at his best in reasonably dimensioned equestrian portraiture. "Ballet Girl and Dressmaker" (210) is the best and certainly the pleasantest Laura Knight in the exhibition. Here also are two paintings by Mrs. Dod Procter. Her "Baby in Long Clothes" (217) is to me an unpleasant subject, but I respect her monumental treatment of the theme and the ascetic gravity of her colour. Far more human, however, as well as refreshingly gay in colour, is "The Shy Child" (239), equally able in its technical qualities and in addition the most penetrating and sympathetic psychological study that Mrs. Procter has achieved since her first Academy success, "The Model," of 1925.

Of two decorative panels for the Viceroy's Library in Delhi, Mr. Vivian Forbes's "Caxton and his Press" (235) is more successful than Mr. Glyn Philpot's "Creation of Man" (247). We can make every excuse for a modern painter overwhelmed by a Michael-Angelo subject, but this need not prevent us from recognising that Mr. Philpot, an able inheritor of the Venetian tradition, courts failure whenever he attempts that Florentine style for which he is not temperamentally suited. A truer Florentine spirit lives again in the painter of "Night and Evening" (250), and Mr. Ernest Procter is at his best, as here, when filling a given space with a design gracious in line and appropriately delicate and reserved in colour. There is a certain Florentine grace also in "David" (259) by Joan Manning-Sanders. This full-length is the best picture she has yet shown and is far above the student-level of her previous exhibits.

Sickert.

In "Dr. Cobbledick" (256) Mr. Sickert gives us one of his small cabinet impressions, exquisite in its notation of light, wittily observant in its summary expression of character by silhouette and poise. A delight to the student and specialist this, almost inevitably, must be caviare to the general, and it is a thousand pities Mr. Sickert limits his contribution to this one painting. Never yet has his art been seen at its very best in the Academy, and the general public can hardly understand the enthusiasm of a few for his masterly rendering of relative degrees of illumination.

Galleries V.—VII.

An outbreak of chocolate-box portraiture on the first two walls discourages research in Gallery V. Turning to the opposite wall we find in the centre Mr. David Jagger's "The Queen" (325), an excellent likeness presented in a workmanlike but stately manner. On the end wall is a classic composition of admirable quality, "The Harbour of La Rochelle" (341), by Mr Bertram Nicholls, while Mr. George Graham's view of an estuary, "Passage East" (322), is a landscape of more than average merit.

Of the Black-and-White, to which Gallery VI. is devoted, I can say nothing till next week, except that the drawings maintain a far higher standard than the paintings do, and contain a number of really first-rate works.

Gallery VII. is another generally disappointing room, though it contains an Orpen portrait (356), a green and pleasant Dorset landscape (347), by Mr. Procter, a cavalry parade (351), by Mr. Munnings, and Mrs. Flora Lion's "Miss Margery Lawrence" (372).

Galleries VIII.—X.

It is heartening to see the Academy going outside its own ranks in the purchase of works under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest. Two new acquisitions are shown in Gallery VIII. One is the landscape, "St. Germans" (433), by Mr. Alfred Thornton, a veteran and widely respected member of the New English Art Club; the other is the age-mellowed portrait by John H. Lorimer of "The late Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., as a Boy" (443). They are by far the two most interesting paintings in the room, and both will be welcome additions to the Tate Gallery.

The small pictures in Gallery IX. seem less gem-like than usual, and in this room, as in the rest of the exhibition, the general standard seems to be definitely lower than it was last year. Mr. Belcher's individual "Still Life" (490) of an open Bible and pottery, Mr. Harold Knight's Vermeerish "Girl Writing" (494), Mr. F. H Shepherd's "Lincoln's Inn Hall" (535), a Lavery and two Clausens are among the exhibits which rise to a higher level.

Gallery X. is dominated by two very large paintings, Mr. Sydney Lee's "Approach of Night" (581) and Mr. Algernon Newton's "Bayswater" (595). The scale of the Lee may be justified by its rugged treatment, but the Newton gains nothing whatsoever by its gigantic proportions, and both would probably be just as pleasant and finer in quality had they been executed on a smaller scale. A finely robust and rich-coloured child's portrait, "Myfanwy" (605), by Mrs. A. L. Swynnerton, is the best thing in this room.

Gallery XI.

"The Silver Chord" (622), by Miss Sylvia Gosse, opens auspiciously the "Modern Room"—as the last gallery has come to be called—but the modernity does not last very long or go very far. In vain shall we seek here for any surprising inventions like those presented to us by Leger, Metzinger, Severini, and Kotchar, at the Leicester Galleries. The idea of a picture as "an architectural construction of related forms"—and abstract forms at that—is one we can hardly expect to see accepted by Burlington House before 1950, by which time, having become *démodé* in Paris, it will no doubt be very fashionable in London.

Meanwhile Academic modernity is much easier for the public to understand. It includes Mrs. Dod Procter's "A New Day" (660), a detached statement of "woman's work" monumentally presented in her favourite tones of cold grey; another admirable piece of texture painting (No. 667), by Mr. Belcher; Mrs. Flora Lion's attractive decoration in red and black featuring "Miss Nancy Beaton" (639); and—*mirabile dictu*—"A Peak in the Ochils" (662), by Sir Charles Holmes, the first picture I ever remember seeing in the Academy by this long-distinguished member of the New English Art Club and former Director of the National Gallery. With the exception of Messrs. Steer and Tonks, nearly all the most distinguished exhibitors at the New English Art Club twenty-five years ago are now within the Academic fold. Really, in any gallery of Burlington House now Sir Charles Holmes might find himself almost at home; and in the South Room this year there is actually a water-colour by Mr. Wilson Steer, "Paddlers," which has been bought for the nation under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest.

GREEK ART.

ANCIENT AND MODERN.

No country has been more unevenly and unjustly treated by the civilised community than Greece. To its art, literature, and history for a short 200 years we pay an exaggerated and almost servile respect; but this is counterbalanced by our paying no attention whatsoever to its achievements and continued existence during the next 2,000.

Two exhibitions in London now may help to correct our ignorance regarding the continuity of Greek art. Last Monday his Excellency the Greek Minister (M. de Caclamanos) opened at the Arlington Gallery an exhibition of the works of Nicolas Himona, together with landscapes by ten living Greek artists. Almost simultaneously there has been opened at Prince Vladimir Galitzine's gallery a fascinating exhibition, which includes examples of Byzantine painting from the fifteenth century. This is particularly valuable as illustrating how, after the fall of Constantinople, the torch of Greek art was kept alive during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries in Russia, the Balkans, and the Greek Islands. Of that Comnenian Renaissance of painting at Constantinople—which antedated the Italian Renaissance by more than a century—we have examples in the "Virgin and Child" (30), attributed to Theophanes and two other works lent by Mr. W. E. D. Allen, "St. Haralampus" (32) and "St. Demetrius on a red horse vanquishing the Devil" (33), the last being a particularly fine example, brilliant in colour and animated in design.

HIMONA AND LATTRY.

Now that the civilised world is slowly awakening to a realisation of the importance of the Byzantine achievement, there should be a welcome awaiting the living Greek artist who has the courage to pin his faith in the ancient traditions of his race. One, at least, has had the wisdom to perceive this, and the decorative designs (in portfolio) of M. Lattry are in many respects the outstanding exhibits at the Arlington Gallery.

Though born in the Crimea, the late Nicholas Himona was of Greek origin, and signed his works—as Greco did—in Greek characters (χειμώνα). In this Memorial Exhibition he is revealed as a very charming and tender colourist, notating with impressionist breadth and poetic precision the incredibly beautiful pinks, greens, blues, and lilacs on the sunlit hills around "Mistra" (13), the white columns of "Delphi" (12), the pale-coloured antiquity of "Delos" (7), the Byronic romance of "Missolonghi" (26), and the like. Inspired by the beauty of Greek scenery rather than by the splendid austerity of Byzantine art, the work of Himona is welcome as heralding a revival of Greek art.

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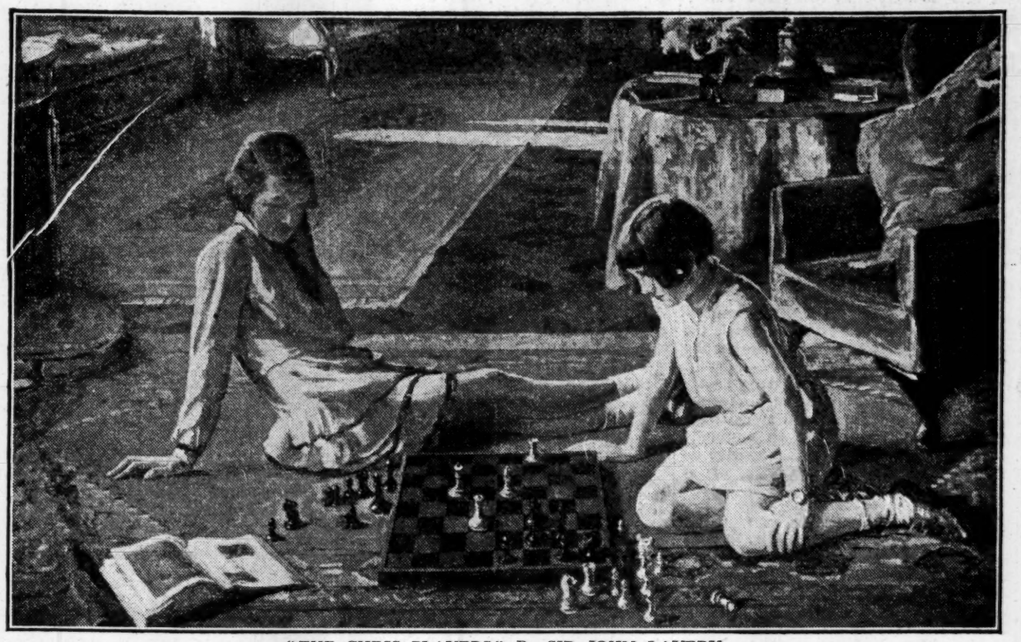

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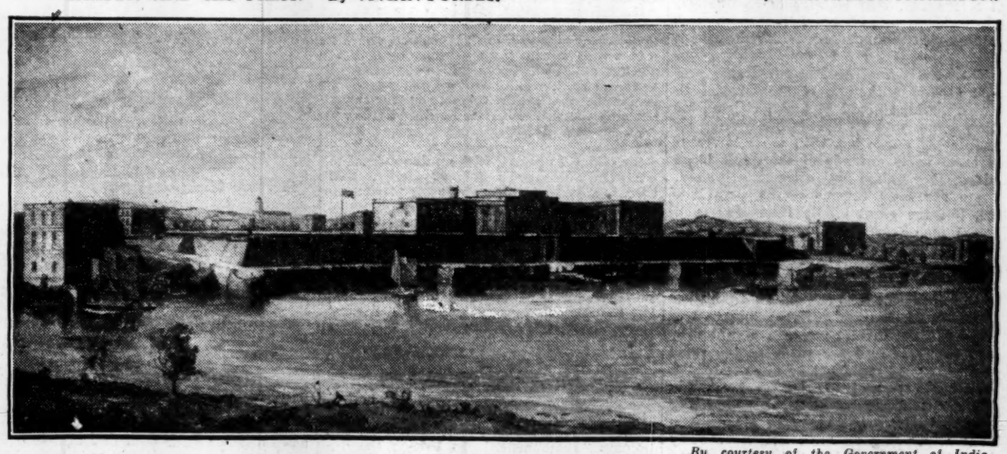

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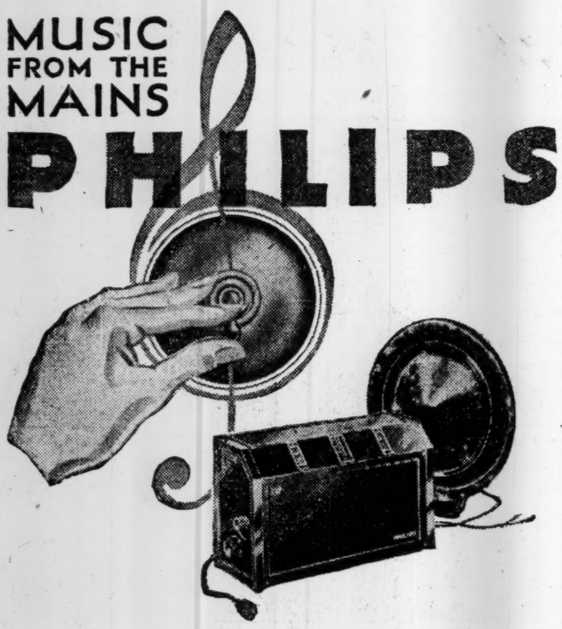

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A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

NOTES ON NORMANDY

By E. V. LUCAS.

If, the other day, when I was asked what places in Normandy a motorist ought to visit I named only Caudebec, Pont-Audemer, and Le Pin-aux-Haras, it was with no disrespect to Rouen, Yvetot, Honfleur, Harfleur, Louviers, Trouville, Deauville, and all the other villes I have never seen, but merely because pleasant memories of those three places chanced to lie uppermost in my mind at that moment. And, after all, Rouen is obvious.

* * * *

One goes to Caudebec for its old houses, of which the Maladerie is chief, its old church, its admirable inn, the Hotel de la Marine, and for the spectacle from its windows of the big ships gliding past from Le Havre to Rouen or from Rouen to Le Havre and the open sea: strange objects amid these green fields. One goes to Pont-Audemer on the river Risle for its old façades, for its church, and most of all for an ancient tumble-down tannery, all gables and points and timber and grey tiles, which has been turned into one of the best inns in France, the Auberge du Vieux Puits, where, in addition to things to eat and drink, you will find enough old domestic articles to stock a dozen antiquity shops. Tanning was, of course, the great industry of Normandy—William the Conqueror was a tanner's grandson—and you will find tanneries new and old everywhere, but none so comely as the Vieux Puits; which reminds me of the latest Scotch riddle, emerging from Mr. Ainley's revival of "Hamlet." How do we know Hamlet to have been a Scotchman? Because the gravedigger says to him, "A tanner will last you nine year."

* * * *

One goes to Le Pin-aux-Haras to see the horses, but one must also eat, and with this agreeable end in view one naturally consults the reference book to which I have already called attention more than once on this page, for (after Mr. Muirhead of the Blue Guides) it is the best friend of those who make tours in the land of our sweet enemy: *Les Auberges de France.* The issue for 1930 having reached me last week, I am able to quote its "reportage gastronomique" on the Pin-aux-Haras hotel, the Tourne-Bride, and I do so the more readily because here the editor surpasses himself. Of the Hotel at Caudebec he says merely "Etape supprimée," meaning that since the last volume was published no new visit of inquiry has been paid: an unusually candid admission; but on the Auberge du Vieux Puits at Pont-Audemer he is expansive.

* * * *

It might be as well, he says, if M. Constant Pasquier, the proprietor, in order to punish you for not having been there before, refused to serve you at all. An amusing suggestion, but hardly logical, since everyone must make a first visit once. He goes on to quote from the Visitors' Book or Livre d'Or. M. Henri Kistemaekers has written there that to know old Normandy, to appreciate Flaubert, and to call oneself a gourmet, it is necessary to stay at this inn; while another guest, more epigrammatic, writes: "When one speaks of ordinary wells (Puits) one thinks of Truth, but when one thinks of these Old Wells (the Vieux-Puits) one talks gastronomy." High praises; but I think the Vieux-Puits deserves them, not less on account of its structural charm, its comfort and old curiosities, than because it keeps live trout from the Risle in a pool in the middle of the courtyard, with a contiguous net to pull them forth and bear them to the kitchen. And the hors d'œuvres used to be of a wider variety than most inns offer, comprising, for Pont-Audemer (as the name implies) is near the sea, small crabs of peculiar succulence and the freshest of shrimps. But I am in danger of being thought greedy. Let me, therefore, again draw your notice to Pont-Audemer's architectural beauties, its church, its post-office (an old eighteenth-century mansion, with, like all French post-offices, fourteenth-century blotting-paper), and the ruins of Notre-Dame-du-Pré.

* * * *

And now hear the lyrical controller of *Les Auberges de France,* or one of his special correspondents, on the Tourne-Bride. "If you chance not to know of this hostellerie you will be wise to conceal that fact, or you will be taken for a convict who has escaped after forty years in gaol. However that may be, if you haven't a clear conscience be very careful about going there, because the boss is the Mayor . . . His excellent food is served in a very picturesque setting. Take the Calvados 1878, and you will be rejuvenated for months."

* * * *

Whether the house is living up to this reputation I leave to the reader to discover; but even were I able to flit about Normandy this spring, as I should love to do—with the apple blossom making the valley of the Risle enchanted ground—it would be rather to see if Rabutin was still in his stall than to consume old Calvados brandy. For Rabutin is of all horses my favourite: a white stallion of gigantic proportions, smaller only than an elephant, with a benign head, great shining eyes destitute of the ordinary bright alarm, and the most comforting curves and rotundities, as of the South Downs in the afternoon. His quivering upper lip is proof enough that the horse, the rhinoceros, and the tapir are of the same family. In my memory Rabutin holds first place among the prize stallions of Le Pin-aux-Haras, which is the great breeding station of Normandy, that country of cart-horses, where tractors still are rarely seen and motor-cars seldom belong to farmers.

* * * *

The activities of Le Pin-aux-Haras proceed around a chateau of the seventeenth century, which would be worth visiting for itself alone, with its terrace overlooking an undulating park; but with the allurement of these noble animals of the finest blood added, the place is attractive indeed. There are some famous racing sires here too, but the great kindly lumbering cart-horses please me most, and I like to see them thus honoured. Racehorses are always in the limelight, and between now and June 4, which is Derby Day, are likely to be too much so; it is good now and then to see the gentle massive Dobbins there too. Chief of them the darling colossal Rabutin, who surely is still the pride of the shire section, for he could not be allowed to die. Did I tell you of his benign head, his friendly unaffrighted eyes, his nuzzling nose, his snowy mane? And his nervous little whinnying to draw attention away from the others, did I tell you of that? Well, let me do so now. "My beautiful, my beautiful!"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Irish Bulls.

Sir,—Either "A. K. H. B." of St. Andrews or a Canon Jones in "Holiday Papers"—an Early Victorian work—gave two Irish jests as instances of "false wit" and "true wit" respectively. The first was the Irishman's recipe for making a cannon, and may be regarded as a "bull." "Take a long hole and pour some brass round it."

The second: A certain nobleman near the Throne had been asked to procure for someone the Order of the Thistle. His reply was: "I'm afraid he'd eat it."

Broadstairs. A. H. DAVIS.

Editing Sullivan.

Sir,—Mr. P. Johns justly complains of the mutilation of "Ruddigore." He is not quite correct, however, in stating that this is the only opera of the series that has suffered thus.

At all the performances I have witnessed in Liverpool of "The Yeomen of the Guard," by the D'Oyly Carte Company, the duet "Rapture, Rapture" has not been sung. In addition to this, according to the band parts of "The Mikado," Pooh-Bah's song, "Young Man, Despair," is No. 5, No. 4 being omitted. What this item No. 4 is I have never been able to discover. It does not appear in the published scores.

Liverpool. GEOFFREY L. HOWARTH.

A London Landmark.

Sir,—The proximity of the London County Council headquarters to the new public park to be laid out on the site of the Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, justifies the inquiry if steps can be taken to preserve the stately and beautiful dome on the central block, which was the work of Sydney Smirke, A.R.A., and completed in June, 1846. The ground floor of this portion of the building, if retained, could be used as a shelter and children's playroom in wet weather.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Northwood, Middlesex.

Oliver Twist's Workhouse.

Sir,—Paragraphs have appeared in various newspapers commenting on the fact that there is a great outcry among Dickensians against the sale of St. George's Workhouse, Southwark, because it is said to be the workhouse where Oliver Twist "asked for more."

I would like to state emphatically through your columns that the Dickens Fellowship knows no reason for supposing that the workhouse in question has any association either with Dickens or his work; its proximity to Lant Street, where the boy Dickens lodged for a few weeks while his father was in the Marshalsea, may account for associating this particular workhouse with him, but in regard to Oliver Twist the workhouse presided over by Mr. Bumble was some eighty miles north of London.

WALTER DEXTER.

The Dickens House, W.C.

Stag-hunting.

From MAJOR THE HON. J. C. DARLING.

Sir,—Your correspondent E. W. Gun asks whether a buck who gave us a very good hunt last September will, in future, be allowed to go unhunted. I like the idea very much, but regret it is not possible to carry it out for certain. One buck is much like another of the same age, and it is very hard to distinguish them. The keeper most likely to know this deer assures me that, in his opinion, we have not hunted him again since that September day, and he saw what he believes to be the same deer fairly lately. As to deer being hunted "again and again," we have more deer in our country than Mr. Gun seems to think. I doubt whether any one deer gets hunted more than twice during any one season, and plenty get through the year without being hunted at all.

J. C. DARLING.

Aldermoor, Lyndhurst.

Oscar Wilde's Tomb.

Sir,—The lines in question appear in the last verse of part IV. of Wilde's Ballad of Reading Gaol. The rest of the verse is:—

Yet all is well; he has but passed
To life's appointed bourne:
And alien tears . . .

There is another quotation, in Latin, on the back of Wilde's tomb, but it is labelled Job XXX. 22, the A.V. of which is:—

Thou liftest me up to the wind; Thou causest me to ride upon it and dissolvest my substance.

I think this verse gives the meaning of Epstein's very peculiar figure on the front of the tomb.

A keeper at the main gate of Père Lachaise told me in August, 1919, that he had more inquiries for the position of Wilde's tomb than for that of any of the other illustrious men buried there.

Lincoln. G. D. SUMMERS.

[Replies have also been received from James Herbert (Southport), A. E. Hanford (Scarborough), C. F. M. (Northam), E. (London), Frederick M. S. Blight (Cardiff), and Maude Annesley Brownlow (Sudbury, Middlesex).]

Shakespeare's Law.

Sir,—Although I have not read Mr. Keeton's book on Shakespeare's Law, yet, from Mr. Fellow's review, I feel justified in differing from the author's opinion of Portia's law. Her first objection that Shylock, if he held to his bond, must take his pound of flesh, but neither more nor less, would be regarded to-day as wantonly frivolous, and it is difficult to suppose that so patent a fallacy would have been listened to more patiently by Elizabethan lawyers. Then the argument that Shylock was entitled to flesh, but might not shed blood, is not much better. The cutting of the flesh involved, of course, all the natural and usual consequences; these were implied in the bond.

Lastly, the doctrine of the non-enforceability of an illegal or immoral contract did not matter, since the Venetians had an express statute directed against an alien who by "direct or indirect attempts" sought the life of any citizen. If this enactment invalidated the bond, the objection should have been taken first and immediately. The Duke and his magnificoes must have been figure-heads, indeed, if they required to send to Padua for this elementary information about the "laws of Venice." Shylock, in view of the enactment, was "trapped" from the very instant when he sought to foist the bond on to Antonio.

West Kilbride. T. D. LOWE.

Cagnes and Cannes.

Sir,—Major-General Headlam was misinformed by his fellow-passenger, for Cagnes (not Cagne, by the way) is pronounced "Kine-yĕr," while Cannes is pronounced "Can" (verging towards "Carn").

His informant must have been one of those who pronounce Boulogne "Boolonn" or "Boolong," instead of "Booloin-yĕr." He was wrong again since ancient Cagnes is perched atop of its steep hill to the north of the main road, while modern Cagnes-sur-Mer is far to the south thereof on the level lands by the sea. FRANK L. EMANUEL.

Kensington, W.

Sir,—May I suggest, with all due respect to Sir John Headlam's fellow-traveller, that there *is* a distinct difference in the pronunciation of Cannes and Cagnes?

No educated Frenchman enunciates, or hears, "(D)ordogne" and "ordonne" alike; not only is the first vowel broader before "gne" than before "nne," but the former is more liquid and less crisp. The nearest English equivalent is "nea" in "nearer," but the Spanish "mañana," shorn of its last three letters, renders the faint "y" sound exactly.

Two French words which have passed into our language, "panne" (velvet) and "champagne," tend to show that the difference, though too subtle for most English tongues, is recognised, for, while the former is (commercially) rendered as "pan," the latter has become "shampayne." In French the difference is identical with that between Cannes and Cagnes.

Hersham. C. ARMITAGE.

Our Men in France.

From BRIG.-GENERAL GAUSSEN, C.M.G, C.I.E., D.S.O.

Sir,—I feel certain that all ranks of the Army who have the good name of their Service at heart will join me in thanks to Sir Philip Gibbs for his temperate article in your last issue.

In spite of being a cavalryman, I commanded British infantry for three years in France, all of the time in the front line, so have a certain amount of experience to go on. Of the old Army I need say nothing; no one would be fool enough to try to tack the stupid misrepresentations on to that fine lot. No one can quite imagine the type of officer who went out in 1914 getting drunk when the lives of his men depended on his quick and sober decisions. Nor can one quite see that type of officer sitting down and crying through fear!

But my experience was with raw New Army units, and I am indeed proud to have commanded such a body of officers and men. I may have been lucky, but I found the officers, if ignorant, yet keen to a degree, and I was struck with the way they were prepared to take infinite pains for the good of their men. The men were a fine, cheery lot, and became extremely well disciplined, though naturally towards the end reinforcements got down to a pretty low strata. Civilians may not realise that proof of drunkenness in the front line, *entirely* and *impartially* for officer and man alike, carried the death penalty. Personally, I allowed no spirits when in the front line, except the rum ration. It would be totally impossible for a commanding officer worth his position to be ignorant of the fact that one of his company commanders was drinking heavily. In many parts of the line that I could quote the C.O. virtually lived in the front line, but even if well behind, he certainly would see every one of his officers at least once a day at very varying times. As a brigadier, one saw about half the officers in the front line each day, and in easy sectors all of them. A decent C.O. had his fingers on the pulse of his officers and would quickly pull out of the line a good officer whose nerves were cracking. One often had to.

JAMES ROBERT GAUSSEN.

Coulson Street, S.W.

Sir,—The war books have come at a time when the literary eye is focussed on the ugly side of life. The facts may be true, but they are only a fraction of the truth. Literary morals are suffering from the reaction to so long a period of suppression, and novel-writers to-day are as biassed in swamping their characters with the lower instincts as their predecessors were in protecting them from all that was crude to the point of mawkish sentimentality. One extreme has gone to the other, and war characters are the sufferers through being chronicled at this particular stage of literary development. It is only fair to them to stress this point. Human nature is no worse and no better.

FRANCES CHENEVIX TRENCH.

Alnwick.

Free-Martin.

From PROFESSOR BLAIR BELL.

Sir,—In answer to the question of your correspondent concerning the nature of the "free-martin," my colleague, Professor Dible, has related how John Hunter described the true character of this anomaly, namely, that it is a partial hermaphrodite. I may perhaps add that Professor F. R. Lillie has gone further, for in 1917 he published a paper in which he produced evidence in support of his view that in such cases in cattle there is a definite anastomosis (union) of the placental blood vessels of the male and the female twins *in utero,* with the result, he believes, that in the course of development the femininity of the one is overwhelmed by the masculinity-producing factors in the blood of the bull-twin. In consequence, parts of the internal genital organs of the cow-twin (which, like all other mammals, is potentially bisexual in its genital structures) tend to develop as in the male, with the result mentioned.

On the other hand, Professor Lillie states that, if there be no anastomosis between the blood-vessels, the twin (when not a male) to the male-calf is not a "free-martin," but a fertile cow.

I may add that partial hermaphroditism is common in other animals, especially in the pig and goat, and also in man, but that it occurs without such twin association as that described by Hunter and Lillie for cattle.

W. BLAIR BELL.

University of Liverpool.

"Rugger" in France.

Sir,—In reply to Mr. G. S. Warren, the "Rugby Football Annual" states that the first Rugby club was formed in France by English residents in 1877, and the first game was played on November 1 of that year.

Drayton, Berks. N. F. HENDERSON.

Sir,—Some year or two back I was told Rugby football was first played in France at Rouen. If this is so, it is a coincidence, as after the summer term of 1878 I left Merchant Taylors' School to spend a year at a school in Rouen. The name of the headmaster of that school was M. Marc Petit; address, 15B Rue de l'Avalasse, Rouen; and after some months, there being no particular game played by the French boys that interested me, I thought I would introduce Rugby football. We obtained a football from England, and I remember my first efforts to teach the French boys was somewhat amusing, as I was kicked more than the football was. After they had become more or less proficient the headmaster took us to a field, where we rigged up goals and touch lines, and encouraged us to play the game and took part in it himself. I remember we played on various occasions, but as this is over fifty-one years ago I have forgotten where the football ground was situated, probably now built over.

The game was in the winter of 1878-9 absolutely new to these French boys, and I believe they afterwards introduced it to the scholars at the Lycée at Rouen.

ERNEST A. ALLOM.

Hartswood Manor, near Reigate.

Some Laughter-Makers.

Sir,—In Mr. E. V. Lucas's entertaining article in last Sunday's issue intitled "Some Laughter-Makers," he states that he does not remember the name of the actress who played the "maid-of-all-work" in "Our Flat."

It may interest Mr. Lucas to know that this character was played by Miss Annie Goward, wife of the late Charles Fawcett, who also acted in that well-known farce with her.

Mr. Charles Fawcett was for many years "juvenile lead" at the old Gaiety Theatre during John Hollingshead's management.

Miss Annie Goward was one of three sisters. The remaining two (twins), Olivia and Isabel, made their joint début at the age of three, afterwards appearing, I believe, with the present Lady Orkney in one of the early "children's pantomimes" at the old "Adelphia" in the latter seventies.

ARTHUR BEAVAN.

Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Sir,—Mr. Lucas, in his admirable article on professional laughter-makers of the stage, brings out the underlying sadness of many eminent comedians, but I take leave to differ when he cites W. H. Berry as being one of those who do not appear to possess the tendency of giving a pathetic or a conscientious turn to the characters they are interpreting.

I can instance two occasions where first the one and then the other quality was very evident in his performance—namely, a duet with his "stage" wife in "Lilac Time," upon losing their daughter, and in Pinero's "Magistrate" (musical version), where he acted a whole scene without song and dance, reaching a high level of serious farcical acting.

Isleworth. RONALD HODGES.

The Graces.

Sir,—Fred. Grace died here (he was only 30) in the Red Lion Hotel at the end of August, 1880. He had been playing in some holiday match here, and was carried off by rapid pneumonia. He as well as "W. G." played for England against the Australians that summer.

Basingstoke. STANHOPE KENNEDY.

Sir,—I played cricket with all the five Grace brothers except Alfred, who was my lawn tennis partner. Both W. G. and G. F. played for England when 17, and I well remember the sensation G. F. caused, when only 18, in scoring over 200 runs—all run out—in a first-class match. It was a terrible blow to us when G. F. bagged a brace at the Oval in the 1880 Test Match, but his catch of G. J. Bonnor made amends. I have never seen a catch made off such a high hit. A few days later he went to Newbury with the United South Eleven, caught a chill, and died.

What G. F. would have done, had his life been spared, it is impossible to say, but in cricket history the three must be placed in the following order: W. G., E. M., and G. F. The astonishing thing about the five Grace boys is that outside their family they got no cricket tuition, and all had to earn their own living; Henry had established himself at Kingswood, Alfred at Chipping Sodbury, and E. M. at Thornbury long before their father passed away. Alfred dropped his cricket very early, and Henry curtailed his, but E. M. managed somehow to keep his medical practice all through the cricket seasons. He would call on patients at most untimely hours, and then catch the train for Cheltenham or Clifton, returning home each night. I never saw the father, but the even more famous mother I knew well, and never was a mother more beloved. Incredible as it seems, the sons owed their batting more to her tuition than to anyone else's.

G. M. BUTTERWORTH.

Deerhurst, Westward Ho!

English Authors Buried Abroad.

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. I. H. Morris Smith says "Tennyson's friend, Arthur Hallam, is buried in Vienna."

Unless all the biographies are wrong, he died in Vienna, but was buried in the church of Clevedon, in Somersetshire. This little church stands on the very edge of a high cliff, overlooking the Bristol Channel, and, it has always seemed to me, must have provided the inspiration of "Break, break, break."

Hindhead, Surrey. HUBERT WALES.

Sir,—Mr. I. H. Morris Smith is mistaken in saying that Shelley's heart is buried with his ashes in the new Protestant cemetery at Rome. His heart is preserved in a small marble urn in the Keats-Shelley Memorial House, Piazza Di Spagna, Rome—the house in which Keats died.

CHARLES C. OSBORNE.

Claverton Street, S.W.

Sir,—Mr. I. H. Morris Smith is in error in including S. R. Crockett, the Scottish novelist, among authors buried abroad. He rightly says Mr. Crockett died in Avignon in 1914, but his body was brought home to lie among "his ain folk" in the old kirkyard of Balmaghie, overlooking the valley of the Galloway Dee he loved so well.

MISS A. ANDERSON.

Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Sir,—In stating that Tennyson's friend, Arthur Hallam, is buried in Vienna, Mr. I. H. Morris Smith makes a mistake. In "In Memoriam," canto ix., we find:—

Fair ship that from the Italian shore
Sailest the placid ocean plains
With my lost Arthur's loved remains,
Spread thy full wings and waft him o'er.
So draw him home to those that mourn in vain.

In canto xviii. we have:—

'Tis well: 'tis something; we may stand
Where he in English earth is laid,
And from his ashes may be made
The violet of his native land.

In canto xix.:—

The Danube to the Severn gave
The darkened heart that beat no more;
They laid him by the pleasant shore,
And in the hearing of the wave.

There twice a day the Severn fills;
The salt sea water passes by,
And hushes half the babbling Wye,
And makes a silence in the hills.

VIOLET TOOTAL.

Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.

[Richard Room (Dulwich Village, S.E.), Arthur Beavan (Finsbury Circus, E.C.), and C. E. Elsworth (Sheffield) also reply to this query.]

The Mystic Syllable "Aum."

From LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR WOLSELEY HAIG.

Sir,—The syllable "Aum" referred to by Mr. W. E. Whiteman is a mystic name of the Deity, which prefaces the prayers and many of the writings of the Hindus. The three letters of which it is composed, two of which, being vowels, form a diphthong, are said to be symbols of the gods Krishna, an incarnation of Vishnu, Shiva, and Brahma.

WOLSELEY HAIG.

The Athenæum, S.W.

From MR. COULSON KERNAHAN.

Sir,—Your correspondent who inquires about "the mystic syllable 'Aum'" may have in mind the word of which Oliver Wendell Holmes writes as follows on page 8 of "The Professor at the Breakfast-Table":

Take that famous word, O'm, of the Hindoo mythology. Even a priest cannot pronounce it without sin; and a holy Pundit would shut his ears and run away from you in horror if you should say it aloud.

COULSON KERNAHAN.

Fairlight, Hastings.

[Replies have also been received from Ernest J. Beavis (East Sheen), C. W. M. Hudson (Upper Addison Gardens, W.), Geoffrey E. Taylor (Maida Vale, N.W.), Muriel Hamilton-Scott (Portsdown Road, W.), F. T. S. (Sutton), A Lover of Quotations (Hyde Park, W.).]

War Pensions Anomaly.

Sir,—With reference to the letter in your last issue regarding the oversight in the War Pensions Act whereby when men die of war injuries their widows and orphans get nothing from the State unless they were married before they received their disabilities, and the children were born not later than nine months after they were injured, may I be permitted to point out a further anomaly arising from the same Act?

Personally I happened to have married before receipt of my disabilities, and one child was born eighteen months before expiration of the "official" nine months' limit. My wife and the first child get their allowances proportioned to my disability retired pay. On the other hand, we had another child, born three weeks after this nine months' limit, and we are allowed nothing as an allowance in respect of this child.

As I am 100 per cent. disabled it has ever seemed to me the height of unfairness that this second child has no recognition as a member of my family under the War Pensions Act.

Belgium. NE OBLIVISCARIS.

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Can any of your readers tell me the source of the following quotation?—

Soft, silken primrose fading timelessly.

It occurs on a tombstone inscribed—

To a child fondly called Camilla, 1843,

on a jungle path leading up from the plains to Shillong, in Assam.—E. HAMMOND (Collingham Road, S.W.).

Whence comes a poem quoted by Virginia Woolf in "To the Lighthouse"?—

Come and climb the garden path,
Luriana Lurilee.

—A. H. DAVIS (Broadstairs).

In "Military Antiquities," by Francis Grose, edition of 1812, vol. ii., p. 61, the following passage occurs:—

The first record of this kind [i.e., "Articles of War"] is of the time of King John, entitled "Constitutions to be made in the Army of Our Lord the King." These are, apparently, calculated to facilitate the supply of the army with necessaries, which, it seems, were to be exposed for sale in the churches and churchyards.

Where is this record to be found? Grose gives no reference.—J. H. LESLIE (Sheffield).

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THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS.

HOW TIME MIGHT BE SAVED.

By "A STUDENT OF POLITICS."

Mr. Arthur Greenwood last Tuesday sought to console our regrets over the end of the Easter holiday with an account of the work of his department. He did not quite succeed, but it was not his fault. Though he never does quite so well in the House as one is always expecting him to do, it was a clear and frank statement. But when one hears these departmental statements, especially on activities so miscellaneous as those of the Ministry of Health, one always finds oneself wondering why the Minister does not circulate the statement in print, and, instead of making a speech, content himself with a business-like explanation of the salient topics. A hundred years ago, though most Members of Parliament might be able to read before dinner, very few of them were, as a rule, in a fit condition to do so after, when the real business of the House was being done. Now every member is as sober after as before dinner, but still Ministers persist in treating members as though they either could not read or would not if they could.

The spoken word is probably at least twenty times as slow in its passage to the mind as the word read in print, but Parliament persists in wasting time as though printing had never been invented. It is safe to say that by a judicious use of printed matter two or three hours every day could be saved, and how invaluable those hours would be either spent in earlier bed or in getting to closer grips with a subject matter of debate! In America members are allowed to put in typewritten speeches and get them printed in the reports without ever actually delivering them, and quite half the speeches at Westminster would be best made so. There has been much talk of late how to improve the business methods of Parliamentary debate, and this reminder that more members nowadays can read and write than can speak may suggest a new direction to reforming zeal.

CHURCHILL v. SNOWDEN.

Mr. Snowden and Mr. Churchill continue to live their cat-and-dog life on their opposing benches, and they had two more scraps last week. With both the preliminaries of conflict are fiercer than the actual conflict, for both are in fact amiable men. Few men are so tolerant of a difference of opinion as Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Snowden, vicious old tom as he seems, hisses and bristles more than he scratches.

One was surprised therefore at the ferocity of his attack on Mr. Boothby last Thursday. Mr. Boothby had only said what was almost a commonplace, that Mr. Snowden had resisted Mr. Thomas's unemployment schemes. After all, is it not the duty of a Chancellor of the Exchequer to be bad tempered when he is asked to find money for anything? Mr. Snowden would not have been anything like so angry if Mr. Boothby had accused him of treasonable correspondence with Gandhi, and one was forced to the conclusion that Mr. Boothby had said something that was too true and too near the knuckle.

Mr. Churchill one thought was more successful in his defence of Mr. Boothby than he has been in some of his encounters with Mr. Snowden. The real point on which all the two days' discussion of the Budget resolutions turned last week was a simple one. Does Mr. Snowden regard taxation as a necessary evil, or as something that is good for trade, for morals, and for social justice? If the first, then his real quarrel is not so much with Mr. Churchill as with his own back-benchers; if the second, why did he go out of his way to promise that there should be no additional direct taxation in next year's Budget? This is no mere arid dialectic but the real test of the whole character of the Budget, and Mr. Snowden, straightforward and "jannock" as he is, has not satisfied it one way or the other. Mr. Churchill put it bluntly by saying that when he made his promise about next year he was tricking one side or the other—the Conservatives who do not like direct taxation, or the back-benchers, who think it the key of the new Socialist heaven.

One writes "back-benchers" because that is a handy description; but indeed, many who are in no sense back-benchers believe that taxation is the new way of Socialist progress. The speeches of Mr. Wise and Mr. Strachey, both Socialists of more than ordinary ability, made that very clear. One has heard the same doctrine on the Front bench itself.

COAL BILL IN THE LORDS.

The Lords had an excellent three days' debate on the Coal Mines Bill, which put the issues clearer than the Commons had managed to do and ended by giving the Bill a second reading without a division. They are much more candid and less squeamish in the Lords than in the Commons. Lord Russell and other Government spokesmen made no bones about admitting that the Bill would probably send up the price of coal. Lord Sankey was heard with great pleasure for the first time in debate. He speaks with both suavity and force. At bottom he is evidently a sentimentalist, but he greatly impressed the House by his obvious sincerity. He went out of his way to reaffirm his belief in nationalisation as ultimately the only satisfactory solution. The spokesmen of the mine owners were divided on the Bill. The strongest speech against was that of Lord Weir, who regarded the Bill as purely political in its inspiration because promises had been made to reduce hours which could not be fulfilled in any other way. Lord Melchett's was another notable speech in a debate that throughout maintained a high standard. His proposal to put a duty on imported steel was so startling, coming from one who was formerly so stalwart a Free Trader, that one hopes he will take an early opportunity of giving us a systematised account of the development of his fiscal view since the war.

Very few of those who lunched, dined, or supped at a certain small restaurant last week had any idea that much of the food they ate had been cooked for them by the King of Italy's chef. A suggestion of monotony about the meals served in the Royal Palace led to Signor Domenico Parisi, the head chef, being despatched to London to learn some new dishes. Resolving to do the thing thoroughly or not at all, he asked Signor Quaglino, who is a compatriot of his, if he would allow him to work for a short time in the kitchens of his excellent restaurant. In return for the experience he gained there, the Royal chef demonstrated certain of his own specialités, chief amongst which must rank those elaborately-decorated ice puddings, most cunningly coaxed into the semblance of all sorts of fairy-like objects, such as the electrically-illuminated miniature castle that once caused a minor sensation at a State banquet at the Quirinal.

***

The other day a London lady advertised for a page-boy, and, choosing from the replies one that seemed promising, wrote to the applicant for his references. Back came the following priceless note:—

C.o. Lord ———.

To Mrs. ———.

Dear Madam,

I'm am very sorry but the post you offer me is a little too much of good thing, and I did not like the way you wrote me, in second person, and you never signed your name. Besides you want to know to much about me six months at the above, and leaving of my own accord, should be sufficient, along with an unblemished character.

Thanking you.

Yours, etc.,

———,

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT—SIR JAMES O'GRADY—OUR NEW WASHINGTON EMBASSY—LAST WORDS.

By ATTICUS.

Kings and princes nowadays must earn the respect paid to them by their own character and conduct. No royal family has grasped this modern necessity more firmly than our own. None has worked harder or more conscientiously than the Duke of Connaught, who celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his birthday on Thursday. His propinquity to the throne has really been an obstacle to the Duke in his chosen profession. He began life as a soldier, studied the military art with industry and ardour, and would have made an admirable commander in the field. But he never was allowed an opportunity of showing his talent except in Army manœuvres at home, when he was occasionally matched against the most distinguished fighting generals of the time, like Sir Redvers Buller, and quite held his own with them.

Debarred from the avocation he understood and loved, the Duke has done excellent public service in ceremonial and administrative capacities. Like the Prince of Wales, he has shown that the Imperial Throne is our most tangible and valuable bond of Empire. In that sentiment, personified by the Duke of Connaught in his governorships and special missions, Canada, South Africa, and India will all concur.

WHAT DUCHESSES MAY DO NOW.

The Duchess of Bedford's flight to the Cape and back is a wonderful feat of courage and endurance for a lady of 64. But Duchesses, in these days, like other women, keep young and active longer than their predecessors. Sarah Churchill, the famous Duchess of Marlborough, was rightly deemed a highly energetic personage, and her fiery spirit lasted unquenched to the end. But she became physically infirm in her old age. "I would desire no more pleasure," she complained, "than to walk about my gardens and parks. But, alas! that is not permitted, for I am generally wrapped up in flannel and wheeled up and down my room in a chair." If there had been flying duchesses in those days they would doubtless have had things made easy for them. A little later there was a Duchess of Northumberland who contributed to a collection of amateur verse a poem on a Buttered Muffin. Dr. Johnson's comment on this effusion was: "Sir, the Duchess of Northumberland may do what she pleases; nobody will say anything to a lady of her rank." Now, of course, duchesses can claim no privileges, and are judged on their merits, whether as poets or aviatresses. And in the latter capacity the Duchess of Bedford can be fairly classed among the best and bravest.

WHAT THEY USED TO DO.

Speaking of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, I observe that a reprint of her letters and papers has just been published, and also another life of her husband. Marlborough and his wife have attracted the attention of many writers; but a biography of them from the hand of a consummate literary artist has yet to appear. Nor has "Atossa" ever been suitably vindicated from Pope's embittered comment:—

From loveless youth to unrespected age,
No passion gratified except her rage.

There is something more than this to be said about the woman who won and kept the passionate affection of the greatest English man of action of his time. Perhaps we shall at last have adequate portraits of both John and Sarah when Mr. Winston Churchill's book on Marlborough is finished. Now that he is relieved from the cares of office I hope Mr. Churchill will spare time from baiting Mr. Snowden for this worthier task, which I am told is approaching completion. It ought to be a notable contribution alike to our history and our literature.

A LABOUR VICEROY.

Last week's statement that the Governor-Generalship of Australia had been offered to and accepted by Chief Justice Isaacs was, it appears, at least premature. No doubt, if the Australians want a local man as the King's representative, they will get him. There is no great competition for these dignified vice-regal appointments among suitably qualified English public men. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald made a rather striking innovation in 1924 when he conferred the K.C.M.G. on Mr. O'Grady, the Labour M.P. for Leeds, and made him Governor to Tasmania. But Mr. O'Grady, after being secretary to the National Federation of General Workers, and president of the Trades Union Congress, had been on various diplomatic missions to Soviet Russia and elsewhere, and had done some special recruiting work in Ireland. Sir James, with his numerous sons and daughters, has been a popular ruler in the pleasant little island-State. I hope he is making a good recovery from his recent illness.

AMBASSADORS AT HOME.

I am glad to learn that our new and splendid Embassy in Washington will be complete and ready for occupation by the end of this month. It is high time that Great Britain had a suitable residence for her diplomatists in the American capital. I have enjoyed the hospitality of great British ambassadors to the United States in the past, and never could think that they were housed in a manner quite worthy of their nation and themselves. This new Embassy, which Sir Edwin Lutyens has designed, will be suitably imposing. Ambassadors ought to live in a palace, though most of our own would probably prefer a comfortable family mansion if they could consult their personal tastes. Sir Esme Howard has no liking for pomp and show, nor had most of his more recent predecessors. But a sumptuous Embassy does give an impression of national power and dignity, as the Germans knew when they took care to instal their Paris representative in, perhaps, the finest establishment of its kind in the world. In London their ambassadors have never been quite adequately provided for; but, then, as Prince Lichnowsky once said to me, when deploring the unobtrusiveness of his Carlton House Terrace tenement, great private palaces are not so plentiful here as in some other capitals. The few still left will soon, like Devonshire House and Grosvenor House, be absorbed in blocks of flats and ambitious hotels.

LAST WORDS AND LAST THOUGHTS.

The recent controversy about William Pitt's dying words was interesting rather than conclusive. In the absence of precise information on a point of this kind I think we do well to stick to the traditions. Perhaps Pitt did *not* say, "My country! How I leave my country," and *did* say, "I think I could eat one of Bellamy's veal pies." And perhaps Goethe did not die asking for "Light, more light," and Sir Henry Lawrence did not suggest that the inscription on his tomb should be "Here lies Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty." But I like to think that these noble valedictions were uttered, and I am sorry when too accurate inquirers disturb my impressions. At any rate, there is no question as to the final thoughts of Thomas Hardy. In her account of his "Later Years," just published, Mrs. Hardy tells us that a few hours before her husband died he asked her to read some lines from Fitzgerald's "Omar Khayyám." They were that famous and terrible quatrain:—

Oh, Thou, who Man of baser Earth didst make,
And ev'n with Paradise devised the Snake:
For all the Sin wherewith the Face of Man
Is blacken'd, Man's forgiveness give—and take!

So passed Thomas Hardy, poet and pessimist.

Mrs. Hardy's testimony confirms what I have noted already in these pages. Hardy declared that he was "put off" writing more novels by the newspaper outcry against "Tess" and "Jude." He told me that once, and rejected my suggestion that, after all, this transient criticism amounted to very little, and would not seriously affect his reputation with people whose judgment was worth having. Hardy declined to be convinced, and repeated that he felt he could not offer any further prose stories to our narrow-minded public. But I do not think that this was the real reason why he abandoned fiction, nor apparently does Mrs. Hardy. The fact was that he had grown tired of novel-writing, and took more interest in composing poetry. Perhaps, too, he thought that he was losing his skill in the former *genre*, and would never again reach the standard of "The Woodlanders" and "The Return of the Native." So he kept to verse, and we cannot regret his decision. We can easily spare another "Jude the Obscure" since we have got in exchange the monumental "Dynasts."

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

Although I did not actually see anyone in plus-fours at the Private View at Burlington House on Friday, the sartorial standards for both men and women showed sad signs of decay, and tweeds and soft hats will soon completely oust the morning coat with its complement of shining silk hat. The attendance appeared also to have declined, and when I walked through the galleries between twelve and one, they were very sparsely filled, with several large oases of bare floor. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson was the most distinguished wearer of a grey top hat, and Mr. Cecil Beaton the youngest; whilst Mr. Arnold Bennett's deep mauve shirt, collar and tie drew forth admiring comments from Lady Jowitt, the Attorney-General's handsome wife.

Other authors perambulating the rooms were Mr. Lytton Strachey, Mr. W. Somerset Maugham, and young Mr. Godfrey Winn, just back from Biskra, who was talking to Miss Mollie Le Bas. She is exhibiting a piece of sculpture in the Salon, and also won the first prize at the Looking Glass Ball last week for the dresses she designed, in which she and her sister appeared as each other's reflection, with the aid of white wigs, since one is very fair and the other dark.

***

Despite his shyness, Sir James Matthew Barrie, O.M., whose seventieth anniversary will be widely remembered this week, is an excellent talker both in public and in private, and a yet more accomplished listener. In this connection there is a story which at least deserves to be true. One day he went to call on Henry James, who had a room at the Reform Club. Immediately they hit on a congenial topic, and sat talking for two hours, after which they agreed to go out for a walk together. As it was raining they changed their minds, hailed a cab, got in, and continued their talk. They talked for another two hours, then discovered that, having given the driver no instructions, they were still at the door of the Reform.

***

Mr. James Agate, whose piquant reviews of plays are familiar to readers of the SUNDAY TIMES, is in for trouble. On Tuesday, at a "cross-examination" to be held at the London School of Economics in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, he is to be indicted for "falsely pretending to be a highbrow." Mr. Ivor Brown is to prosecute, while Sir Ernest Wild, Recorder of London, after dealing with cases at the Old Bailey doubtless no less grave, will take his seat as Judge. Mr. Agate must be nervous in face of such a charge; but those who know him prophesy that he will prove well able to look after himself.

***

To say that personality is a priceless asset in life is a well-worn cliché, yet its truth was never more strikingly demonstrated than at a party last week at Lady Curzon of Kedleston's beautiful house in Carlton House Terrace. For nearly an hour the drawing-room looking over the Park was filled with well-known, well-dressed people chatting idly to each other. Suddenly, when tea was almost over, a dignified Victorian lady of 81 walked quietly in and sat down. She was Dame Madge Kendal, come to urge that the matinée at the New Theatre to-morrow be made a bumper one. The Queen will be present, and the only shadow is the illness of Lady Wyndham, the president of the Actors' Benevolent Fund, for which she has organised the performance. "None of you has ever worked for a hundred pounds, as I have," declared Dame Madge, in ringing tones, "but you can all play noughts and crosses, and you know it's entirely a question of how many noughts you put down." In less time than it takes to tell the indomitable matron of the British drama had collected over a hundred pounds in the room and started to sell one box to ten people at ten guineas each! It will be well worth that sum to hear her speech from the stage of the New Theatre to-morrow afternoon.

***

Mrs. Marion St. John Webb, who died last Friday after a long illness, wrote some of the most delightfully imaginative as well as the most popular of recent books for children. She began writing verse for children and contributing it to a daily paper when she was in her 'teens. In 1914 she gathered these into her first book, "The Littlest One," following that with "The Littlest One Again," "The Littlest One's Third Book," and with a collection of the three in "The Littlest One: His Book," these having reached a sale of well over a hundred thousand. In addition, she wrote some eight prose books for children, stories usually interspersed with whimsically humorous verses, the most successful of which have been her Mr. Papingay series, "The Little Round House," "Mr. Papingay's Ship," "Mr. Papingay's Caravan," which will close now with "Mr. Papingay's Flying Shop." Her sudden illness stopped a series of verses for children she had been contributing to an illustrated weekly for two years: a selection from that series is to be published under the title of "John and Me and the Dickery Dog." For years she and her husband, Mr. Sidney H. Webb, have lived in Pump Court, and her going has added another to the happiest and most fragrant memories with which the Temple is haunted.

***

Luigi is no more, and with him has passed the *beau idéal* of the restaurateur: suave and courteous, friendly, yet never familiar, and endowed with the Royal gift of never forgetting a face. Much has already been written of Luigi Naintré's rise to fame, which in some cases has been described as meteoric. This is hardly accurate, for Luigi was first known in the late 'nineties at Romano's, where he became maître d'hôtel. He then migrated to the Criterion and Ciro's, and finally turned the old Four Hundred Club into the Embassy.

Luigi's genius—for it amounted to that—lay in his realisation of the fact that trifles make—or mar—perfection. About five years ago I was lunching at the Embassy and asked the waiter for a second helping of loganberries and cream, whilst Luigi happened to be chatting to my hostess. He continued his conversation without comment, but from that day until last week I have never lunched or dined at the Embassy without a message coming from Luigi that "Your loganberries are here, if you care for them, sir." Luigi's private benefactions to his less fortunate compatriots in London were boundless, and it is not only in the ultra-smart setting of the Embassy, but in many humble Soho homes, that his loss will leave an irreparable gap.

FREEDOM FIRST.

DIVERSITY AND PROGRESS.

ROUTINE AND STAGNATION.

By HAROLD COX.

Professor H. J. Laski has just issued a book on "Liberty in the Modern State."* It covers quite a wide field, but unfortunately the author does not make clear exactly what he means by liberty. In his earlier pages he lays down certain propositions with which all lovers of liberty will agree. He says, for example, that it is essential "to leave the average man with a clear sense that he has elbow room for the continuous expression of his personality." He also frankly states that "democracy by itself is no guarantee of freedom"; but having made that statement, he proceeds to argue that without democracy there cannot be liberty. Surely he has here overshot the mark, for it is quite possible, and history proves the statement, that in some cases under autocratic rule the people governed have in practice had greater liberty than under democratic rule. It is true, as Professor Laski says, that the franchise "assures the attention of government to grievance," but it is equally true that the franchise often induces a democratic government to create a grievance by imposing unfair restrictions on one section of the community in order to win the votes of another section. At the present time, under our exceedingly democratic government, we have the paradoxical fact that, on the one hand, legislation is in progress to assist coal owners to raise the price of coal for the benefit of the miners, and, on the other hand, a Consumers' Council is to be set up to prevent traders raising the price of food.

MILL ON LIBERTY.

As one gets further into the book one finds that the subject of liberty begins to drop out of the picture. Professor Laski seems to be more concerned with the establishment of economic equality than with the maintenance of liberty. He denounces aristocracies; he condemns the Liberal Party for its middle-class outlook; and he seems to suggest that the ideal of freedom is embodied in the Miners' Federation of Great Britain!

From this rather confused outlook of a twentieth century professor it is a pleasure to turn back to a famous book of the Victorian era, John Stuart Mill "On Liberty." Mill's essay is devoted to analysing "the nature and limits of the power which can be legitimately exercised by society over the individual." He points out that such phrases as "self-government" and the "power of the people over themselves" do not express the real facts of the case. The people who exercise the power, however democratic the government may be, are not always the same people over whom it is exercised; self-government is "not the government of each by himself but of each by all the rest." He emphasizes the fact that democracy gives no protection against a tyranny of the "prevailing opinion and feeling." A democratic parliament may, in fact, as regards matters of popular prejudice, be far more tyrannical than an autocratic ruler. In this invaluable essay Mill lays down a proposition which might serve for all time as a basis for free government:—

> The only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilised community, against his will, is to prevent harm to others. His own good, either physical or moral, is not a sufficient warrant.

As Mill points out a little later, this is not merely a negative doctrine. There are cases where the individual must be compelled to take active steps for the benefit of the community, for example to serve in the army when his country is being attacked.

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY.

In the same spirit Mill insisted that if a parent fails to make provision for the education of his own children, compulsion by the State is justifiable, and that the parent should be compelled within the limit of his means to contribute to the cost. As he well puts his argument—"to bring a child into existence, without a fair prospect of being able not only to provide food for its body but instruction and training for its mind, is a moral crime both against the unfortunate offspring and against society." Yet to-day we have all our political parties providing money out of the taxpayer's pocket, not only for the education, but also for the maintenance of children brought into the world by parents with no sense of responsibility. But though Mill argued that the State was justified in compelling the education of children, he was strongly against a State system of education, for he regarded State education as "a contrivance for moulding people to be exactly like one another." Unfortunately the only education now available for the greater part of our population is provided in State schools by teachers brought up in State training-colleges, thus necessarily leading towards standardised uniformity.

Simultaneously the constant expansion of the industrial activities of the State tends to further standardisation. The management of State undertakings has to be standardised, because all these undertakings have to come under the financial control of the exchequer, which means that they must be conducted on an established system with a regular routine. In turn, this tends to produce routine minds. Not only is the official more or less under compulsion to look at every problem that comes before him from the routine point of view, but also his own chances of advancement are a matter of routine, for promotion depends not on efficiency, but on seniority. Thus the mental liberty which is essential to human progress is being distinctly hampered by the constant expansion of State functions.

COMPULSORY VIRTUE.

In addition, our ruling authorities to-day are constantly interfering with the liberty of the individual in matters which concern him only. It is true that we have to a large extent escaped from the religious interferences which were so marked a feature of past centuries. People are no longer sent to the stake for religious heresies, and even Sabbatarian legislation has now in practice disappeared. But there is still in many political quarters a strong desire to use the power of the law to make people virtuous against their will. Modern temperance legislation is a case in point, and the Royal Commission now inquiring into this subject is being strongly urged by extreme teetotalers to impose further restrictions on the sale of intoxicating liquors. In a land of liberty, the fact that some people get drunk is not a sufficient reason for depriving moderate drinkers of reasonable facilities for obtaining drink. Even drunkenness itself is not an offence of which the State need take cognisance so long as the drunkard injures nobody but himself. The same consideration applies to gambling. Yet large numbers of policemen are to-day being employed to spy on night clubs on the chance of detecting a few drunkards or gamblers: and meanwhile the real criminals who rob shops and houses are able to get off with their loot. What we need to-day is less State interference with private enterprise and with private life. To quote Mill once more: "Mankind are greater gainers by suffering each other to live as seems good to themselves than by compelling each to live as seems good to the rest."

---

* "Liberty in the Modern State." By Professor H. J. Laski. (Faber and Faber. 7s. 6d.)

The experts say that St. Paul's Cathedral is now stronger than when originally built. —*Canon Alexander.*

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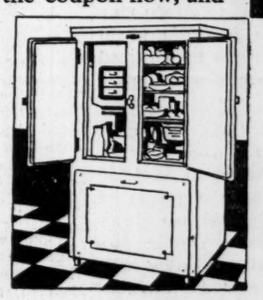

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Theatres continued on page 6.

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SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1930.

THE ONLY WAY IN INDIA.

THE position in India, growing in gravity from day to day, is reaching a stage at which even the ordinary Englishman, whose ignorance of and apathy concerning Indian affairs are themselves one of the dangers of the situation, is being forced to take some interest in it. There was certainly never a time when ignorance on a big issue was more perilous, or when it was more necessary that the English characteristic of restraint with strength should unmistakably make itself felt to the politicians of all parties as the inflexible mood of the people towards the Indian crisis. How much strength and how much restraint; in what proportions to mix the essential ingredients: this is the question to answer. The Government of India is faced with a situation of unsurpassed difficulty. If it, judging that situation on the spot, is showing patience, so, too, must we at home.

That is not to say that the time may not be approaching when greater firmness will be necessary. Things are not standing still in India. As our cable from Bombay this morning shows, they are getting worse, and as they get worse the methods to be adopted by the Government for handling them will have to stiffen. That this course will be adopted was foreshadowed by Earl RUSSELL, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, in a speech on Friday night. Saying that Mr. GANDHI's campaign of declared non-violence was leading in many instances to violence, and that Mr. GANDHI, faced with the fact, declared it to be necessary and unavoidable, he went on to make this declaration: "If that is a necessary result, steps will have to be taken to put an end to it." The eyes of the world are on Great Britain in India to-day. We cannot afford to neglect that consideration. If and when the need for stronger action becomes urgent—as it very soon may—it will prove an immense moral asset to this country to have gained in these last few months a reputation for restraint.

It is, as Earl RUSSELL said, most unfortunate that at a moment when a sympathetic Government is doing all it can to bring the people of India together to discuss their claims in open conference, a certain proportion—and a small proportion only, but vociferous—should be attempting to force the situation and wreck the hope of agreement by a campaign of disobedience and violence. But this must not warp our judgment. The wreckers must when necessary be firmly handled, but the wreckers are not India. The wreckers are the avowed and implacable enemies of Britain, and no amount of compromise will appease them. Our duty is not to them, but to the whole of the Indian people, and at this hour of approaching crisis it is plain.

It is, in a sentence, to go forward unflinchingly on the path we have set ourselves in India, the path of gradual reform in the direction of eventual self-government, turning neither to right hand nor to left. We must not allow ourselves to be stampeded or coerced into either reaction or concession. One temptation in the face of increasing defiance and revolt will be to withdraw what we have offered. It would lead us nowhere, and it must be resisted. Another, demanded by the sentimentalists, will be to give hastily more than in normal circumstances we have judged wise. To do that would be equally dangerous, and must be equally resisted. In the weeks ahead the worst jingoes and the worse defeatists will be heard at their loudest in unharmonious chorus. We must stop our ears against them and go on with our job.

We must not be deflected by events. We must govern for India, not for the extremists. The law cannot be broken with impunity, and that we must make plain, for that is anarchy, and anarchy is what we are in India to prevent. We must be prepared to face the hostility of our avowed enemies and, if necessary, to deal with it sternly. We cannot be prepared to surrender all that holds us to India, not only by self-interest but by the force of history and the demands of peace and civilisation, in compliance with the orders of those who are not truly qualified to speak for the Indian people.

FIXING FOOD PRICES.

IF history is to be of any practical value to us it should teach us how to avoid the mistakes of the past. In introducing the Consumers' Council Bill the Government shows that it has learned nothing from the lessons of the war period. Then, as now, we had a food problem, and unthinking people in a hurry came to the conclusion that the way to solve it was to fix prices. The result was disastrous, and the consumers were pleased when the regulations were abolished. What happened then was that the moment the price of an article was fixed the maximum became the minimum, or the article disappeared from the market. Those who could not do without it defied the law and paid fabulous prices. We have heard of cases where purchasers of pork wrote their orders on the back of a five-pound note. The regulations became a farce, and the unfortunate consumer had to pay much higher prices than would have been the case if the competitive system had been left alone. Like produces like, and if the Consumers Bill becomes law prices will soar, and the poor will be the greatest sufferers. Whatever excuse might be offered for regulating prices in time of war, there is none in time of peace.

The question of food supplies is a complicated business, its ramifications are world-wide, and if the simple housewife has ever to depend on the leisurely methods of Government officials, then she can depend upon it that her worries will be multiplied. It is easy for the unscrupulous agitator to denounce high prices and call for Government interference. Ignorant people think all that is necessary is to pass a piece of legislation and the business is finished. It is not so easy as all that. Our food supplies come from the ends of the earth, and they can only be maintained by the exercise of wisdom, foresight, and enterprise. If we replace any of these qualities by Government slowness, then we shall incur grave risks and ultimately pay a very heavy price for our folly. Government regulations have not led to increased supplies or reduced prices in Russia, and yet Russia is in a much better position than we are for producing food at home. All attempts at interference with the workings of the law of supply and demand, no matter where they have been tried, have failed, and this latest attempt is foredoomed to failure. But it is necessary to issue a warning to the public that the experiment now proposed is likely to prove very costly.

The average housewife is much more thrifty than Government officials, and in the past she has done remarkably well, and it would be the height of folly to set up a costly department at the Board of Trade to fix prices for her. Up till now she has been able to go to the shop that is ready to supply her needs at the lowest cost. If one shopkeeper charges more than another, she can go to the one whose prices are lowest, and, apart from the question of savings, there has been a spice of excitement in shopping which the Government now propose to eliminate by setting up standard charges. The Bill outrages every principle of shopping that has been practised by the thrifty housewife for generations, and unless it is drastically amended it is going to bring loss and inconvenience to many. The only sensible part of the Bill is the provision made for obtaining material information as to the cost of articles, and if the PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE had conferred this power on the Food Council it would have been unnecessary to make any further change.

DRINK AND COMMON-SENSE.

THERE was no real need for the Drink Commission. When it was appointed the composition of its personnel condemned it in advance; and though it has been taking itself with pardonable seriousness since it began its work, the nation has long ago forgotten its existence. This is unfortunate, not only because thereby the nation has lost quite an amusing entertainment. It is also unfortunate because when cranks get busy unobserved, and no interest is taken by sane persons in proving them to be cranks, they have an uncanny way of getting what they want.

If all the silly things said by commissioners and witnesses since this inquiry began were set out *seriatim* they would fill a book. It would be a book that should be on every Englishman's bookshelf as a warning against the fanaticism of the Dora-minded. The latest example of silliness came from a witness who proposed that the sale of spirits should be prohibited to all persons under the age of 25. Why stop at 25? Why not 50? Someone very properly put this witness in his place by observing that not long ago we took the risk of sending the youth of the country to face death and wounds at the age of 18. Our young men and women have not grown so knock-kneed in the interval that a drop of gin will ruin them. The proposal is, of course, so uncalled for that no more need be said about it. But it is interesting as a reminder of the lengths to which people with a passion for Reform, with a capital R, can go if they are given their heads.

DIVORCE SCANDAL.

IT is not surprising that HIS MAJESTY'S judges are greatly perturbed by the scandal of arranged divorce, and if they can do anything to eliminate or even minimise the evil they will earn the gratitude of the general public. It is an unfortunate fact that their hands are largely tied by Parliament. The recent piece of well-meaning but harmful legislation prohibiting the publication of evidence in divorce cases has had a wholly different effect from what its promoters expected. They hoped that the evils it covered would disappear. They forgot that as the most effective agency for destroying injurious germs is the sun, so the best corrective of private abuses is the scathing light of publicity. The new law, by removing a great deterrent, has made divorce easy.

No doubt the judges will watch each case with great care, but the purview of the law courts is circumscribed, and without the aid which the Press was once able to give we do not see how the abuses can be corrected. The time is ripe for a complete overhaul of our whole system of divorce. We do not say for a moment that the dissolution of marriage should be made easy, or that we should copy the proceedings in some of the American States, but it is worse than useless to close our eyes to unsavoury evils which exist. Our business as practical people is to see how they can be removed.

NATIONAL COTTON WEEK.

THIS week is to be National Cotton Week, in which the cotton industry of Lancashire has combined to stimulate the interest of the public in cotton goods by intensive co-operative advertising. All over the country, by various devices in shops and outside them, a well-prepared publicity scheme is to be carried through to bring to people's notice the advantages and amazing varieties of cotton goods.

If it succeeds in stimulating fresh interest, as it undoubtedly should, it will have not only some actual and material effect on the trade, but should also have a psychological value in heartening the manufacturers at a time of acute and prolonged depression. But it would be a mistake to suppose that a campaign of this sort, however useful in itself, can take the place of the industry's one real need, which is for thorough reorganisation. Only so can it be revitalised. In the co-operative effort that has produced the National Cotton Week there is a moral that stares the promoters in the face. If they can combine so successfully to push their goods in this way, why not in other ways too? If they find it pays to rationalise their advertising, why not rationalise their manufacturing and distributing too?

THE UNIVERSITIES.

THE quinquennial report of the University Grants Committee shows some interesting and significant things. Among others, it shows a decline in the numbers of women in the Universities, and it attributes this largely by disappointment with the high hopes formed about openings for women during the war. To prove its case, the report takes the profession of medicine, in which the figures are especially significant. In 1921-22 the number of women students of medicine and dentistry was 2,595. In 1923-24 these figures had fallen to 2,020, and in the year 1928-29 they had sunk to 1,108. Women, it is clear, are not yet on an equality with men in the professions.

Another point of interest in the report is that in regard to salaries. These, according to the report, are below a reasonable level consistent with ability. Mr. SNOWDEN has recently agreed to increase the amount of State aid to the Universities by £250,000 a year. "We hope that one of the first uses," says the report, "to which universities will put any increase they may obtain in their annual incomes will be to improve the lot of teachers of this class." "This class" includes assistant professors, readers, independent lecturers, and senior lectureships. The scale of payment awarded to holders of such posts is certainly far below that which should be paid in post-war values for the standard of services demanded.

THE SHOWING-UP OF BUCHAN.

IT was an American who remarked that in England we usually had summer on a Wednesday, but when we are to have it this year nobody knows. Our old friend BUCHAN is discredited. SIR RICHARD GREGORY, President of the Royal Meteorological Society, has declared that BUCHAN'S observations are out of date, and, moreover, are concerned with Scotland and not England. There are, in fact, no BUCHAN periods.

This is a blow to our holiday arrangements. People who were taking sunshades for the promised warm period of July 12-15 are now seriously considering whether they ought not to substitute hot-water bottles. Others are asking whether the bathing suits they were packing up for the August warm period will be needed for swimming or for keeping the car cosy. Can we put our fur coats away now? Ought we to keep on the central heating? One thing is certain,

Liberal in all things else, yet Nature here
With stern severity deals out the year.

If BUCHAN'S cold spells have been abolished nobody will regret it.

LIBERAL-LABOUR ENTENTE.

WHAT IT MAY ENTAIL.

SOCIALIST THEORY OF TAXATION.

THE STATE AS PROVIDER.

By "Scrutator."

The new friendship between the Socialist Government and the Liberals is not a binding alliance, nor so far as is known have any electoral arrangements even been discussed between them. It is in its origins neither more nor less than a Free Trade *bloc*, and outside this issue of Free Trade and Protection both parties still retain their freedom of action. But the habit of co-operation formed in one department of politics easily spreads to others, and if, as is not improbable, Protection is the main issue at the next General Election, we may count on at least two-thirds of the Liberal votes being thrown on the side of Labour. It is idle to pretend that this is not a serious blow to the prospects of the Conservative Party. The sanguine may indulge any hopes that they like, but wise men in calculating political chances, will envisage the possibility of Labour winning not only the next election, but the next after that. In that eventuality, the effect of the new combination may be to keep Labour in power for another ten years.

What the Future May Bring.

That prospect, which no one can call overfanciful, must deepen the anxieties aroused by the present Budget. To estimate the future strength of the current in which we are caught we must multiply its present velocity by ten. There is a Lancashire story of a frugal father who rebuked his son for the extravagance of taking a cab when he might just as well have walked, and when the young man said that it cost only 2s., the old man put him straight by saying: "There are 365 days in the year, and therefore that cab cost you £36 10s." On the same principle, the increase of the income-tax, if the same forces remain in operation for ten years, as they may, this year is not sixpence but five shillings. Prophecy in politics is gratuitous error, for the element of incalculable accident is very large. But accident is just as likely to make things worse as better for us, and unless there is reason to think that present tendencies will be diverted in ten years, we must as prudent people think of this year's increase of taxation as one of five shillings, not as sixpence, and form our judgment of the Budget on that basis.

Mr. Snowden's Two Voices.

Have we any rational reason for expecting the current to change? On the contrary, expenditure has a natural tendency to rise, and it went up under the last Conservative Government, which had every inducement to economise. It would be unreasonable not to expect the same under the Socialist Government. Mr. Snowden speaks with two voices about taxation. Sometimes he regards it as an evil, though a necessary one. When he broadcast recently to the United States he complained bitterly that our people are the most heavily taxed in the world. An income-tax of four shillings and a surtax running up to another six shillings, and death duties amounting to 40 per cent. still did no more than provide two-thirds of the annual debt charges, war pensions and the fighting Services. He went on:—

> With such a burden as this upon our shoulders, with all the destruction, all the waste, all the sacrifice, all the disorganisation of industry and society that it implies, is it any wonder that we have suffered industrial depression after the war? Nay, the wonder is that we have been able at all to maintain our position.

A Guarded Promise.

The same voice spoke at The Hague in the dour fight that he put up for a few millions more, and was heard more timidly and cautiously, it is true, in the guarded promise that he made in his Budget speech that there would be no additional direct taxation next year. But at other times Mr. Snowden talks as though high taxation were no bad thing. There is no getting away from Mr. Churchill's contention that if Mr. Snowden had really wanted he could have avoided the increase of direct taxation this year. Is it possible to maintain that the advantages of the new expenditure on widows' pensions, on financing unemployment insurance, and the scandalous relaxation of the conditions on which its benefits are given, are seriously commensurate with the check caused to the production of wealth by the new taxation? No one would dream of arguing that the scales were anywhere near balancing, unless he were under the influence of a theory or of some hard-driving necessity. Except on Free Trade, Mr. Snowden is chary of theory; but that he is driven, and may continue to be driven, by party necessity, is painfully evident.

Expenditure Will Grow.

We cannot for a moment suppose that the demands for increased expenditure on social services are exhausted by the instalments that have made the increase of taxation inevitable this year. Of course, the organised bribery of the electorate which we dignify by such high-sounding professions will go on, and the care with which the apparent incidence of the new taxes has been restricted to those who are too few to turn a single election taints with sordid calculation any idealism that there may be in the motives.

But there are stronger forces driving than these. With a very large section of the Labour Party high taxation is not an evil at all, but the highest good in politics, the key of promise. It is their avowed object to increase the proportion of the nation's income that is spent by the State; and though there were no definitely attractive scheme of social reform to promote, these men would still hold it to be an advantage to take from those who have more and give to those who have less. But if this school of thought has gained a measure of success in a first Budget, and with a minority Government, what may we expect later if Labour returns with an absolute majority?

We Must Save Ourselves.

It is our plain duty to look ahead and prospect where present tendencies, if they are unchecked, will inevitably take us. But it is true enough that English people are constitutionally averse from logical extremes, and that something has always happened in the past to defeat logic by common sense and moderation. We have a wonderful gift as a people for pulling ourselves up in time. But no one can save the people but themselves. It is of no use to put our confidence in the moderates among the Socialists; inevitably without a conversion of the people they will be swept away, and even as it is they are not genuinely controlling events, but are lending their respectability and moderation to conceal tendencies from which but for them British common sense would recoil in alarm. It is essential for the chances of any conversion of the popular mind that we should not blink the plain facts of modern politics, but recognise where we are going. The real issue is not the sixpence on the income-tax now, but five shillings ten years hence.

Limited Powers of the State.

The root of the whole trouble is the insane over-estimate of what the State can and cannot do. It is argued that when the State taxes the wealthy it does not destroy their wealth but diverts it into other channels. But the mere fact that one man has more money than another does not by any means imply that he is more deserving, but it does create some sort of presumption that he is better at making money. If you take money from men who, however unworthy, are at any rate good at making money, and give it to men who, however worthy, are not good at making money, obviously you are making the whole country poorer and wasting its capital. The State is very good at spending money, but, except within very narrow limits indeed, it cannot make it. Our first business, then, is to recognise this truth and to take a more rational view of the limitations of the power of the State.

Fresh Wealth Essential.

The second essential in the conversion of the popular mind which alone can save us from the present tendencies is to recognise that the supreme need of the time is not the redistribution of existing wealth, but the creation of fresh wealth. The most encouraging sign of our days is that many of the more thoughtful trade-unionists are coming round to this view. The new spirit of co-operation is making headway, and it may provide the decisive check on theories of taxation and State which people are beginning to suspect will end by ruining industry and enterprise. Ultimately, no doubt, this new spirit will tend to favour some form of protection for industry; but for the moment the Protectionist issue is not that which is vitally important for industry as a whole. The Government aim for the present is the overthrow of theories of taxation which, under the pretence of placing the burden on the broadest shoulders, are destroying the capital and depressing the enterprise which alone can create new wealth.

THE CHARM OF BATH.

HOUSES AND MEMORIES.

By ROBERT WILBERFORCE.

"The Houses of Bath," to quote the late Lord Rosebery, "are redolent with the tradition of sublime names." To-morrow Lady Simon will unveil at 36, Pulteney Street, a tablet to the memory of William Wilberforce, thus marking for posterity yet another of the famous houses in that city. For Bath is pre-eminently a city of private houses. Other cities may surpass it in public buildings but few equal it in the architectural wealth and harmony of their houses. It is this characteristic which makes Bath at once so beautiful and so human a city. Moreover, it has an historical continuity with the 18th century which one looks for in vain elsewhere As Lady Simon stands in Pulteney Street to-day, so far as the eye will carry from Bridge Street at one end to the Holbourne Museum at the other the scene will be essentially the same as that which confronted William Wilberforce, over a century and a-quarter ago. And one might add another fifty years to that time which has elapsed without recording any alteration. It is seldom in this age that such a boast can be maintained. London, perhaps, two generations ago, might have made a similar claim in St. James' Street.

* * * *

But to-day? To-day it takes a good deal of imagination to see Fox leaving Brooks's, and before long such ideas may only find a place in the brain of the antiquarian. They will only possess the same remote interest already attaching to the site of Devonshire House. The charm of Bath is that the eighteenth century still lives on. It would not be incongruous to meet its eighteenth-century inhabitants there to-day. More than this. In the twilight of that not too-distant past, so unchanged is the place that the novelists who loved Bath blend in a fascinating way with their own creations. The shade of Pickwick inhabits it no less vividly than that of Dickens. Jane Austen, who has so marvellously peopled Bath for us, is to-day almost eclipsed through the genius of her imagination. One expects to meet her world walking down Milsom Street or passing the house in Sydney Street where her memory still lingers. Thomas Hardy, too, has added his interpretation to a more modern generation, and even Meredith, whose mind usually was averse from giving his characters any local habitation, succumbed to Bath, bringing Roy Richmond more definitely to earth there than anywhere else. One has little difficulty in meeting Harry there again, walking with his father and Captain de Witt.

* * * *

But one need not pass the borderline of reality with these and other novelists to find romance in Bath. It is enough to reflect on the living memories of its houses. We hear of haunted houses. But are not all houses haunted? There is something unutterably poignant in the association of houses with the dead They are in an indefinable manner extensions of their owners. Even the most prosaic must somewhere have known the wordless grief of revisiting a house which once enshrined a circle never to be gathered there again! Every stone is alive! Every room full of shadows! One cannot think of other places connected with human beings as similarly affected. It is difficult to imagine a haunted hotel or a haunted office. These have not that unity which gives a house its personality. They are part of a larger scheme where the individual is swallowed up.

But the preciousness of the houses in Bath is their compelling human associations; because they have retained their character. It may be an accident that so many are associated with great men. But it is an accident which affords Bath the privilege of giving a home of exceptional beauty to a rich and reverend historical tradition.

NEW FOOD BILL.

DANGER OF FIXING PRICES

LESSONS OF THE PAST.

By HERBERT G. WILLIAMS
(Late Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.)

It will be remembered that during the war, as a result of the inflation of credit and currency which took place and the general disturbance of production, there was a very large increase in prices, and, of course, some commodities increased in price in proportions far greater than other commodities, and this led to general allegations of profiteering.

Accordingly in the year 1919 an Act of Parliament of the type of the Profiteering Act was passed for the purpose of making it possible to investigate to what extent these allegations were justified. The Act expired in 1921. In three-quarters of the complaints made, the cases were dismissed, and in general the enquiries under the Act tended to show that popular impressions were wrong.

Nevertheless, during the years subsequent to 1921, which were the years when prices were falling very rapidly, there grew up a new body of complaint—that in some cases the reductions were inadequate, and this applied in particular at that time to foodstuffs. Accordingly in 1924, when in opposition, Mr. Baldwin declared that, if returned to office, he would have the matter further investigated, and this in fact was done and the consequence of the investigation was the recommendation to set up the Food Council with powers to investigate as to the extent to which the retail prices of foodstuffs were reasonable.

This Council was not given powers to compel traders to disclose information, but generally speaking, it obtained the information it wanted, although in one case where difficulties were experienced a declaration was made on behalf of the late Government that legislation would be passed if necessary to confer compulsory powers on the Food Council for the purpose of obtaining information; but the late Government always held the view that it would be a mistake to attempt to fix prices and that its most useful function was to obtain information so that the public could realise where they stood.

The Consumers' Council Bill, which has just been presented to Parliament, turns the Food Council into a council having power to investigate not only foodstuffs but, broadly speaking, any article in common use. It also gives the new Council power to summon any person and to examine him upon oath, and to have access to any books or other documents.

STATE PRICE-FIXING—

So far, of course, the new Bill does not go, in principle, further than the late Conservative Government was prepared to go, and it does not exceed the powers of the Profiteering Act, but it includes, as that Act did, power for the Board of Trade to fix prices, the prices to be fixed being, of course, in accordance with the recommendations of the Consumers' Council.

This is not an original idea, and an examination of the Statute-book would show plenty of cases of similar Acts of Parliament in days gone by, while I am pretty certain that a student of economic history could produce plenty of examples from other countries; but it is interesting to note that after a period of experience price-fixing by the State is always abandoned because of the evil results which accrue.

First of all, the factors which influence the price of a commodity are very numerous and are constantly varying, frequently with great rapidity, and this involves a degree of elasticity in commercial practice which would be quite impossible if, after the Board of Trade has made an Order, every subsequent fluctuation in price had to be approved by the Board of Trade.

—AND ITS REACTIONS.

Normally, when prices are high and the sale of the goods concerned is unusually profitable, the natural result is to stimulate production, which in turn leads to plenty and lower prices. Equally well, if prices are low and profits low or non-existent production is restricted, and the balance between production and consumption in the case of the particular commodity concerned is maintained; and it is inevitable that interference by the State with this natural fixing of prices will disturb the balance of production, and in particular if prices happen to be fixed too low, the inevitable consequence will be a shortage and in due course higher prices than would have been necessary.

During the war, when the State by its action in interfering for military purposes in the free production of commodities had created a shortage, it may have been necessary to interfere in order to prevent that State-created shortage from being unduly exploited, but even then there were, I think, many cases in which the Ministry of Food aggravated the situation instead of improving it, and I recollect the celebrated case of the rabbits, the supply of which suddenly ceased when the price was fixed too low, and it was no longer worth people's while to catch them for the purpose of sale.

RENT RESTRICTION ACTS.

We have another interesting example in the Rent Restriction Acts which were passed for the laudable purpose of preventing people, in certain areas where there was an abnormal influx of population, from exacting unduly high rents. Unfortunately these Acts were rigid, and as a result the rents were thrown out of balance with commodity prices. When the war ended the natural economic forces were prevented from providing an adequate supply of houses, and as a consequence all the subsequent Housing Acts have been necessary at a gigantic cost to the taxpayers and ratepayers, all of whom are to-day indirectly paying higher rents than they think they are, in order to subsidise the rents of people who are living in houses which cost too much to build because of the State's interference with the ordinary laws of supply and demand.

THE PUBLIC SUFFER.

If the Consumers' Council Bill becomes law the people of this country will in the long run inevitably suffer in their capacity as producers and in their capacity as consumers. Whatever may be fixed as the maximum price will be regarded by every tradesman as the ultimate minimum price. Every trader who feels that the maximum price is an unjust one will inevitably endeavour to evade it by modifications of the quality of the goods sold, and as this quality is a thing incapable of legal definition the restrictions imposed by the Act will be evaded. In the long run only reasonable freedom produces prosperity, and the Consumers' Council Bill, by depriving traders of that reasonable liberty, will produce adversity instead of prosperity.

THE QUEEN'S LEAD TO WOMEN.

ORDERS THAT WILL STIMULATE BRITISH PRODUCTION.

COTTON WEEK EXAMPLE.

LANCASHIRE FABRICS TO BE USED FOR ROYAL GOWNS.

The Queen has given a lead to the women of the land in promoting the cause of National Cotton Week. Her Majesty has ordered a number of dresses to be made in fabrics submitted by Lancashire cotton manufacturers.

This example will form an auspicious inception for the national campaign, to be officially opened to-morrow, which it is hoped will lead to increased popularity of British-made fabrics, and thus contribute to the reduction of unemployment.

With the return of the Court to London to-morrow, a brilliant social season will be inaugurated, in which the King, happily restored to health and strength, will resume his activities of former years.

HER MAJESTY'S CHOICE.

FAVOURITE SHADE OF BLUE.

The following is the official announcement made through the British Fashions and Fabrics Bureau, of the Queen's patronage of National Cotton Week:—

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 3.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make selection from a number of fabrics submitted to Her Majesty by Lancashire manufacturers.

Messrs. Reville, of Hanover Square, have kindly undertaken to make models of dresses in these materials with the hope that the increased popularity of British fabrics among the general public may tend to the reduction of unemployment.

The selected materials are cotton voiles, ninons, and mixtures of cotton and artificial silk. They are in a variety of colours, many in the Queen's favourite shade of blue.

All the designs for the gowns have not yet been selected. At least one will be an afternoon tea gown and the others will be for day wear.

COTTON TRADE DELIGHT.

HOPES OF LARGE ORDERS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MANCHESTER, Saturday.

The announcement of the Queen's decision to give a lead to National Cotton Week has been received here with a deep feeling of pleasure and satisfaction. It will mean much not only to Lancashire manufacturers, but to the hundreds of thousands of cotton operatives in the county if this campaign proves the success which is anticipated.

Already the indications point to a considerable increase in the demand for consumption of cotton as a result of the campaign by the organisation committee. A prominent Manchester manufacturer told me that the campaign is bound to bring about more employment for Lancashire. In his opinion, it will result in a permanent increase in the consumption of cotton fabrics. It is the intention of the leading Lancashire manufacturers next week to send out their representatives to every part of the country in order to take the fullest advantage of the publicity which has been given to the campaign.

Mr. D. Marshall, managing director of D. Marshall and Co., patterns of whose voiles were amongst those submitted to the Queen, yesterday addressed the representatives of his firm on the desirability of emphasising, whilst on their journeys, that Lancashire cotton fabrics are produced to-day in such beautiful designs and of such excellent quality that they are equal to the fabrics of any of the Parisian creations. In the past, he said, we had been handicapped by the fact that the raw material silk had been largely produced in France and Italy.

Of late, however, such great strides had been made in the artificial silk industry in this country that there was little difference between these productions and real silk. Lancashire cotton manufacturers had benefited by this experience, in that they had employed artists to design cotton fabrics of the very newest style and fashion in a wonderful variety of colourings.

The organisation committee have distributed 160,000 posters to the principal retailers throughout the country. Leading society women have stated their intention of ordering cotton garments, amongst them being Lady Diana Cooper, Lady Peek, Lady Lavery, and Mrs. Snowden. It seems likely that in response to suggestions made by Mr. Lloyd George, women Members of Parliament will wear cotton garments in the House during Cotton Week.

This is Lancashire people's opportunity to give a boom to home trade. It is their intention to take the fullest advantage of it, believing that Lancashire cotton fabrics should be purchased not merely in the light of charity but for their undoubted excellence from the point of view of quality, durability and attractiveness.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PROMOTION IN THE SERVICES.

It is understood that the Prince of Wales will shortly be promoted in his rank in the Army and Navy. In the course of the next few months His Royal Highness will, it is expected, be gazetted Major-General. He has been a full Colonel for eleven years and is sixth on the list in seniority for promotion.

In the Navy the Prince has held the rank of Captain since July, 1919, and it is possible that he will be promoted Rear-Admiral in the not distant future.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

NICE, Saturday.

The Duke of Connaught will leave Beaulieu for London on Monday afternoon.—*Reuter.*

COURT'S RETURN TO TOWN.

BRILLIANT SEASON IN PROSPECT.

By A COURT CORRESPONDENT.

After an absence from London of several weeks, the King and Queen will to-morrow return to Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle. It is expected the Court will remain in town until the close of the first week in June.

Yesterday Herr Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, visited the Castle and was received by the King. It was the first official visit an Austrian statesman has made to Windsor since pre-war days.

Herr Schober was at the Castle for the space of nearly an hour. He was received by the King in one of the drawing rooms and was presented by His Majesty to the Queen. Their Majesties conducted the Chancellor through the principal apartments of the Castle.

Herr Georg Frankenstein, the Austrian Minister, was also received by the King and Queen.

He was allotted quarters in the Lancaster Tower.

On the conclusion of his visit, Herr Schober expressed his appreciation of the cordiality with which he had been received. He was, he said, delighted to see how well the King was looking after his illness.

Later in the day Mr. Ramsay MacDonald arrived at the Castle, where he was to stay as the guest of the King until to-day.

Outdoor Life.

When the King returns to town, there is every possibility that he will resume his daily rides in the Row. At Windsor His Majesty has been leading an outdoor life, and every day that the weather has permitted he has been abroad on horse-back. Far from suffering from this form of exercise, it is apparent that His Majesty has benefited in health, and it is expected that now that he will again be in residence in London, he will continue to ride, as the weather permits, in the Row, as he did before his illness.

Another very gratifying possibility is that His Majesty will in all probability take his place on horseback at the Saluting Base on Horse Guards' Parade for the ceremony of Trooping the Colour which will be performed in honour of His Majesty's birthday on June 3.

The Queen, during her stay at Windsor, has paid a number of visits in the district. She has devoted some time to Fort Belvedere, the Prince of Wales's new country home, where she has been supervising the furnishing and decorations on behalf of the Prince, who places great reliance in his mother's judgment.

A Busy Season.

The return of the Court to London will mark the opening of one of the busiest of social seasons for several years.

The Queen is to commence a programme of engagements immediately after lunch to-morrow, for at 2.30 she will drive to the New Theatre for a charity matinée. On Thursday she will attend the Macmillan Training Centre in connection with the opening ceremony.

On May 19 both the King and Queen will be present at the Command performance of "Hamlet." Three days later Their Majesties will attend the annual performance on behalf of the Variety Artists' Fund at the Palladium.

The King is to hold five Courts. Of these, four have been fixed for May 14 and 15 and May 27 and 28. The fifth is to be held in July, but the date has not yet been decided upon.

The Derby.

Other engagements which Their Majesties are expected to fulfil during the London season are:—

May 16.—The King to receive at Buckingham Palace members of the Manchester Regiment, of which he has become Honorary Colonel.
May 20.—Probable visit of Their Majesties to Chelsea Flower Show.
June 1.—Their Majesties to attend Albert Hall Concert.
June 2.—The King's Levée at St. James's Palace.
June 3.—His Majesty's birthday celebrations.

The birthday synchronises with "Derby" week, and if the weather is propitious the King and Queen hope to be present at Epsom to see the Derby, and again for the Oaks.

It is expected that at the end of Derby week the Court will be moved to Sandringham for Whitsuntide, but the stay will not be longer than a week in view of Ascot week, which follows. Their Majesties may return to Town for a day or two or they may proceed at once to Windsor.

The length of the stay of the Court at Windsor is at the present indefinite, but it is understood that the King will again be in London during the early days of July to carry out a number of engagements tentatively fixed for that month. Among these is the opening of the New India House in the Aldwych.

At the end of June the King and Queen will have as their guests at Buckingham Palace, Prince and Princess Takamutsu. Prince Takamutsu is the younger brother of the Emperor of Japan

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER.

MR. VINCENT MASSEY FOR LONDON.

TO ASSUME OFFICE IN SEPTEMBER.

OTTAWA, Saturday.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced to-day that the Government intends to appoint Mr. Vincent Massey as Canadian High Commissioner in London.

Mr. Massey will remain in Washington, where he is now Canadian Minister Plenipotentiary, until the summer vacation, probably in July, and will go to London about the beginning of September in readiness for the Imperial and Economic Conference.—*Reuter.*

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

Appreciation of the services of Mr. Vincent Massey was expressed to-day by Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State, who said that he was one of the most competent men representing foreign nations in Washington.—*Reuter.*

The High Commissionership of Canada in London became vacant about two months ago by the sudden death of the Hon. Peter C. Larkin. The appointment of Mr. Massey does not come as a surprise to official circles in London, for it has been known for some time that, had Mr. Larkin not died, he and Mr. Massey might have exchanged posts.

Mr. Massey is well known here, and no one, perhaps, in Canada is better qualified to carry on those high traditions and friendly associations which Mr. Larkin during his régime so ably fostered. Mr. Massey is a man of great charm and business acumen, and there is no doubt that the Canadian Government have a made wise choice in transferring him from Washington to London. He was born in Toronto in 1887, and proceeded from Toronto University to Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1913, and his M.A. a few years later. In 1925 he contested the Parliamentary constituency of Durham as a Liberal, and he attended the Imperial Conference in London in 1926. He was mentioned for valuable services during the war.

LORD DERBY.

AMERICAN ILLUSION SHATTERED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The Earl of Derby, who is accompanied by Lady Maureen Stanley, reached here last night. He is to stay in America for about three weeks, which will permit him to see the race on the Churchill Downs, Kentucky, which bears his name.

Lord Derby was met in harbour by official representatives of the city, and his host, Mr. J. Widener, the millionaire sportsman, of Philadelphia. In a chat with reporters he shattered the American illusion that his name was pronounced as it is spelled. "It's pronounced 'Darby,'" he explained.

To Americans Lord Derby looks the "picture of a real English Earl." In this sense he is much exploited already by American cartoonists, who portray him wearing an English Derby-check plaid suit, an eyeglass and white spats, and smoking a big cigar.

After resting over the week-end in Long Island, famous for its sportsmen and racing studs, Lord Derby will be extensively entertained. Among his hosts will be the Jockey Club, the Pilgrims, and the English-speaking Union. He will also speak before the Foreign Affairs Society of New York. In the following week he will be received at Washington by President Hoover.

Lord Derby last visited the United States forty-three years ago, and his view of American growth since then, more especially in skyscrapers, is summed up in the word "colossal." "This is a trip for pleasure as well as instruction," he told interviewers. "I am specially anxious to see some of the big stud farms. Racing is a great sport, but the real fun of racing is breeding great horses."

INDIAN LEADER.

MR. SRINIVASA SASTRI IN LONDON.

A significant recent arrival in London is the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. Mr. Sastri is one of the most prominent leaders of moderate opinion in India, and it is understood that he has seen the Secretary of State for India since his arrival here.

Mr. Sastri is president of the Servants of India Society, and in 1927 went to South Africa as the agent of the Government of India.

Other Indian News on page 19.

THE YOUNG LOAN.

INTERNATIONAL BANK AND ITS ISSUE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

The representatives of the Bank for International Settlements, who this week have been sitting in Brussels, will meet in Paris on Monday the representatives of the Treasuries of the creditor-Powers with whom they will discuss the question of the issue of the Young £60,000,000 Loan.

According to the *Matin* it will be proposed that apart from the £20,000,000 allotted to Germany, America with other creditor States and neutral countries, shall each take up one-third of the remaining £40,000,000, and that although nothing is yet settled, the rate of interest to be proposed will probably be 5½ per cent.

GERMAN WOMEN GAMBLERS.

POLICE RAID A CLUB.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Women's gambling clubs are becoming so notorious here that the police are now keeping careful watch for them. Last night one was surprised while play was at its height.

The members of this club, in order to evade police vigilance, normally have secret means of informing each other as to where the next meeting is to be, but on this occasion the news was evidently betrayed to the police, and all the ladies were invited to the nearest police station, which none was permitted to leave until her identity was unmistakably established

The ladies will have to appear before the Court to answer a charge of violating the gambling laws.

THE SICK LIST.

DR. BERTRAM POLLOCK, Bishop of Norwich, who has been ill with septic rheumatism since April 19, was reported last night to be much better.

LORD WITTENHAM: Condition unchanged.

LADY MELCHETT: Going on nicely.

Sir OSWALD MOSLEY, M.P.: Confined to bed with attack of influenza.

WALL STREET "BREAK."

TREMENDOUS RUSH TO UNLOAD.

"TICKER" DELAYED

RECORD VOLUME OF TRANSACTIONS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wall Street answered President Hoover's expressions of business optimism to-day with another tremendous selling wave of stocks, and prices crashed to an extent that caused stock-brokers to recall apprehensively the black days of last October.

From start to finish stocks representing some of the greatest industries in the world were thrown on the market for sale, and price declines of from 2 to 10 points were general.

The intensity of the rush to get out of stocks was greater than yesterday, when some 6,000,000 shares were dumped and prices dropped from 4 to 16 points.

In the short session of two hours' trading to-day the number of transactions approached the 5,000,000 share mark and the "ticker" dropped nearly two hours behind in recording the sales, which created a record for a Saturday.

The "Street's" return to dark-hued pessimism is all the more remarkable because there is no apparent explanation, except that possibly the financial district does not believe in the official expressions of optimism issued with suspicious regularity from Washington, and, on the contrary, regards them as camouflage for the true business situation.

FOREIGN TRADE SLUMP.

In its present mood the Street construes the reduction in the New York Federal Reserve discount rate to 3 per cent. as a move forced by business stagnation rather than as a timely attempt by the banking authorities to ease credit conditions and stimulate business.

It may be true, as the President suggests, that the country is slowly but surely emerging from the depths into which the Stock Market crash of last autumn plunged its business structure, but it is feared that it will take the better part of the present year to recover any substantial measure of the old-time prosperity.

Wall Street concentrates, therefore, upon the concrete facts that responsible corporations are cutting or eliminating their dividends, that foreign trade has suffered a decided "slump," and that the first quarter's earnings of the leading industries are, in most instances, decidedly unsatisfactory.

It has taken the Stock Market six months of arduous labour, "sunshine" conferences, and bolstered confidence to regain something of the frightful losses of last autumn, but in the last few weeks most of the recovery has been wiped out, and prices have slid perilously close to the old low level.

The general public still remembers its "burnt fingers," and has left Wall Street pretty much in the hands of professional traders, but indirectly the "man in the street" will feel the effects of what seems to be a decided absence of confidence on the part of financial leaders in immediate business prospects.

Among the market leaders, Radio, which lost 7 on Friday, shed another 9½ points to-day, while United States Steel dropped 5⅜. Westinghouse Electric and other public utility issues suffered heavily, losses ranging from 10 to 20 points.

Market Report and Prices, page 3, columns 2 and 3.

LONDON STORM.

ELECTRIC TRAIN DELAYED BY LIGHTNING.

The anti-cyclone which the weather experts had prophesied would spend the week-end over the country departed suddenly yesterday.

It did not go quietly, but after casting a dense gloom over London and pelting its citizens with tropical rain. In some parts of the City the darkness was so intense and the rain so heavy that traffic was held up.

When Princess Mary was leaving Merton after opening a hospital there a particularly heavy storm broke over the suburb. It became nearly pitch dark, and the Princess's car drove off with lamps lit.

At Richmond an electric train which was about to leave for Waterloo was delayed through a fuse, presumed to have been caused by lightning. Traffic was held up for a quarter of an hour.

The rainfall varied considerably in intensity. At Kew Observatory it was 23 millimetres, at Croydon 5 millimetres, at Kensington Palace 3.1 millimetres, at Lympne 1 millimetre, and at Shoeburyness only 0.1 millimetre.

The anti-cyclone apparently has not left us for long, and the prospects of a fine Sunday remain fairly hopeful.

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POLITICAL NOTES

WEST FULHAM.

CONFUSING THE ISSUE

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Issues at a bye-election are, as a rule, more confused than at a general appeal to the country, and the contest in West Fulham, which finishes on Tuesday, is not an exception. On the face of it, with only two candidates in the field, a Conservative and a Socialist, there should be one clear issue before the electors, whether, after eleven months' experience of a Socialist Government, with its swollen expenditure, its predatory Budget, and its complete failure to grapple with the question of unemployment, the electors were prepared to give it further support, or whether they preferred to revert to their long allegiance to the Conservative Party. On that issue there could be little doubt of the result. The Conservative cause is championed by an excellent candidate, Sir Cyril Cobb, who sat for the constituency from 1918 to last May, and whose then defeat was very much of a fluke. With the Liberal candidate out of the way this time, and the slackening of the Socialist tide, he should be assured of a handsome victory.

The more unnecessary, therefore, was the action of a section of the Conservative Party in introducing into the fight the question of food taxes. Food taxes will come as a corollary of trade arrangements with the Dominions, but for the present they are not practical politics, and Mr. Baldwin has expressly laid it down that they will not be a plank in his platform at the next appeal to the country. To bring them forward as an issue at this bye-election is therefore not a help but a hindrance to the Conservative candidate, and we can only hope that its effects will not be serious.

The Conservative Pledge.

Under the auspices of the Conservative Central Office, an intensive "Home and Empire" campaign will be opened to-morrow, and will continue till Empire Day, the 24th inst. It will be on a very large scale, for over 500 meetings will be held in the London district alone, and the provincial gatherings will run well into four figures. Its main intent is to set forth the constructive policy of the party, and to this end the audiences will be asked to subscribe to the following pledge:—

"Believing that national prosperity and increased employment for British workers can be secured only by the vigorous extension of safeguarding of industry against unfair foreign competition and trade agreements with the Dominions, subject to the condition that, if they should involve the taxation of foreign foodstuffs, they shall be submitted to a referendum of the people before being put into operation, I hereby pledge myself to do everything in my power to further the policy of the Conservative and Unionist Party for Home and Empire."

It will be noted that this pledge is in strict accordance with the policy laid down by Mr. Baldwin in his speeches at the Hotel Cecil and at Manchester. Mr. Baldwin is, by the way, to take a very active part in the campaign with speeches at Sheffield on Thursday, at Reading on Wednesday week, at the Albert Hall on Friday week, at Middlesbrough on the 20th inst., and at Leeds on the 23rd.

Ministerial Changes.

It is now practically certain that the Prime Minister will, at an early date, make several changes in his Ministry. If, as is likely, the first part of the report of the Simon Commission is issued by the end of the month, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn and Major Clement Attlee may be free to take office. When the Government was formed there was definite announcement that they would have been included—Mr. Hartshorn as a member of the Cabinet—but for their membership of the Commission. It would be premature to indicate the positions they may probably fill, for the Prime Minister may take the opportunity for considerable rearrangement. Moreover, there are always the trade unions to consider; to an appreciable extent their influence restricts Mr. MacDonald's freedom in selection. But since he plainly requires to strengthen certain parts of the Ministry he may disregard this factor in the coming rearrangement.

The Simon Commission.

Last week I threw cold water on the suggestion, made in some quarters that should have known better, that the report of the Simon Commission was being unduly delayed and that by reason of this the situation in India was getting worse. During the week a repetition of this charge has drawn a categorical denial from the Commission itself. This denial should set at rest a suggestion that should never have been circulated.

The Cotton Trade.

Mr. Clynes has publicly announced that the report of the sub-committee of the Economic Advisory Council dealing with the cotton industry will be available very soon, probably before Whitsuntide. In spite of the comparative optimism of some of the speeches at the inauguration of the cotton week in London on Thursday, there is in Lancashire itself a serious depression. The position in the Far East shows little sign of improvement, and increased tariffs in India override any concession they contain for British cotton output. At a value of £135 million per annum the industry is still the greatest of our export trades; it is, for example, almost double in value that of iron and steel. But the domestic reconstruction proceeds only slowly. It is urged that, valuable as has been the effort of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, it has lain largely in one section of the industry, it has combined undertakings in many cases merely because financially their backs were to the wall; and the real combination which the industry needs has hardly begun.

The Government and Agriculture.

Mr. Noel Buxton and Dr. Addison have increasing difficulty in staving off the demands for a statement of Government policy in agriculture. The unrest is spreading to the Socialist rank and file, especially since the agricultural trade union leaders joined with the landowners, farmers, and other agriculturists in calling for measures to deal with the present distress. There is every reason to believe that the Government have devoted considerable time to the problem, but have found that most of the remedies proposed raise almost insuperable difficulty. Treaty obligations prevent the imposition of prohibitory tariff or countervailing duty in the case of German bounty-fed cereals.

Still, however great the difficulties, the Government will have to announce a policy of some kind very soon. Since, however, the programme is overcrowded with Bills and other matter till the end of July and even beyond it is not easy to see where time could be found for anything vitally affecting agriculture, unless it started with the undeniable advantage of virtual agreement in the House of Commons to give it, with little more than formal discussion, a trial. At the moment that is, perhaps, too great a hope.

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 18, COLUMN 2.

DRAMATIC MOVE IN MALTA.

GENERAL ELECTION POSTPONED.

"IN THE INTERESTS OF PUBLIC SAFETY."

MALTA, May 3.

After a protracted meeting of the Maltese Privy Council, an Ordinance is being issued to-night staying all further proceedings in the General Election "in the interests of public safety."

Valetta to-day was thronged with people, and strict police precautions were taken, but the crowds were practically all pro-Government. General Sir John Du Cane, the Governor, was given a tremendous ovation as he left his official residence for the Palace of San Antonio, and when Ministers entered the Palace they were literally mobbed by enthusiastic admirers.—*Reuter.*

An earlier Reuter message from Malta stated:—

The ferment aroused by the publication of the joint pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Malta and Bishop of Gozo, far from abating, is growing from day to day.

Considerable reaction is becoming manifest both in Malta and Gozo, and in several cases the letter has been torn down from the church doors. A large number of staunch Constitutionalists have been intimidated and have destroyed their voting certificates, notwithstanding the law making the vote compulsory. Others have decided to hand in blank papers.

A large number of voters, according to affidavits received by the Ministers, have elected to go without the Sacrament because they felt that they could not leave their party. Meanwhile, however, the decision of the Imperial Government as to the suspension of the elections is being awaited with tense interest.

According to reliable reports from Gozo there were what might be regarded as the equivalent of Nationalist meetings in the churches in order ostensibly to explain the pastoral letter to the faithful. It is believed here that, whereas before the publication of the letter the Constitutionalists would have captured three or four seats, in Gozo to-day not one Constitutionalist is likely to be returned if the elections are held as planned.

"CRUCIAL CRISES OF THE WAR."

MR. CHURCHILL'S NEW ARTICLES.

In the important new series of articles which Mr. Churchill has written recently, publication of which begins in the *Daily Telegraph* to-morrow, the writer ranges over the many fronts in the Great War.

"Crucial Crises of the War," the title he has chosen, explains their scope. He deals with the great battles wherein so often the fate of the campaigns seemed to waver in the balance. While in the early days events in France and Flanders monopolised attention in England, Germany on her Eastern front was faced with a crucial crisis.

With this Mr. Churchill opens. "Very few people," he says, "have even heard of Gumbinnen, and scarcely anyone has appreciated the astonishing part it played."

Now, for the first time, English readers will be brought to understand, from Mr. Churchill's clear narrative, how grave was the period in which Germany stood in the Eastern theatre of war at the very outset of hostilities.

Rennenkampf's Russian masses, which poured over the frontier, were surprised on their right at dawn and driven seven miles back. The other end of the line was held; but in the centre Von Mackensenz's attacking army was bloodily repulsed and thrown into disorder—even into panic.

"Night fell upon tumultuous scenes of victory and defeat, in which both armies had equally shared."

Mr. Churchill's second article, which the *Daily Telegraph* will publish on Tuesday, explains the preparations for Tannenberg. In its triumph the German people were able to forget how near they had been to disaster; indeed, little information had been allowed to reach them.

THE ACADEMY BANQUET.

CIVILISATION BUILT ON FINE ARTS.

DUKE OF YORK'S PLEA.

WIDER CULTURE FOR THE MASSES.

"The fine arts, which appeal to us through the eye and teach us to enjoy the wealth of beauty which Nature lavishes around us, are perhaps the surest sign of a genuine civilisation."

This was one of the many striking phrases used by the Duke of York last night when addressing a brilliant gathering at the annual banquet of the Royal Academy held in Burlington House.

The loyal toasts were submitted by the president, Sir William Llewellyn. His Majesty he described as "the Patron, Protector, and Supporter of the Royal Academy," and referred to the Queen's interest in art and her consideration for those who practise it. They rejoiced in the safe return of the Prince of Wales from Africa, and welcomed that evening the Duke of York.

"His Royal Highness," continued the President, "is interested greatly in the youth of the country, and is especially solicitous for the welfare of those workers on whom the greatness and prosperity of this country so largely depend. But, although so much engaged in these and other directions, he yet finds time to come here, no doubt because he realises that Art should be encouraged on account of its unique value to the community."

ART AND INDUSTRY

THE ESSENTIALS OF CIVILISATION.

In reply, the Duke of York said:—

"We celebrate to-night the opening of the 162nd Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy. So far as I am able to form an opinion, I am sure that this Exhibition is well worthy of its many notable predecessors; and that British artists stand higher than ever in the estimation of the world. I feel I cannot miss this opportunity of saying that the Italian Art Exhibition held here this year must have been greatly appreciated by all art-loving people in this country. But you will not expect me to offer you any particular opinions on the art of to-day, when you have among you so many distinguished experts and authorities on the subject.

"One of my own principal interests, as the President has kindly mentioned, is the welfare of the great body of the people on whose daily exertions depend the prosperity and greatness of this country. In studying this, and in helping towards that end, I have had to ask myself about the ultimate result to which that welfare itself is a means—the aspirations of our busy civilisation.

"Now, I look at this question in two main aspects; and whichever way I regard it I come to a decision which I think is not without significance for us this evening. Judged from the point of view of the whole community, I feel that our efforts to improve the conditions of life in our great industrial centres must start from the belief that ordinary health and contentment are essential to vigorous and successful life in the body politic; in fact, that no refinements of civilisation, in our times at least, can be built upon foundations of misery and squalor. The Arts will not flourish without patronage, and there is no stability of wealth without the general welfare of the people.

A SURE SIGN.

"In speaking of the Arts I include all those that minister to the best recreation and activity of the mind; music, literature, and drama have their great parts to play; but the Fine Arts, which appeal to us through the eye, and teach us to enjoy the wealth of beauty which Nature lavishes around us, are perhaps the surest sign of a genuine civilisation and the greatest memorial that a generation can leave behind it. For, in truth, if you have no Fine Arts you have no civilisation.

"Of the educational value of Art there can be no doubt. It is a potent means of elevating and ennobling a nation's morale, and therefore it should be protected and encouraged by those who have the direction of the

Continued on page 21.

SUMMER SHELL

is now on sale at every "Shell" pump

The blend of "Shell" has been adapted to give the finest anti-knock qualities for summer use, just as it was adjusted during the Winter to give the most wonderful quick-starting. Only Shell can give its patrons such refinement of service

"Shell" petrol is different

INDIAN UNREST SPREADS.

BRAZEN DEFIANCE OF THE LAW.

GOVERNMENT MOVE

BAN ON MEETINGS IN PESHAWAR AREA.

Notification is made in an "Extraordinary Gazette," issued at Simla, yesterday, of the application of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act to the Peshawar district and to the North-West Frontier Province.

The need of firm measures is emphasised by the growing contempt for the law shown in various districts of India. Among arrests reported yesterday is that of Dr. Kitchlew, chairman of the Reception Committee of the Lahore Congress, on a charge of sedition, and Kahanchand Dev, secretary of the Punjab Congress Committee, on a similar charge.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The past week has seen little activity on the part of Gandhi himself, but happenings in various parts of India show the extent to which the campaign is spreading and the hold Gandhi is getting on the masses.

Illicit saltmaking continues unabated, and contempt for the law is growing. It is becoming a common sight to see processions through Bombay streets, openly vending contraband salt, but since the Government of Bombay issued to the Press a note analysing the illicitly manufactured salt, and proving it harmful to health, there is some hesitancy about purchasing it.

The full text of Gandhi's reply to the deputation from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was published to-day. He says he will be proud to lead a campaign here provided certain conditions are fulfilled. There must be complete discipline, complete abstention from drink under a permanent pledge, and homespun cloth must be worn by all his supporters, who must spin one hour per day. "If Bombay produces 100,000 such supporters," Gandhi says, "I will lead them without the slightest hesitation." It is understood that the "War Council" of the Bombay Congress Committee is giving serious thought to proposals for organising its volunteer corps along the lines of Gandhi's army.

SALT REVENUE NOT AFFECTED.

The salt campaign does not appear to have affected the Government's salt revenue. The annual consumption of salt in the Bombay Presidency is 4,000,000 maunds, part of which is imported, so it is obvious that such a quantity of salt could not be collected from natural formations.

The Government's assurance that the salt duty will not be abolished has restored confidence among merchants who were in a state of alarm.

The Committee of the Bombay branch of the European Association have addressed a letter to the Governor asking the Government to adopt a firmer attitude in regard to the maintenance of law and order and arrest all who incite people to break the law.

The Committee state that, in their opinion, the Government's present policy is merely interpreted as weakness.

SIR NORMAN BOLTON'S RETURN.

A sensation was caused to-day by the announcement that Sir Norman Bolton, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, has been obliged, without further delay, to lay down his onerous duties on doctor's orders. He sailed home by to-day's mail steamer Viceroy of India, accompanied by his wife and daughter. His successor is Mr. S. E. Pears, now Political Resident at Mysore. The news of Sir Norman Bolton's sudden departure comes as a complete surprise. His last official task was the restoring of order during the recent Peshawar riots.

TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

LORD IRWIN'S REPLY TO BENGAL LANDOWNERS.

SIMLA, Saturday.

The Viceroy, in a letter to the Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, of Calcutta, has written:—

"His Majesty's Government, on behalf of Great Britain, have more than once announced their determination to do everything they can to assist and promote constitutional progress in India, and, as you know, have further announced their desire as early as possible to meet the representatives of India in conference for consideration of the means whereby this progress may most rapidly and most surely be accomplished. That policy stands firm, but, meanwhile, Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders have deliberately pursued a course of action which could only lead to the deplorable consequences that have recently occurred in several parts of India, and at the very moment that the opportunity of a free conference lay within their grasp I find it hard to imagine conduct more reckless or more damaging to India's interests.

"As anyone could have foreseen, the attempt to maintain a campaign of civil disobedience on a non-violent basis has failed, as it was bound to fail, and has unchained dangerous forces that thrive upon conditions of disorder. It is certain that no progress can ever be achieved for India by teaching her people to hold the law of light account.

"In these circumstances the duty of myself and of my Government to maintain the authority of the law is plain, and we shall discharge it."—*Reuter.*

POLICE CHARGE.

ARRESTS AND INJURIES IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Saturday.

Five young men were arrested at a public meeting held this evening in defiance of police orders. A large number of people had assembled in the expectation of hearing Mr. Patel, the former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, who recently resigned. They were disappointed, however, for Mr. Patel did not put in an appearance.

The police, having declared the assembly unlawful, charged the crowd when it refused to disperse, and in the ensuing melee several persons were injured, including an up-country moslem, whose condition is serious.

Thirteen persons were injured in the disturbance which followed the arrival of Mr. Patel in Calcutta this morning, when the police dispersed a procession with bamboo canes. Among the casualties was the son of the Pandit, Madan Mohan Malaviya, who is reported to have been hit on the head.

The *Statesman* and the *Bengalee* are now the only papers here which have not suspended publication in protest against the new Press ordinance.—*Reuter.*

BARRIE AND PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Thomas Ogilvy, of Dundee, who wrote to Sir James Barrie suggesting that he should allow his name to be submitted as an Independent candidate for Parliament at the General Election, has received the following reply, dated April 30:—

Dear Mr. Ogilvy—Thanks for your interesting letter. It would not suit me, however, nor does that sort of life have any appeal to me. So kindly excuse me.—With all good wishes, yours sincerely, J. M. BARRIE.

CHANGING LONDON.

[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

Georgian Buildings in Whitehall Gardens which are to make way for Government Offices. Malmesbury House in the centre was built over part of Wolsey's Palace, York Place, the undercroft of which still exists. Pembroke House is on the right.

A SMALL BOY'S SIXPENCE.

HOSPITAL THAT "MADE MOTHER BETTER."

LETTER OF GRATITUDE.

A touching story of a small schoolboy's gratitude to a hospital which "made his mother better" was revealed in a letter read yesterday at Nelson Hospital, which serves the Surrey borough of Wimbledon and the growing districts of Merton and Morden.

The special occasion was a visit from Princess Mary Countess of Harewood, who laid the foundation stone of a new maternity wing and extension at the hospital.

The letter, with a bright new sixpence, was sent by the boy to Canon Monroe, Vicar of Wimbledon. It ran:—

"Dear Sir, Please put this in Princess Mary's casket for me. My mother had the King's illness, and was very ill indeed, but the doctors and nurses made her better at the Nelson Hospital."

Princess Mary was met on arrival by the High Sheriff of Surrey, Mr. H. Cecil Rickett, Sir John Power, M.P. for Wimbledon, and others. "Brownies," members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, British Red Cross Society, British Legion, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Sea-Cadets, and Hospital nurses formed a guard of honour.

Princess Mary used a silver trowel and a mallet made of timber from Nelson's flagship Victory to lay the stone.

Mr. T. C. Summerhays, President of the Hospital, handed to her a bank draft for £2,505 10s. 2d., the amount subscribed to the Princess Mary Casket Fund, and children presented purses.

EPPING DIVISION DISPUTE.

OFFICIALS CENSURED.

The following statement regarding the dispute in the Unionist organisation in the Epping Division (Mr. Churchill's constituency) was issued yesterday with the full concurrence of Mr. Churchill, Sir Harry Goschen, and Sir James Hawkey:—

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee, which is constituted of elected officers of the whole of the branch associations, held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, on Friday, May 2, the following resolution, moved by Major Bury, of Nazeing, and seconded by Mr. J. Harry Jones, of Chingford, was carried unanimously:—'That this meeting views with the utmost regret the action taken by certain officers and members of the Woodford Church End Branch Association, who by their hasty and unjustifiable proceedings have brought wholly unnecessary publicity to the affairs of that branch, and therefore desires to place on record its unabated confidence in the existing officers of the Central Association, and its appreciation of the splendid services rendered by them in the past.'"

The trouble which occurred recently in the constituency resulted in the resignation of all the officers and most of the Executive Committee of the Church End Branch of the West Essex Unionist Association.

It was reported that complaint was made that there had been no professional agent in the division for the past four or five years, and that all the work was, therefore, done by voluntary helpers. There was also a complaint of too much interference by the Central Divisional office in the affairs of local branches.

Moreover, the present organisation was said to be inefficient, and the reduction in Mr. Churchill's majority at the last election was attributed to this. No opposition is directed against Mr. Churchill.

LATE NEWS

R100'S FLIGHT TO CANADA.

Information was unobtainable in London last night of the postponement of R100's projected trans-Atlantic flight to Canada, announced by Reuter in a message which appears in column 4.

It has been generally assumed that the airship would leave Cardington towards the end of the month.

ENGLISH ATHLETE AND GERMAN RACE.

Britain is not to be represented in the international twenty-five kilometres race at Berlin to-day as the result of a mysterious telegram received by T. W. Green, Belgrave Harriers, the selected representative. The telegram read: "Telegram from Germany just received. 'Green not to come.'—(Signed Athlete)." A subsequent letter received by the Assistant Secretary of the A.A.A. repeated the instructions. Last night Green was without any further information of the mysterious message.

THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

DR. STHAMER LIKELY TO RETIRE.

PROBLEM OF SUCCESSOR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

It seems now to be definitely decided that Dr. Sthamer will relinquish his post as German Ambassador in London in the early autumn, but is not yet certain who his successor will be.

Herr von Schubert, Permanent Chief Secretary of the Foreign Office, is resigning that post, and it is intended that he shall be given one of the chief Ambassadorial appointments. Whether he will go to London or to Rome is not yet known, but it is generally understood that Herr Dufour-Feronce, who was so eminently successful as Counsellor of the German Embassy in London under Dr. Sthamer, has stronger claims to the post of Ambassador there.

Herr Dufour-Feronce is at present Under-Secretary General of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Herr Schubert's successor as permanent head of the Foreign Office will, it is officially announced, be Dr. Bernhard von Bülow, nephew of the former German Chancellor, Prince Bülow.

U.S. LIQUOR BAN.

DRASTIC METHODS IN SEARCH ON LINER.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The most extensive and violent "hip-slapping" party ever staged by the New York prohibition agents took place in the early hours of this morning on board the liner "Bremen." As is the custom here, there were 1,800 passengers and about 7,000 men, women and children present to bid farewell to their friends and relations. No one suspected that there would be a search, as the Treasury ordered the "hip-slapping" practice to be abolished eight months ago.

Hilarious farewell cocktail parties in the cabins were rudely disturbed by customs agents, in uniform and in plain clothes, and passengers and guests were thoroughly searched. When the agents began pulling back the coats of the women and shaking the wraps they carried, some of their male escorts were restrained with difficulty from knocking down the searchers. Hundreds of motor-cars parked outside on the pier were also searched. Although all the liquor found was confiscated, no one was arrested.—*Reuter.*

SOUTH AFRICA AND MR. BOTTOMLEY.

IS HE TO LAND?

CAPE TOWN, Saturday.

Questions are to be asked in the House of Assembly regarding Mr. Bottomley's reported intention to visit South Africa. This projected tour was decided on after Mr. Bottomley abandoned his earlier wish to visit Canada and the United States of America in consequence of the difficulty in securing the necessary permit.

Mr. Harm Oost has given notice in the House of Assembly, that he will ask Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior, whether he has information to the effect that a "certain ex-convict, by name Horatio Bottomley," intends touring the Union. Mr. Oost further wants to know whether it is the intention of the Minister to permit Mr. Bottomley to land in the Union, or whether effective steps will be taken to prevent him landing.—*Reuter.*

SECOND GERMAN CRUISER.

FATE LEFT TO REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The Reichstag to-day finished the first reading of the Budget, and referred it to Committee. In the course of the debate the Finance Minister declared that the Cabinet was leaving the decision regarding a first instalment for cruiser "B" to the Reichstag.

This course will settle the fate of the much discussed cruiser for the present, at any rate, as both the Democratic and Centre Parties are opposed to the insertion of a sum for its construction in the present Budget.—*Reuter.*

DUCHESS'S MONOPLANE.

The monoplane which carried the Duchess of Bedford to South Africa and back in less than twenty-one days will be on view to the public in front of Bush House, Strand, to-morrow for one week. The Duchess will be the chief guest at a banquet on May 7 in the Mayfair Hotel to celebrate the coming of age of the Air League of the British Empire.

THE AGA KHAN.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Aga Khan and his wife arrived at Aix-les-Bains yesterday, where they will stay a few days before returning to Paris. —*Exchange.*

BOY SMOTHERED BY BRICKS.

THREE OTHERS HURT IN HOUSE COLLAPSE.

SLUM AREA MISHAP.

When a condemned single-storey derelict building at the rear of tenements in Bernard Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow, partially collapsed yesterday, four children, who were playing nearby, were involved in the debris, and one of them died shortly afterwards.

Several young men who were in the back court heard a loud rumbling noise, and saw the building bulging out. Then bricks, slates, and rafters came hurtling down. The chimney was thrown a considerable distance. The children were throwing a ball against the wall of the house, but there was no time to warn them, and Gavin Ferguson was buried by the debris.

One of the young men who first helped in the rescue operations, Thomas Cunningham, stated that he had rushed forward and pushed away the fallen bricks and masonry which covered young Ferguson. "The boy was completly smothered," he said, "and when, after a few minutes' strenuous work, I had removed sufficient material to allow of his being extricated, he was unconscious and terribly injured."

BROADCASTING TO BANQUET.

R.S. PRESIDENT'S TALK TO CANADA.

MONTREAL, Saturday.

Sir Ernest Rutherford, president of the Royal Society, is to deliver a wireless address from London to the members of the Royal Society of Canada at the annual meeting of the Canadian Institution, to be held at McGill University from May 19 to 22.

The broadcast will be made while the members of the Canadian Society are attending a banquet to be given by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Governors of McGill University on Wednesday, May 21, at the Mount Royal Hotel.—*Reuter.*

LEGION INQUIRY.

EARL JELLICOE ON THE REPORT.

Earl Jellicoe, President of the British Legion, is spending the week-end at Ventnor, where he is considering the report of the committee appointed to inquiry into the administration of the headquarters of the Legion.

He stated yesterday that the committee presided over by Lord Bridgeman had handed their report to him, and he had read it.

"All I am able to say at present," he added, "is that the report is a very interesting one. The committee have made some useful recommendations, but until the executive committee have met to consider them, I cannot say what will come of them."

SHAKESPEARE'S LAND.

SIXTY ACRES PURCHASED BY TRUSTEES.

Sir Archibald Flower presided yesterday at the annual meeting of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trustees, held at Stratford-on-Avon, when it was reported that the trustees had purchased a house at Wilmcote, known as the home of Mary Arden, the poet's mother. They had also acquired over sixty acres of land at Welcombe, which formed part of the 107 acres of land purchased by Shakespeare from William and John Combe in 1602.

During the year over 111,000 persons paid for admission to Shakespeare's birthplace and 81,000 visited Anne Hathaway's cottage at Shottery. There was an increase of nearly 2,000 visitors from the United States. The number of visitors was a little lower than those for the previous year, but was the second highest on record.

R.100 FLIGHT DELAYED.

TORONTO, Saturday.

It is officially announced here that the intended flight to Canada of the airship R100 will be delayed for a fortnight.—*Reuter.*

WOMAN M.P.S TALK BANNED.

It was announced at a luncheon given in Dublin yesterday, in honour of Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., that the broadcasting authorities had refused to broadcast Miss Rathbone's address on "Women in Public Life" on the grounds that the subject was controversial.

LADY HEATH GRANTED DIVORCE.

RENO (Nevada), Saturday.

Lady Heath, the airwoman, was to-day granted a divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty. Sir James Heath filed no answer to his wife's suit.

Lady Heath came to Reno last summer after leaving hospital, where she was treated for injuries sustained when her 'plane crashed through the roof of a factory. In her petition she declared that Sir James was 73 when she became his wife, whereas she was not yet 30.—*Reuter.*

200 LIVES LOST IN TYPHOON.

JAPANESE DISASTER.

FISHING FLEET TRAPPED.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Nearly 200 lives are reported to be lost as the result of a typhoon which swept Southern Saghalien and the islands north of Hokkaido last night.

According to a Tokyo despatch to the Associated Pres, ninety-four bodies have so far been recovered, and a hundred people are still missing. Many fishermen are among the victims. The damage to property is estimated at half a million sterling. The storm burst just when thousands of fishermen had put to sea, following the appearance of great shoals of herring.—*Reuter.*

IN KABUL AGAIN.

BRITISH LEGATION TO REOPEN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A message from Peshawar states, it is understood, that the British Legation is shortly leaving there for Kabul. It should originally have left in March, but owing to diplomatic pin-pricks by Nadir Khan, the departure was postponed.

Negotiations, since proceeding between the Afghan and British Governments, have been amicably concluded, and, it is understood, Nadir Khan has withdrawn his objections to the personnel of the Legation, and the question of insuring the Legation's safety in the event of a recurrence of last year's troubles.

"BLIND" SOCIALISTS.

THE INCONSISTENCY OF MR. SNOWDEN.

Sir Thomas Inskip, the Attorney-General in the last Government, speaking at Wanstead, Berkshire, last night, said the present leaders of the Socialist Party were blind.

Mr. Snowden said he would not allow the Safeguarding of Industries to continue. Mr. Snowden did not agree with them, it did not matter to him that the livelihood of working men and women depended upon them.

If Mr. Snowden were consistent he would repeal the McKenna duties because the same arguments which he used to retain those duties would compel him to continue the Safeguarding duties.

A GREAT EXHIBITION.

BELGIAN KING AND QUEEN AT ITS OPENING.

LIEGE, Saturday.

The official inauguration this afternoon of the International Exhibition of Industry, Art and Science was an imposing ceremony. The King and Queen, accompanied by the two Royal Princes and Princess Astrid, arrived at Liege by special train from Brussels. M. Jaspar, the Prime Minister, M. Heyman, Minister of Labour, and other distinguished personages travelled by the same train.

An unusual guard of honour was provided in the vicinity of the Coronmeuse Bridge by 1,700 motor-cyclists, typifying the prosperity of this particular industry at Liege.

The President of the Executive Committee and the Director-General of the Exhibition greeted their Majesties. After the inaugural speeches, the Royal Party proceeded to visit the Exhibition, the northern sector of which covers 111 acres, and includes halls devoted to industry, metallurgy, machinery, electricity, chemistry, music and arts, and applied science. A second part of the exhibition lies on the south bank of the Meuse, so that the Royal Party had to cross in a boat. The southern section is devoted to agriculture.—*Reuter.*

"TALKIES" IN JERUSALEM.

JERUSALEM, Saturday.

The "talkie" has made its appearance in Palestine. A performance was given here by a well-known film company last night in response to a special invitation.

Regular performances will begin to-night in Jerusalem and Telaviv.—*Reuter.*

DR. A. GARABEDIAN.

Dr. A. Garabedian, of Geneva, writes to the SUNDAY TIMES a long letter controverting certain statements made in a letter by Mr. R. S. Fraser published in the SUNDAY TIMES on March 9. Dr. Garabedian had addressed a petition to the League of Nations complaining of certain treatment he received in Abyssinia, and some details of this were published on March 2.

While recognising that Dr. Garabedian declines to accept Mr. R. S. Fraser's version of the incidents referred to, we feel that no useful purpose would be served by prolonging the discussion.

SCOTTISH AUTHORESS DEAD.

ALBUQUERQUE (New Mexico), Saturday.

The death is announced here of Mrs. Lorna Moon, authoress of "The Dark Star." Her remains will be cremated and the ashes sent to her former home in Aberdeenshire. —*Reuter.*

FATAL CRASH AT BROOKLANDS.

RIDER'S DEATH AFTER BREAKING RECORD.

90 MILES AN HOUR.

Mr. B. L. Hieatt, aged 21, son of a Reading butcher, was killed at Brooklands yesterday afternoon.

He was driving a motor-cycle combination at ninety miles an hour when, in pouring rain, it swerved on the wet track, crashed into the fencing, somersaulted, and came to rest nearly fifty yards away. His passenger, Mr. F. Matthews, although pinned under the machine, escaped with slight shock and abrasions.

Earlier in the afternoon Mr. Hieatt had broken the 100 miles class sidecar record at an average speed of 82.13 miles an hour, and the two hours sidecar record, covering a distance of 161 miles 1,660 yards.

The accident was in full view of the stands and officials, and a doctor hurried with an ambulance to the spot. The doctor, upon examination, pronounced life extinct. The race was continued, and a steward had to flag the other competitors to swing wide to avoid running into the group of officials and the wrecked machine.

The impact tore up nearly thirty yards of fencing. Mr. Hieatt struck his head either on the track or fence, and was killed outright. He owned an aeroplane and flew in it to Brooklands yesterday.

The rest of the meeting, including an attack on the Brooklands lap record by Mr. J. S. Wright, was cancelled. When this was known the spectators for some little time made no attempt to leave the grounds, but stood about in groups discussing the tragedy.

POLISH EMBASSY RECEPTION.

CELEBRATION OF 1791 CONSTITUTION.

The Polish colony in London was well represented yesterday at the Polish Ambassador's reception at 47, Portland Place, writes a special correspondent.

Every year on May 3 Poles in London are invited to the Embassy in commemoration of the New Constitution of 1791, which never, in fact, came into force.

As the Ambassador, a courtly, grey-haired bachelor, moved among his guests, he had a word for each in his native tongue. Professor Krzyzanowski, who teaches Slavonic languages at London University, was talking to Polish students, while Slonimski, the Polish poet, at present on a short stay here from Warsaw, was in conversation with Rom Landau, whose book, "Pilsudski, the Hero of Poland," was recently published.

Only one woman guest was in national costume. She was Mlle. Marja Czajkowska, a pretty Polish girl from the Consulate, who is studying English before returning home. She wore a richly-embroidered woollen coat, which she said was made by peasants. "Every woman in Poland, rich or poor, spends every spare minute in needlework," Mlle. Czajkowska told me. "I think English women do not sew enough."

Professor Ignatius Naster, a coach in Russian at Oxford, was, on the other hand, complimentary about English people, who, he said, possessed the greatest sense of humour in the world!

DUPES OF BOGUS MATRON.

CRUEL HOAXES BY TELEPHONE.

HOSPITAL "CALLS."

TALES OF MYTHICAL INVALIDS.

The woman hoaxer who poses as a hospital matron is again reported to be active. Her practice is to ring up people on the telephone and to request them to come at once to the hospital of which she describes herself as matron, because a relative has been severely injured.

A number of people were similarly tricked in January. The matter has been brought to the notice of the police, who are making every effort to trace the hoaxer.

During the past few days several persons have called at Charing Cross Hospital and explained to the head porter that they wished to see a dying relative, having been summoned by an urgent telephone message. Inquiries showed that they had been the victims of the hoaxer. In the latest cases reported—there have been as many as seven in one day—the dupes have, in the main, been Jews living in the East End of London. The telephone calls had been put through the Eastern telephone exchange.

A member of the staff of Charing Cross Hospital said last night that the hoaxes seemed to be the work of a person with a deranged mind. "Perhaps," suggested the official, "she considers she has a grudge against the hospital. Many of the people who have come here in response to the calls have been almost in a state of collapse. Some had travelled several miles by taxi-cab and were absolutely overwhelmed with anxiety. To say the least of it the hoaxes are very cruel, and cause worry and trouble all round."

The victims have included the managers of two West End cinemas. One was told that his wife was in a serious condition.

JERSEY CATTLE FOR CANADA.

FAMOUS HERD SOLD.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

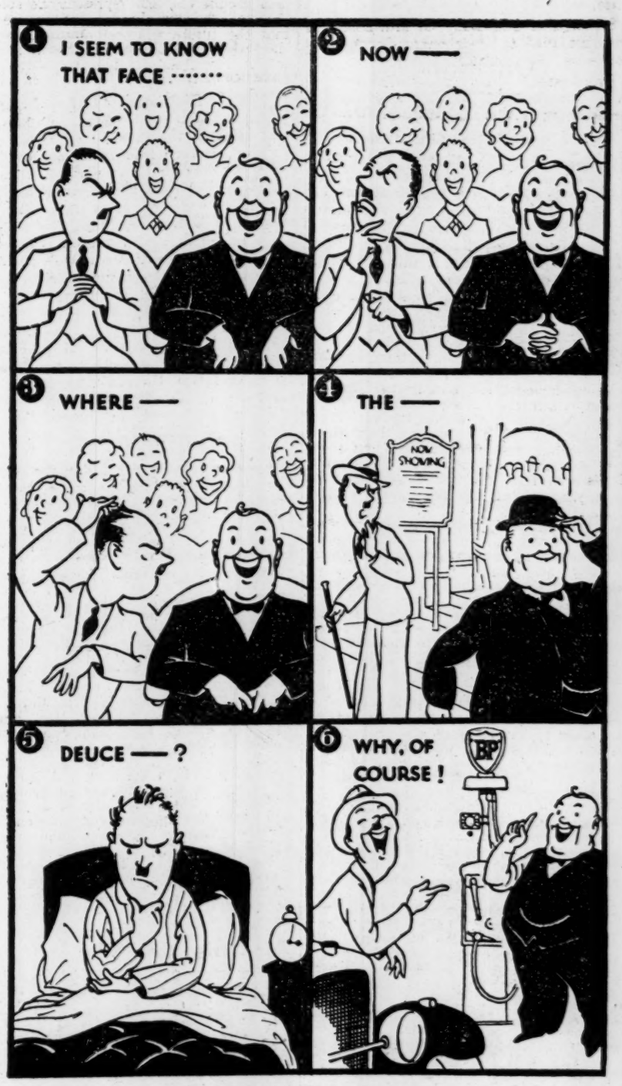
JERSEY, Saturday.

The Jersey cattle industry has received a severe shock by the announcement that Mr. John A. Perree, the island's foremost owner and breeder of Jerseys, had sold his herd, consisting of about 100 head of cattle, and including several of the finest animals in the island, to Messrs. S. H. Bull and Son, of Brampton, Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Perree, whose famous Oakland cattle have established a name all over the world, may be said to have brought the Jersey cattle up to its present-day high standard of excellence, and it is due to his tenacity of purpose that the breed has been kept pure.

Mr. Perree was for many years secretary of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society and of the Jersey Herd Book, and it was through his instrumentality that the breeding of Jersey bulls was encouraged by the States. Local breeders regard it as something of a calamity that the herd should be allowed to leave Jersey.

Mr. Perree declared in an interview that he was not retiring, despite the sale of his herd.



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Court Circular.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Saturday.

The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury), and the Bishop of Winchester have arrived at the Castle, and the Earl of Home has left.

The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., had an audience of the King before dinner.

His Excellency Dr. Johann Schober Austrian Federal Chancellor), who was accompanied by His Excellency the Austrian Minister (Herr Georg Frankenstein), had the honour of being received by the King and Queen this morning.

The Viscount Astor, the Viscountess Astor, M.P., and the Hon. Phyllis Astor had the honour of dining with Their Majesties this evening.

145, Piccadilly, W.1, Saturday.

The Duke of York, attended by Mr. P. K. Hodgson, was present at the annual dinner of the Royal Academy, which was held at Burlington House this evening.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will, on Saturday, lay the foundation-stone of the new Edenbridge and District War Memorial Cottage Hospital at Edenbridge.

Princess Beatrice has arrived at Kensington Palace from San Remo.

Sir Ronald Macleay, British Ambassador to the Argentine, will leave London on Friday for Buenos Aires to take up his new duties.

The German Ambassador has left for the Continent, and will be away for a few days.

The Conference for Oriental Reparations having finished, M. Titulesco has arrived from Paris, and has resumed his duties as Rumanian Minister in London.

The Persian Chargé d'Affaires will give a dance at 10, Prince's Gate, from 9.30 p.m., on Thursday.

The Duchess of Devonshire will arrive at 2, Carlton Gardens on Wednesday from Ireland.

The Marchioness of Crewe has returned to Crewe House, Curzon Street, from Paris.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne will arrive at 20, Mansfield Street to-morrow from Bowood Park, Calne.

The Marchioness of Zetland has left 19, Arlington Street for Aske, Yorkshire.

General the Earl of Cavan and the Countess of Cavan have moved to 32, Prince's Gardens, S.W.7, which will be their permanent address.

The Earl of Guilford and the Hon. John North have left London in the Naldera for Marseilles.

The Earl and Countess of Dalkeith have arrived at 82, Eaton Square.

Viscount and Viscountess Ullswater will arrive to-morrow at 33, Great Cumberland Place from Madeira.

Lord and Lady Suffield have returned to 35, Eaton Square from Gunton Park, Norwich.

Lord and Lady Wharton have returned to 31, Bruton Street from Harrogate.

Lady Foley has left Eastbourne for the Hotel Meurice, Paris.

Lord Craigmyle will arrive at 9, Bolton Gardens to-day from Craigmyle, Aberdeenshire.

Sir Arthur and Lady Griffith-Boscawen have returned to Pangbourne Lodge from South and East Africa.

Brig.-General the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Asquith will return to 28, Sussex Gardens from South America on May 15.

The Hon. Mrs. Rupert Gwynne will arrive at 47, Catherine Street to-morrow from South America.

The Hon. Mrs. David Bowes-Lyon has given birth to a daughter at 41, Bryanston Square, W.

Sir Max Muspratt is taking Lady Muspratt, who has recovered from her recent serious illness, for a sea trip, and sailed yesterday in the s.s. Gloucestershire for Marseilles.

Sir Henry and Lady Fairfax-Lucy have returned to Charlecote Park from Maxton, St. Boswells.

Lady Solomon has returned to Hampton Court Palace from South America.

Sir Edmund and Lady Wyldbore-Smith will to-day leave London for Brussels and Biarritz. They will be away until the end of the month.

Sir David McCowan will arrive at Southampton in the Arandora Star on Tuesday after a cruise to the Mediterranean.

The Bishop of London will be in the chair at the annual dinner-dance of the Heritage Craft Schools, which will be held at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday.

The Burgomaster of Amsterdam, with Mme. de Vlught and his daughter, lunched with Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd at 67, Harley Street, London, yesterday, and left London for Holland last night.

The Welsh Dragon Ball, in aid of the Conservative cause in Wales and Monmouthshire, will be held at Grosvenor House on May 16. Viscountess Bridgeman will receive the guests.

The Queen of Norway, attended by her Lady-in-Waiting, visited Harrods yesterday.

OBITUARY.

MR. I. GUNSBERG.

Mr. I. Gunsberg, the international chess master and chess journalist, died on Friday at his home at Streatham, in his 76th year. A native of Budapest, Gunsberg came to England at the age of 6, and was naturalised as an Englishman.

As a chess-player (of the "old school") he was world-renowned, having won many prizes in international tournaments. His first big success was at Hamburg in 1885, when he won the first prize, ahead of Tarrasch, Blackburne, Captain Mackenzie, Louis Paulssen, and other masters. He later contested a match in New York with the then world champion, Steinitz, which Steinitz won, but only after a hard struggle.

In England Gunsberg was, perhaps, best known as a chess journalist and editor of many chess columns. He was chess expert of the *Daily Telegraph* from 1899 up to his death. He was thrice married, and he leaves a widow, three sons, and three daughters, all born in England.

MR. JAMES WINDER GOOD.

Mr. James Winder Good, assistant editor of the *Irish Statesman*, has died in hospital in Dublin. Mr. Good was at work as recently as Monday, when he was taken with a seizure. He was aged 53.

Mr. Good was a recognised and authoritative writer on economic and political matters. He was one of the founders of the Western Literary Theatre.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

THE QUEEN AS SITTER

HOW ACADEMY PICTURE WAS PAINTED.

COLOURS CHOSEN BY THE KING.

The portrait of the Queen, by Mr. David Jagger, was the principal attraction during the private view of the Royal Academy on Friday, and the story of the painting of this magnificent portrait was told yesterday by the artist.

"To paint the portrait I visited Buckingham Palace for a week, going there every morning," said Mr. Jagger. "Her Majesty sat for me every morning of the week. All my 'studies' and notes were made in Buckingham Palace, and then afterwards I painted the big picture in my studio from the material I had gathered. I had only a week actually at the Palace, but in that time I did all the necessary preliminary work.

"It then took me three months to paint the full picture. That is really very slow working, but I was determined to put my very best into it and to spare no pains. I need hardly say that I made a very special effort. Then the Queen came to my studio for a last sitting just before the portrait was completed. That was quite recently—about the end of March. I told no one in the neighbourhood of her impending visit. Naturally, I was anxious to avoid any demonstration, and no doubt the Queen was only too pleased to be spared for once the presence of large crowds. Not a soul knew she was coming.

HAPPILY CHOSEN COLOURS.

"Throughout the Queen was most charming, and gave me every possible help. Her Majesty has seen the finished picture, but I think she is probably reserving her opinion of it until she sees how it looks from the walls of the Academy.

"Who chose the blue cloak which Her Majesty is wearing? Well, I did a few colour sketches before starting the picture and gave the Queen a choice of several different colours. I was very glad when she chose the blue-and-silver colour scheme. She has blue eyes and grey hair, and so the colours are particularly happily chosen. As a matter of fact, I think the blue cloak was really the King's choice. His Majesty, whose judgment in such matters is exceptionally shrewd, was shown the different colour schemes and very kindly gave his opinion upon them. A cloak such as the one painted was actually worn by the Queen during the sittings.

"The Queen was an extraordinarily good sitter. On one occasion she sat for one and three-quarter hours without a rest in a practically motionless pose. That is surely a record even for a professional model. No artist could wish for a more perfect sitter than Her Majesty."

SARTORIAL FAULTS.

CLOTHES WITHOUT COMELINESS.

Severe criticism of the clothing of some of the prominent people whose portraits appear in the Academy is offered by the *Tailor and Cutter*:—

"Sooty-looking cloth such as was never woven on any loom, a tie never knotted by mortal hands, a uniform—on Earl Spencer—more like a shoeblack's jacket than aught else, an overcoat—on Sir Gerald du Maurier—all rags and tatters"—these are some of the comments.

"Portraits should display more than the men themselves, and represent the spirit of the age," the journal adds; "It is a sure thing that the future will be disappointed and shocked by the lack of graciousness which refuses the trouble of painting clothes with comeliness and suavity. . . . Not only do the artists play all sorts of pranks with buttons, seams, pockets and sleeves; in few instances is the texture or colour of the cloth approached."

After much detached criticism the writer also finds some things to praise. Of Princess Mary Countess of Harewood and the Earl of Harewood, M.F.H., with the Bramham Moor, he states: "The Princess wears a side-saddle habit, stock and topper; it is all trim and correct, even if the detail is not stressed. The Earl is in pink coat, black cap, white stock, riding breeches and top boots."

NIGHTINGALES IN SONG.

Nightingales are in full song in many parts of West Somerset. In several villages ringing on Exmoor and around the Quantock Hills the birds can be heard in song every night in some places.

Village folk report that there seem to be more nightingales than usual.

VILLAGE GREEN THREATENED.

Batchworth Heath residents are protesting against a proposal by the Ruislip-Northwood Council, under their town-planning scheme, to cut a road across the village green.

Batchworth Heath is an unspoiled hamlet on the upland between Northwood and Rickmansworth. The residents have formed a "Batchworth Heath Preservation Society," and have sent a protest to the Minister of Health, stating that the proposed road will destroy the amenities of the heath.

AMERICAN WOMEN "AT HOME."

American women resident in London called a special gathering at the Savoy Hotel of their organisation, Alpha Lambda Theta, to honour members recently married and those about to be married.

Miss Maysie Gasque, the president of the society, was the hostess. Those who accepted invitations included Mrs. Albert Henkel, Mrs. Kinear (founder and past president of the society), Miss Geraldine Ollier, Miss Josephine Ollier, and Miss Virginia Rothermel, who is a keen politician.

Miss Virginia Dawes, daughter of the American Ambassador, and Miss Ruth Gourly, the American pianist, are also members of the society.

A TEMPERANCE TRIBUTE.

Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will play the chief part in doing honour to the veteran temperance reformer, Mr. Guy Hayler, who is well known not only in the United Kingdom, but in the United States and on the Continent.

A portrait in oils, executed by Mr. F. S. Ogilvie, of Letchworth, will be presented to Mr. Hayler on May 26 at Caxton Hall by Mr Snowden on behalf of a large body of subscribers. Lady Lawson, the bearer of a name prominent in temperance work, will present Mrs. Hayler with a piece of table silver. The president of the United Kingdom Alliance (Mr. Leif Jones) will preside.

BUSINESS TRAINING.

An intensive course of business training for young men leaving public schools and universities will be given in a centre that has been established at Marlborough Gate, Bayswater Road London. The instruction will be given by a staff of experts organised by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons.

An advisory committee, over which Lord Luke of Pavenham presides, includes many distinguished University and business men. Sir Michael Sadler, Master of University College, Oxford, and Sir Josiah Stamp, President of the L.M.S. Railway, are both members of the committee. In commending the scheme, Sir Josiah Stamp declared that University-trained men were wanted in business, and the course would bridge the existing gap between the University and the business world. It would condense into a few months what, in the ordinary business life, would take several years.

RURAL ENGLAND IN PERIL.

SAVING THE BEAUTIES OF BUCKINGHAM.

INVADERS FROM LONDON.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

AYLESBURY, Saturday.

The inaugural meeting of the Buckingham branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England was held here today under the chairmanship of Lord Cottesloe, the president. Lord Cottesloe said that the invasion of rural Buckingham, beginning with the invasion from London, which was suburbanising South Bucks, was a matter of grave concern.

Townspeople were apt to believe that the beautiful pasture green was natural. Little did they know that it was the result of cultivation of centuries, that it was the creation of industry. It was that which had to be preserved—the unique country charm of England. Because the rush of modern civilisation and the invasion to which the countryside was subject was apt to be unreasoning and destructive, the main preventive of destruction was not to be found in by-laws, but by education of the people's taste.

"Here," said Lord Cottesloe, "we came to the old struggle between materialism and the desire for what is beautiful, because progress is not a thing we can stop. The real difficulty of legal action is that of enforcing the regulations.

"There are certain powers in the hands of the county councils as regards the spoiling of the country by these appalling advertisements, which are only too common, and the control of petrol pumps, which are apt to be a worse eyesore.

"There is also the question of appearance and material in building, because it is easy enough to build a smart bungalow or shanty which is entirely out of keeping with the rural surroundings in which it is erected. It seems to me the main thing this Council will have to look to as a preventive of all these things is to educate people's tastes to think twice and three times before they inflict damage on their neighbours."

ENEMIES TO FIGHT.

The Earl of Crawford, president of the Council, said that Buckingham people did not perhaps realise the richness of their own countryside. The richer a county the greater was the duty to preserve it as England's heritage. He hoped the branch would not oppose progress as such, but would ensure that forms of progress should be carried out in order and dignity.

Society had to fight the enemies of carelessness, apathy and ignorance, glaring ostentations and vulgar advertisement. Hoardings were an intrusion and an invasion of the people's rights. Roads were meant to join one place with another and not to get one out of the beautiful country as quickly as possible. England was vulnerable, and its landscape was easily damaged.

WINSOME WINNIE.

THE ONE GOOD BEAR AT THE ZOO.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

The Zoo's bears look so benevolent that the majority of their visitors imagine them to be playful and good-humoured. Yet some of the most treacherous inmates of the menagerie are to be found in the bears' dens, and the Zoo possesses only one tame specimen, an American black bear known as Winnie.

For this reason the three-year-old Himalayan bear, reported to be reliably tame, which arrived at the Gardens last week, was regarded with admiration and pleasure, especially as the immaculate appearance of the characteristic white chevron on his breast showed him to be a well-groomed animal. But, unhappily for the Zoo's hopes of exhibiting another pet bear, the newcomer's first act on being liberated from his travelling-box was a vicious attack on the keeper.

Winnie, the only Zoo bear that has remained consistently tame for any length of time, is now 16 years old. She has never been known to be irritable, and in spite of her age she can be trusted to play with small children. Winnie is an exceptional bear, for while other bears have been tame for a short period they have turned wild sooner or later.

Moulting time has now arrived for the mammals, and, as usual, the condition of the coats of the bison and deer is distressing many of the visitors, who think that the moth-eaten appearance of these creatures must be due to ill-health. At this time also, the riding camels are wrongfully accused of ill-temper. As they are bald they feel chilly, and when turning a breezy corner they will turn suddenly to avoid the wind; they thus appear to be trying to throw their riders.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' NEW POSTS.

The War Office announces that the following appointments have been approved:—

The Rev. M. W. Shewell, Senior Chaplain (C. of E.) at Woolwich, to be Assistant Chaplain-General, Southern Command.

The Rev. E. Edmonds-Smith, Senior Chaplain (C. of E.), Colchester, to be Senior Chaplain (C. of E.), Woolwich.

The Rev. C. Cameron, Chaplain to the Forces, Gibraltar, to be Senior Chaplain (C. of E.), Colchester.

SIR C. JOHNSTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Sir Charles Johnston yesterday celebrated his 82nd birthday and completed sixty-four years in the City of London.

He still takes an active part in his business affairs and goes to the City every day.

"I have never thought of retiring from active business," he said yesterday. "Why should I? I am still at it, but I suppose I am 'getting on' now."

Sir Charles was Lord Mayor during the first year of the war, Sheriff during the Coronation year, and founder of the City of London National Guard. He has been thirty years in the Corporation, and for twenty-three years has been alderman of the ward of Aldersgate.

THE QUEEN AND THE STAGE.

Famous actresses will figure in the rôle of programme-sellers at Lady Wyndham's matinée, which the Queen will attend at the New Theatre to-morrow, on behalf of the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

Among them are Miss Edna Best, Miss Jill Esmond-Moore, Miss Rosalinde Fuller, Miss Isabel Jeans, Miss Ursula Jeans, Miss Marie Löhr, Miss Lillah McCarthy, Miss Eva Moore, Miss Violet Vanbrugh, and Miss Prudence Vanbrugh.

A number of disabled soldiers will see the performance through the kindness of Dame Madge Kendal and Mrs. Wesley Watson, who have purchased tickets for them.

Well-known stage stars will provide the programme.

A BRONTE LINK.

Almost the last remaining link with the Brontës has been severed by the death, in the Isle of Wight, of the Rev. Charles William Heald, former rector of Bobbington, in Salop, and afterwards, for forty-two years, of Chale.

Mr. Heald was a son of the late Canon William Margetson Heald, vicar of Birstall (Yorkshire), from 1836 to 1875, who held the Birstall living when Charlotte Brontë was paying her frequent visits to her friends in that part of the West Riding, and collecting the impressions which resulted in the writing of "Shirley." He was the prototype of "Cyrus Hall," one of the most benevolent characters that Charlotte ever created, and with her he enjoyed a close friendship.

His son was just old enough to remember the novelist in her last years.

PEER'S LEGACY TO HIS HAIRCUTTER.

WILL OF VICTIM OF FLAT TRAGEDY.

CURSE OF TUTANKHAMEN

A legacy of £104 a year was left by Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, Baron Westbury, who was killed by a fall from the window of his flat on February 21 last, to his haircutter, Mr. Shannon.

Lord Westbury, who was 78, lived at St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W. His estate has been sworn at £78,021 gross, with net personalty £65,862.

It will be remembered that Lord Westbury's only son, Capt. the Hon. Richard Bethell, who was associated with Mr. Howard Carter in the Tutankhamen Tomb excavations, died suddenly in his sleep last November. It is believed that Lord Westbury was troubled by the idea of the legendary curse of the Pharaohs, said to fall on those associated with the excavations, and he threw himself from the window of his flat and was killed. In addition to the legacy already mentioned, he left:—

£200 and £50 a year to Charlotte Monkhouse, "my manicurist."
£100 to G. Downs, masseur.
£500 and fifty shares in the Guardian Pari-Mutuel, Ltd., to Nurse Mary Ann Cushman.
£100 to Nurse Mary Tarras.
Wines and liquors to his brother, Admiral Sir Alexander Bethell, Oliver Ivan Parker, Arthur Evans, Capt. A. L. Aylmer, and E. C. Daintrey.

A PEER PLAYWRIGHT.

Unsettled estate valued at £973 gross, with net personalty nil, was left by Edward Wilbraham Bootle Wilbraham, Third Earl of Lathom and Fourth Baron Skelmersdale, of Queen's Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

Lord Lathom had written and financed several theatrical productions. He served during the war with the Lancashire Hussars, and was afterwards A.D.C. to Lord Willingdon, when the latter was Governor of Bombay. He left:—

To his valet, Victor Apted, all his clothes, his silver-gilt dressing-case, and grand piano, and he confirmed his title to certain furniture and certain moneys.

He expressed the wish that his wife should continue the payment to his old nurse, Mrs. Hotson, of £100 per annum which he and she had been paying in equal shares.

All other his property (including writings, plays, finished or unfinished literary compositions, and all rights and royalties in respect thereof) to his sister, Lady Barbara Anne Seymour.

SON OF FAMOUS NOVELIST.

Mr. Gerald Melbourne Maxwell, of the Green, Richmond, Surrey, a son of Miss Braddon (Mrs. John Maxwell), the novelist, left £30,824 gross, with net personalty £10,162.

Mr. Maxwell, who was formerly an actor, was at one time editor of the *Court Journal*, and was later a dramatic critic. His will concludes with the statement:—

I direct, desire, and solemnly request, as a last wish, that my body be burnt in an inexpensive manner, that the ashes be disposed of as my executor may think fit and that no service of any kind be held over my body and no memorial of any kind be erected.

MISSING LIST OF CHARITIES.

Lady Ethel Louise Forbes-Leith, of Thame Park, Thame, and of Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, daughter of the late Baron Leith of Fyvie, left unsettled estate within her own disposition of the gross value of £164,031, with net personalty £144,674.

Lady Ethel was the wife of Colonel Sir Charles Forbes-Leith, Bart., better known as Sir Charles Burn, Bart., Conservative M.P. for Torquay from 1910 to 1923, who assumed the name of Forbes-Leith under the will of the late Lord Leith in 1925.

In her will was a clause leaving bequests to any charitable institutions she might have named in any list left by her bearing her signature. An affidavit has been filed, however, to the effect that no such list can be found.

Lady Ethel left £300 each to Fyvie Cottage Hospital and the Fyvie Club and a number of legacies to servants.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
JOHN FRANCIS YATES, of Blackstoops House, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford (personal property in England and the Irish Free State)	£75,280
JOHN TENNANT, of The Boltons, S.W., a well-known philanthropist, particularly in East London (net personalty £52,376)	52,396
HENRY NIGHTINGALE BABINGTON, of Hurn Lodge, Beverley, Yorks, and of 12, Parliament Street, Hull, solicitor (net personalty £29,068)	38,894
DAN DAVIES, J.P., of Oaklands, Merthyr Tydfil, retired cattle dealer, a veteran Welsh choral conductor whose Merthyr and Dowlais Choir won more than £3,000 in prizes at various eisteddfodic competitions (net personalty £22,492)	24,959
LIEUT.-COL. ALFRED HENRY OSMAN, of Apsley House, Wanstead, one of the foremost figures in the sport of pigeon-racing, and responsible for the Carrier Pigeon Service during the Great War (net personalty £17,785)	20,692

AN INGOLDSBY MEMORIAL.

A bronze memorial tablet is to be placed on the house in Burgate, Canterbury, in which the Rev. Richard Harris Barham, author of "The Ingoldsby Legends," was born.

The Mayor of Canterbury, Mr. G. Gordon Wilson, asks that subscriptions may be sent to him or to Lord Northbourne, c.o. The City Treasurer's Office, Dane John, Canterbury. Should funds allow it may be possible also to place a memorial in the public Dane John Gardens.

The Dean of St. Paul's (of which Barham was a minor canon) has promised to unveil the memorial on September 25 next.

MR. T. R. FERENS.

Mr. T. R. Ferens, Hull's most generous benefactor, celebrates his 83rd birthday today. There is anxiety concerning the state of his health, but there has been an improvement recently.

Mr. Ferens, who is chairman of Messrs. Reckitt and Sons, rose from the position of a shorthand clerk to be a millionaire. He has devoted his wealth to educational, religious, and social institutions. Hull abounds with monuments to his generosity, but his most princely gift was one of £250,000 for the foundation of Hull University College.

COTSWOLD COTTAGE FOR U.S.

A cottage in the Cotswold village of Chedworth, a bit of fourteenth-century England, has been taken down stone by stone and transhipped to America.

Originally two cottages of true Cotswold type, the dwelling had been converted in recent years into one. After its purchase by its present owner it was restored to its original grey-walled and stone-tiled form, and the whole structure was restored as nearly as possible to the original.

When completed it was taken down and packed into a special train of sixty-seven wagons run by the Great Western Railway to London Docks for shipment. The total weight was 475 tons.

EDMONTON GOLDEN WEDDING

Mr. Henry Barrass, of Edmonton, and his wife, celebrated their golden wedding yesterday. They have been in public work for many years. Mr. Barrass has been a member of the district council for thirty-three years, and has served as chairman, and Mrs. Barrass has been a member for ten years. They were guardians of the poor for fifteen years, and Mr. Barrass is a member of the Middlesex public assistance committee, which has succeeded the guardians. He has been a member of the Middlesex County Council for sixteen years.

Barrass sports ground at Edmonton is named after Mr. Barrass, and his wife has for twenty-five years organised an old folks' Christmas parcel fund. Their ages respectively are 75 and 70 years.

MAINLY FAIR AND WARMER.

LOCAL THUNDER WITH SHOWERS.

SOME COASTAL FOG.

ENGLAND. — Light northerly or variable wind; cloudy; perhaps coastal drizzle and fog and possibly local thunder, rain, or showers later; cool, becoming warmer.

ENGLISH CHANNEL. — Light northerly or variable wind; mainly fair; local morning coastal fog; sea slight.

AIR ROUTES. — Variable, or northerly winds, 2-10 m.p.h. at surface, 10-20 m.p.h. at 2,000 feet. Mainly fair, but local thundery showers and patches of fog persisting in the Channel and in coastal districts. Visibility 1,000 yards, locally improving to 3-6 miles inland; 200 yards at times in the Channel and in coastal districts.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

Records show that the first week of May is a period in which thunderstorms are particularly liable to develop in the South of England, and the last two days have provided another example of this characteristic. Britain yesterday was flanked by small cyclones to the east and west, and by anti-cyclones to the north and south; the opposing wind currents associated with these various systems favoured the establishment of a thundery tendency, and this was strongly enhanced by local heating of the surface layers of air by sunshine during the morning.

Storms which had formed at a few places in the Midlands and south on the previous evening died out at night, but gathered again towards mid-day. Early in the afternoon they became widespread from Surrey to Herefordshire, and by 5 p.m. London and the neighbouring districts were affected.

DENSE GLOOM AND RAIN.

In the City itself there was little thunder or lightning, but the storm was marked by unusually dense gloom and very heavy rain for a short time. Measurements in Kingsway showed that one-fifth of an inch fell in a quarter of an hour about 5.30 p.m. This rate would give London its normal yearly total in less than 30 hours, but fortunately the worst phase of the downpour was soon over.

The weather over the remainder of the country varied greatly; in some parts it was cold, dull, and drizzly; in others foggy; in others again warm and sunny. Afternoon temperatures ranged from 45 deg. on the East Coast of England and 44 deg. in North-east Scotland to 61 deg. at Glasgow. At Kew the 2 p.m. reading of 57 deg. was 1 deg. above the average for the season, but places less than twenty miles north of London were nearly 10 deg. colder.

Amalgamation of the northern and southern anti-cyclones may lead to general improvement before long, but in the immediate future a continuance of unstable conditions appears probable.

PRINCESS MARY.

TO ATTEND WEDGWOOD CELEBRATIONS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

STOKE-ON-TRENT, Saturday.

Princess Mary Countess of Harewood will open the Wedgwood Bicentenary Celebrations at Stoke-on-Trent on May 19. On the preceding day a thanksgiving service is to be held in Stoke Parish Church, when it is expected that three Bishops will attend.

Princess Mary, who will be the guest of the Earl and Countess of Bradford at Weston Hall, Shifnal, has also promised to inspect the nursing section of the North Staffordshire area of the St. John Ambulance Brigade at Sandon Hall, the residence of the Earl of Harrowby, Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, on May 18. The Princess will take the salute from 1,000 ambulance workers.

On May 19 Princess Mary will also unveil a memorial window to Major Cecil Wedgwood, the first Mayor of the federated borough of Stoke-on-Trent, who was killed in the war. She will also open an historical pageant, depicting the history of the pottery industry, which is to be held in Hanley Park.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Richard Wheeler, of Southampton Street, Reading, a well-known Friendly Society worker, died in a tramcar at Reading yesterday.

St. George's Day, Old Style, will be celebrated in the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, Idol Lane, Great Tower Street, on May 6.

Charles Frederick Gauntlett, of Abbey Gardens, St. John's Wood, was found dead, with a bottle by his side, on Hampstead Heath yesterday.

Robert John Nevett (47), of The Nook, Blacon, near Chester, choirmaster of St. Chad's Church, collapsed and died while conducting a choir on Friday night.

It was announced yesterday that owing to the illness of the bride's mother the marriage of Mr. A. L. George Gund and Miss Valerie Russell has been postponed until May 24.

Candidates for the election of a London County Councillor for North Kensington in place of the late Mr. David Davis, will be nominated on Tuesday, and polling day will be May 14.

AN ARTLESS REVIEW OF THE ACADEMY.

BY THE MARQUESS OF DONEGALL.

IN TO-MORROW'S "DAILY SKETCH."

Through the explosion of a paraffin lamp a serious fire broke out in a house in Morden Street, Rochester, yesterday, and Mary Waters, an octogenarian widow, was removed to hospital with severe burns.

"I swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth on my broken heart," said a Jewish mother at a London Hospital inquest yesterday on her son who had been killed in a street accident.

On Wednesday next, at 11.15 a.m., Earl Peel, formerly Secretary of State for India, will lecture on "India" at the Ladies' Carlton Club, Grosvenor Place, W. The Viscountess Falmouth will preside.

The body of F. W. Taylor, a butcher, of Wilmington, Kent, who had been missing for a month, has been recovered from a flooded gravel pit. A heavy paving-stone was attached to the body by a cord.

The London steamer Tartary, of 300 tons, which went aground early yesterday near Dungeness Point during a fog in the Channel, was refloated after some of her cargo of oil had been poured into the sea.

Mr. A. L. Clarke, for the fifth year in succession Mayor of Maldon, Essex, sailed from Liverpool yesterday in the Cunard liner Scythia to take part in tercentenary celebrations of the founding of the daughter town of Maldon, Mass.

George Langrish (58), a well-known farmer, of Ferrylands Farm, Bentley, Hants, was found dead yesterday with a gunshot wound in the head and a gun lying under his body. It is believed the gun went off when he was crossing a fence.

The nineteenth annual competition among private fire brigades of London was held yesterday, and the brigade of Messrs. Copestake, Crampton and Co. were awarded the Corporation Shield, which, with long-service medals, was presented by the Lord Mayor.

Among those who are attending the inaugural dinner of the new association, to be called The Industrial Artists, on Friday next, at the Café Royal, are Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Sir John Lavery, R.A., Professor Moira, Mr. Fred Taylor, R.I., Mr. Frank Newbould, Mr. Tom Purvis, Mr. Bert Thomas, and Mr. G. L. Stampa.

For the rest of the night

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YOU slip into sleep, even as you are loitering in the luxurious comfort of 'Japshan' Pure Silk Pyjamas.

The incomparably smooth soft texture of this fine heavy silk is so free from "shiver" when the sheets are cold—so gently cool on warmer nights.

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And the dignity of 'Japshan's' dull rich natural silk sheen and finely woven patterns will endure through countless launderings—because every thread of 'Japshan' is pure unadulterated silk free from loading or false lustre.

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ft. in.	ft. in.	£ s. d.	ft. in.	ft. in.	£ s. d.	ft. in.	ft. in.	£ s. d.
9 0	× 6 0	4 13 0	12 0	× 9 0	9 6 0	13 6	× 10 6	12 4 3
10 6	× 7 6	6 15 9	12 0	× 10 6	10 17 0	15 0	× 12 0	15 10 0
10 6	× 9 0	8 2 9						

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Carpets are guaranteed to be of the best British manufacture. In these Carpets very rich effects are produced by the combination of the fine quality of the yarns used with the exceptionally close texture of the fabric. The stock comprises a number of the new productions for the 1930 Season. The variety of the sizes of the new designs obtainable is exceptionally great. A few of these are quoted herewith.

ft. in.	ft. in.	£ s. d.	ft. in.	ft. in.	£ s. d.	ft. in.	ft. in.	£ s. d.
9 0	× 6 9	7 4 0	12 0	× 9 0	12 16 0	13 6	× 11 3	18 0 0
9 0	× 9 0	9 12 0	12 0	× 11 3	16 0 0	15 0	× 11 3	20 0 0
10 6	× 6 9	8 8 0	13 6	× 9 0	14 8 0	16 6	× 11 3	22 0 0
10 6	× 9 0	11 4 0						

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Catalogue of SUMMER FASHIONS sent on request.

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MOTHER, if your child will not eat.

No need for anxiety if you do this.

Many a child loses appetite, is delicate and ill-nourished through the bowels not acting regularly. If your little one's tongue is coated, it is a sure sign the stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once. When your child turns from food, is peevish, listless, pale, does not sleep or act naturally, if breath is bad, stomach sour, suffers from a cold, throat sore, or if feverish, give a dose of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the clogged-up constipated waste and sour bile will gently move out of the bowels. Do this regularly and your child will soon be eating heartily and making splendid progress.

Sick children need no coaxing to take this harmless "fruit laxative." Millions of mothers keep it handy because they know its action on the stomach, liver and bowels is prompt and sure. They also know a little given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow.

"California Syrup of Figs" has full directions for children of all ages, and for grown-ups, printed plainly on each bottle.

Ask your chemist for "California Syrup of Figs," 1/3 and 2/6 a bottle. Emphasise "California," and no mistake will be made.

Court and Society

Now that the King and Queen are returning to Buckingham Palace to-morrow, the season may be said to be started in real earnest. Their Majesties have many engagements before them, and the King will attend the Newmarket meeting. The Prince of Wales's presence in town and that of all the other members of the Royal Family will lend a glamour to the season which it sadly lacked last year owing to the unfortunate illness of the King.

❀

As usual, the morning of the Royal Academy Private View was not so crowded as the afternoon, and, indeed, it might well be said that while the forenoon showed quality the afternoon was notable for quantity. Before lunch, one of the first persons I met was the Countess of Oxford, in a striking coat and dress of black, brocaded with brightly hued flowers; next I had a word with Countess Howe, whose little black straw helmet was banded with white horsehair lace, and who was accompanied by Lady Georgiana Curzon, in blue. Blue was a favourite colour, for others wearing it were Mrs. Euan Wallace, Madame Van Swinderen, who had a coat in which navy and royal tones were amalgamated, Miss Diana Churchill, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, and Mrs. Philip Snowden. Kathleen Countess of Drogheda's navy blue satin was allied with pale pink, and her daughter, Lady Patricia Moore, wore beige with a blouse of green and white chiffon; Lady Lavery, in palest grey broadtail, had her usual picquet of Cattleya orchids; Mrs. Winston Churchill, with whom she joined forces, wore beige with a turban toque of varied colours; and the Lord Mayor, who had the Lady Mayoress with him (wearing fawn trimmed with summer ermine), was going round with the Burgomaster of Amsterdam. Artists I came upon included Mrs. Flora Lion with her husband, the former having a moleskin cloak over a black, white, and red printed chiffon frock, and Dame Laura Knight, whose sombrero-like hat was white this year instead of her usual black. Lord Gainford was with Lady Gainford, who wore a black and beige turban with a black coat; and Lady Ravensdale's black ensemble was brightened by scarlet beads. Earl Beauchamp was with Lady Ashley, and other people I saw were Lady Keeble, in a bright green hat, the Marchioness of Headfort, also in a bright green hat, and Mrs. Ronald Hamilton, yet another with green headgear.

❀

The marriage of Lady Millicent Taylour to Mr. Henry Tiarks drew an extremely large congregation to Westminster Cathedral, and nearly an hour before the specified time guests began to arrive, one of the early ones being Earl Fitzwilliam. The bride made a charmingly simple and dignified figure in her white satin, old lace, and orange blossoms, and her little attendants looked charming in their Greenaway frocks of cream satin with necks outlined in orange blossoms, which also decorated their mob caps. The Marchioness of Headfort repeated the green of the pages' suits in her cloak of emerald panne, which was worn over a dress of beige georgette, and her hat was a broad-brimmed one of beige to tone. Although the weather was rather bleak guests roamed the gardens at 20 and 22, Abbey Road, where the reception was held, and from the latter residence—where the Hon. Inigo and Mrs. Freeman Thomas live, though the house belongs to the latter's mother, Lady Forbes-Robertson, who in turn had it from her sister, Miss Maxine Elliott—friends and relatives passed through the garden into Lady Headfort's delightful dining room, where masses of silver and glass were displayed, and in adjoining rooms the hundreds of other presents were shown. These included a diamond bandeau from Lady Headfort, which can be transformed into a brooch and bracelet; a diamond necklace, which is a delightful family one, in a link design, and a diamond and emerald bracelet from Lord Headfort; a diamond and emerald hat clasp from the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry; black and gold lacquer, represented by a most elaborately fitted work-table, from the Hon. Henry and Mrs. McLaren, and by a cabinet from Baroness d'Erlanger; while books, bags, and china overflowed in every direction. The wedding cake—an imposing three-tier structure—was cut in the dining room, where hang life-size paintings of Miss Maxine Elliott and her sister—and buffets were to be found under the gay yellow-striped awnings hung with baskets of daffodils which were set out on the terrace.

❀

The presence of Princess Mary Countess of Harewood lent *cachet* to the opening of the opera season, and on the first two evenings Her Royal Highness occupied the Royal box, one time wearing silvery white and the next powder blue, and on each occasion was accompanied by Princess Marie Louise and her sister, Princess Helena Victoria. Wraps are always much to be noticed in the vast auditorium, and this year rather short coatees have been favoured by many smart women, among whom may be mentioned Lady Cunard, who wore a silver one with large collar and cuffs of sable, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, in a glittering black one trimmed with white fox, and Mrs. Dudley Ward, whose white velvet example of the latest fashion had a flounce as well as a huge collar and cuffs of white fox.

❀

Many people who had attended the opening of the Opera went on to the Austrian Legation, where Baron Frankenstein entertained friends to hear some of the soloists of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Their conductor, Dr. Furtwängler, stood by the side of the Austrian Minister while he received his guests, and it was remarked how strongly they resembled each other. Mozart and Beethoven were drawn upon for the music, and those to be seen in the double drawing-room on this occasion included the Countess of Oxford, in white velvet; Mr. Edward Marsh; Lady Ravensdale, wearing her favourite bright red tones; the Argentine and Turkish Ambassadors; the Chinese Minister, with his wife, in native dress; Countess Ahlefeldt, in pink satin; and Sir Maurice de Bunsen. Mr. John Drinkwater occupied a front seat, and close by sat Sir Ian and Lady Hamilton, Lord Melchett, the Hon. Edward Stonor, Sir Denison and Lady Ross, Lord and Lady Leigh, the latter in grey; Viscountess Erleigh, Sir Tom Bridges, with his wife in a trailing frock of black chiffon; and Mrs. James Forbes (who has just gone to Morocco) in printed green chiffon. Others I met were the Liberian Minister, with his wife in white satin, who sat by Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Norman and their recently returned daughter (who had been among the Easter fliers); Admiral the Hon. Sir Victor Stanley, with Lady Stanley in geranium red, and Miss Stanley in white chiffon; Lady Cory, wearing wonderful turquoises; and Sir Edgar and Lady Bonham-Carter, the latter in a picture frock of differing beige tones.

MAYFAIR.

For Debutantes

NOW that Their Majesties' Royal Courts are announced, interest is centred in the frocks chosen by debutantes to make their curtsey to the Queen.

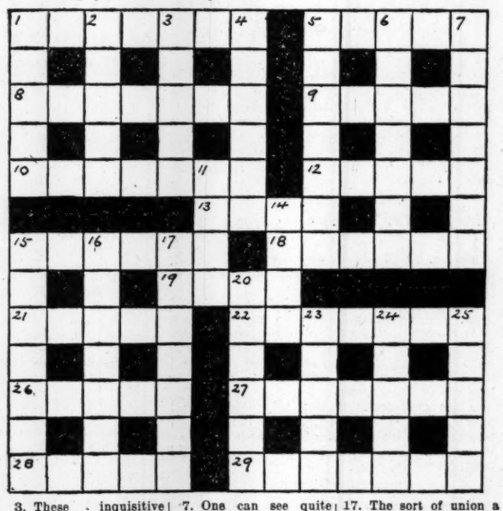
The sketch to the left shows an ivory frock in satin with a softly draped neckline, very sheathlike and fitting at the waist and hipline, with a full godet flounce and an irregular hemline.

The centre frock is of palest pink (or palest leaf-green), with a slight cape or collar effect at the front only, from a centre of diamonds. The full skirt falls from the nipped lines of a flounce, and the transparent train is sprinkled with silver in delicate embroidery.

Flounces in tiered effect decorate the clinging frock of the back view sketch on the right.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 279.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 279," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.



ACROSS.

1. Royal line with a bad end.
5. The military middle helps to make a mess of it.
8. Whereat lots of things are knocked down.
9. A reader's aid to location.
10. What the far-sighted do.
12. This side is close up.
13. Fastener with a drab make-up.
15. One whose business it may be to look at the sights.
18. There's this at the back of most actions.
19. A palindrome.
21. Epithet for a sunset, perhaps.
22. A quarrel marks the end of this high dignitary.
26. Open mouthed.
27. May tempt the ladies to a counter offensive.
28. You have spent, or will spend, seven years herein.
29. An uneven quality that is apt to arouse curiosity.

DOWN.

1. This little man is no pacifist at heart.
2. It's cold inside, but more pleasant.
3. These inquisitive folk make good eating when beheaded.
4. "Dry one" (anag.).
5. This unit is naturally always ordered about getup.
6. "Outside" (anag.).
7. One can see quite enough of this shape at the Giant's Causeway.
11. Spanish river.
14. Italian river.
15. A dashing young man.
16. Telling word, this.
17. The sort of union a ring should symbolise.
20. Portuguese town.
23. The fate, possibly, of a too enthusiastic M.P.
24. There's no sense in this sort of thing.
25. Inexorable spinners.

CROSS-WORD No. 278 PRIZEWINNERS.

MISS PIGGOTT, Walfield Bank, Whetstone, N.20; BRIG.-GENERAL W. K. LEGGE, Camber, Rye, Sussex; F. J. GRIFFIN, Newton Court, Monmouth; MRS. DURLACHER, Stainton, Marine Parade, Gorleston; P. R. HART DYKE, 7, Neville Street, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 1, Bulkhead; 5, Tang; 8, Sanction; 9, Hail; 11, Meat; 13, Patti; 16, Pike; 18, Caress; 20, Indigo; 21, Pest; 23, Outre; 24, Test; 28, Teal; 29, Flounder; 30, Cuyp; 31, Cyclamen.

DOWN: 1, Bass; 2, Lynx; 3, Hythe; 4, Agouti; 6, Abattoir; 7, Golliwog; 10, Open; 12, Apse; 14, Acrostic; 15, Brittany; 17, Kite; 19, Spey; 22, Stalky; 25, Scull; 26, Adam; 27, Erin.

A Woman's Corner

The Tourists' England.

Thank the Pioneers.

By PANDORA.

With the opening of the Royal Academy, the Courts coming on, and a host of delightful engagements in view, one feels that spring is well established and summer only just around the corner. True, the coal fire, blazing cheerfully, is only despised by the spartan, or else by the strictly conventional who consider that fires should be over on the first of May even though their teeth chatter as they enunciate these noble sentiments. True, also, that the trees are not quite so green as one could wish, and that fur coats are not yet to be discarded, except by the calendar, but the fact remains that May has arrived and the sweets of the year are before us.

I, too, have heard the cuckoo (in common with hosts of other people), and I am hoping that all the visitors from a great distance who are pouring into London now—golfers and otherwise—will hear both the cuckoo and the nightingale, see an English spring and early summer at their best, find our English flowers all they had dreamed of, and the English countryside as lovely as fancy painted. Nor must they be too much disappointed if they come to an England they have formed in their own minds from the novels and stories of many years ago to find high, modern buildings, garish petrol-filling stations, American films at the cinemas, and a general modernity.

The Hidden England.

The quaint, the old, the picturesque are all to be found as well, but let us not spread the news of any discoveries too widely, else the buried villages, the little lost Downs churches, the by-paths, and the silent woods be exploited until their modest unconscious charm be lost in the noise of charabancs and of hungry hosts clamouring for tea in the garden.

I am often surprised, however, that the tourists from the United States and the Dominions follow so closely a certain programme in their sightseeing. Apart from London, most of them seem to visit Chester—particularly if they land at Liverpool—a few cathedral cities, possibly the Dukeries, Stratford-on-Avon, the Lake Country, with a glimpse of Scotland and Devonshire. Yet so much that is lovely is to be seen apart from these well-known places. One reason, of course, is that many visitors have a limited time at their disposal and wish to see the best-known spots, even if they are not doing a lightning tour of Twenty cities in Twenty days, in the British Isles and on the Continent, with everything arranged for them and no responsibility except a handbag, from which they must never be parted.

The Winchelsea Battle.

The Winchelsea battle with the waves—and with the local authorities—still rages. A man correspondent writes me that only about half the amount wanted for temporary defences has been raised. He adds that invaluable help has been given by a well-known young poet whose own beautiful old home is in the Antient town, high above all the trouble.

"It is a mistake," he goes on, "to think that all our homes on the marsh are mere shacks. Many are substantial brick or concrete cottages with good gardens requiring much labour. What makes us desperate is the knowledge that a number of influential people in Old Winchelsea are regarding our efforts with cold dislike, and openly hoping that the sea will come in at the foot of the Strand Hill, as six centuries ago, which would mean that miles of good, well-drained pasture would become evil-smelling mud flats.

"Is there anything more calculated to make law-abiding citizens than the ownership of small pieces of freehold land, or anything more likely to make Communists out of the same material than the feeling that well-to-do neighbours wish us to be driven out by the sea, so that our inferior houses may not offend their cultivated vision when they look down on the marsh from above?"

Commonplace Miracles.

The arrival home of the Duchess of Bedford, who flew to the Cape and back in twenty-one days, causes one to reflect again on the amazing adaptability of the human mind. Not only the adaptability and enterprise of the heroine of the adventure, but the extraordinary manner in which we have become accustomed to adventures which would have seemed fantastic even so lately as before the war.

But however grateful we of the pre-war generation may be for the work of the pioneers in many lines, it is doubtful if the young people to whom these things are already matters of course realise that they have any cause to give thanks. They have not experienced, nor even witnessed, the toil, the discouragement, the rebuffs, which are the lot of those who break fresh ground, whether it is in such reforms as suffrage, or in such enterprises as flying for women. They have possessed the land without much effort.

Those who have not fought and struggled for what they possess miss much of the agony of disappointment and of hope deferred which maketh the heart sick, but they also miss some of the rapture of triumph when one almost despaired.

Open Doors.

The closed door used to be a mystery, a challenge. Now almost all doors stand open, and the orderly procession passing through knows nothing of what it meant to the eager souls who flung themselves against the barriers and put their hearts into the fight for admission. When we read, as we did a few days ago, that Dr. Julia Marcella Browne has been appointed medical officer of health for Stepney, which is believed to be the first appointment of the kind in London, let us remember that fifty years ago there were hardly half a dozen women practising medicine in England, and give a grateful thought to the women who made these things possible.

Vanishing Old London.

Bit by bit what is left of a peaceful rural London is being nibbled away. I read with sorrow that there is talk of selling ten acres of the beautiful Holland House property to be built upon. True, part of the frontage on Kensington Road, with its high palings and its glimpses of green, vanished some time ago to be replaced by a block of high flats and a golf school, but one still had the feeling that a mellow old country house with its park was holding up the banner of other days in London yet not of it. The motor buses thunder along the road by the tall gates, the noise and bustle are on three sides at least, yet Holland House remained aloof and remote, dreaming of old days when the pleasant fields and woods of another age were its neighbours.

Now they speak of a road to run between Holland Park on the north and Kensington Road on the south. Trees will fall where the cuckoo and the owl are now heard, green grass will give way to bricks, motors will scream over the ground which is now park, and before long Holland House, once Cope Castle, commenced in 1607, will be a small Tudor island surrounded by twentieth century waves of activity. That is if the negotiations in progress are concluded, say the people in the know. And the birds, the trees, and the ghosts of other days are very fearful.

For the Duchess of Bedford and her pilot, Captain C. D. Barnard, on their record flight to the Cape and back, arrangements for the supply of fuel and lubricant were made by the Shell organisation, which supplied a special petrol and "Golden Shell" oil.

3 Days Whiten Teeth 3 Shades

Kolynos Dry-Brush Technique Removes the "Yellow" without Injury to the Enamel

Here's an amazing new way to whiten teeth.

It is called the Kolynos Dry-Brush Technique and consists of the use of a half-inch of Kolynos Dental Cream on a dry tooth-brush.

The use of a dry tooth-brush means that you use Kolynos, a highly concentrated dental cream, *full strength*; also that the brush bristles remain stiff enough to brush the tooth surfaces properly and penetrate the crevices between the teeth, and the pits and fissures in the grinding surfaces.

You can use Kolynos on a dry brush because it foams profusely in the mouth! The formula contains one ingredient that causes it to whip instantly into a surging foam.

This foam is active and antiseptic. It "works" on the mucin coating on teeth like millions of tiny fingers, breaking it up and washing it completely off the teeth. Teeth are cleaned down to the naked white enamel without injury.

This foam pushes its way into all the tiny crevices in the mouth. It penetrates where no "inert" tooth-paste can go. It cleans out and disinfects all those places where food particles lodge and cause decay.

Make This Test

Get a tube of Kolynos to-day and make this test. Brush your teeth with any other tooth-paste you choose; then try Kolynos—a half-inch on a dry brush. Note that your ordinary "heavy" tooth-paste reaches only the outer surfaces of your teeth and that it has to be pushed about with the tooth-brush. Mark, on the other hand, how Kolynos bursts into an active foam which you can feel filling your mouth. This expanding foam, antiseptic and cleansing, literally forces its way into all the crevices in your mouth. You can feel the difference in your mouth after a brushing with Kolynos.

KOLYNOS

the antiseptic

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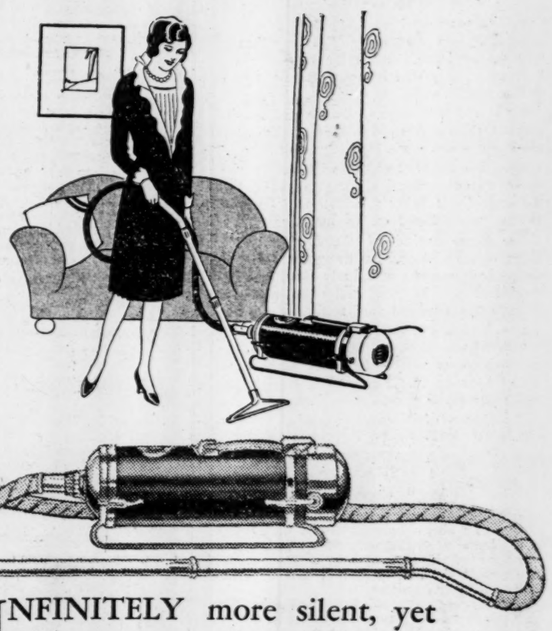
MADE IN ENGLAND

Harrods DEMONSTRATE THE NEW 'ELECTROLUX'



INFINITELY more silent, yet with greater power than ever, the New Electrolux Cleaner pokes its nose into every corner of the house, removing dust and lightening labour.

Neat, compact and adaptable, its brushes and nozzles are so shaped as to remove dirt from the most 'un-get-at-able' angles.

Its Purification Pad purifies the very air itself. Simple to operate, the New Electrolux is the Home-cleaner without equal for the 1930 Home.

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A demonstration of the New Electrolux can be arranged in your own home at any time, without obligation.

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ORIENTAL FURNITURE at half usual price!

OWING to a large purchase of an Eastern Importer's Stock, Barkers are able to offer to customers the much desired Japanese Hand-carved and Lacquered Furniture at half the usual prices. These goods are in perfect condition, and are available in a great variety of designs and sizes.

A few examples are shown below

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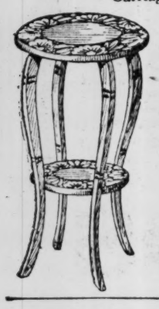
DEPT.: LOWER GROUND FLOOR

From Japan

20 only. **LACQUERED TELEPHONE SETS** finely hand carved. Each set consisting of table and stool to match. Black figured centre and black and red carved border. Size of table 25 in. high, 18 in. long, 13 in. wide. Size of stool 17 in. by 12 in. Usually 95/-. Complete. HALF PRICE Carriage paid. **47/6**



JAPANESE HAND CARVED TABLE of Nikkowood, stained black. Height 27 in., diameter 15 in. Round or square top. Usually 21/-. HALF PRICE **10/6** Carriage and packing 2/6 extra.

BLACK LACQUERED JAPANESE PEDESTAL (Hand carved). Round or square top. Height 30 in., diameter 14 in. Usually 75/-. HALF PRICE **37/6** Carriage Paid.

JAPANESE HAND CARVED TABLE of Nikkowood, stained black. Height 28 in., diameter 17 in. Usually 25/- HALF PRICE **12/6** Carriage and Packing 2/6 extra.

BLACK LACQUERED JAPANESE STOOLS (hand carved), in two sizes. Round or square top. Height 12 in., diameter 10 in. Usually 32/6. PRICE **16/6** Carriage and Packing 2/6.

JAPANESE Red incised lacquer PEDESTAL with dragon and figure decoration. Height 36 in. Diameter of top 12 in. square. Usually 79/6. PRICE **39/6** *Carriage paid*

JAPANESE HAND CARVED TABLE

Made of Nikkowood, stained black. Size of top 23 in. square. Height 30 in. Usually 42/- HALF PRICE **21/-** Carriage paid.

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ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES OUTLINED BY THE PRESIDENT.

FAMOUS SURGEON'S TRIBUTE TO THE OLD MASTERS.

Continued from column 7, page 17.

nation's affairs. There is a great work for them to do in promoting a knowledge of the history and the principles of Art in schools and colleges throughout the realm. They will find no more potent instrument than this for the increase of enlightenment and true happiness.

"Art in our day shows a great variety of aims and styles, so that it is difficult for anyone to foresee whither its course is tending. Much of the work of our extreme modernists is of a very experimental nature. But out of the variety at this stage of transition we may feel sure that something of permanent value will develop.

"I turn next to the individual's point of view. I think you must agree with me that an intelligent interest in the Fine Arts is of the highest value for making the best use of one's leisure. The Royal Academy, as we all know, does its best to provide not only examples of the finest Art of the past, but select examples of the Art of to-day, for the delight and instruction of everyone, young or old. It is in these rooms that the ordinary man has presented to him each year the outstanding achievements of Art in this country. Here, for a while, he can forget the burden of daily toil, the struggles of business and politics, and exercise his own tastes and feelings.

"I will even say that he can be a judge in his own right, and pass sentence in the court of his own mind on the various experiments and achievements that he sees before him. This, surely, is to realise something of oneself, and live some moments of an individual life that is worth living. For this reason I would like to express the hope that the Royal Academy will always exhibit work that is in the best tradition of British sincerity, and is easily understood by the British people."

DESIRE FOR PEACE.

NO IMPAIRING OF SECURITY.

Proposing the "Armed Forces of the Crown," the President said there was to-day a strong desire for an enduring peace, and a strenuous endeavour to find some means, by international agreement, of reducing armaments to the lowest point consistent with safety, and thereby preventing extravagant competition in armaments. This, if it could be accomplished, would be a great achievement and a most desirable event. He was sure he was right in saying that in pursuing this object no British Government would venture so far as to impair the security of the country and the Empire. And the leaders of the Forces of the Crown, with their knowledge of war and its horrible injuries and burdens, were men with no less a desire for peace than was to be found in their fellow citizens.

Lord Thomson, Minister for Air, replying, said there was no danger of strife between the three services, there was nothing but a feeling of good fellowship. We had a marvellous personnel. They were not conscripts, and they were not mercenaries, although they received inadequate wages. They were citizens who had adopted the great profession of arms, and were prepared and anxious to live up to their high calling. He believed that British people were getting full value for their money.

Proposing the toast of His Majesty's Ministers the President said that no body of men carried greater responsibility. Each in his department was struggling with problems which seemed in present circumstances almost beyond the possibility of solution. As time went on these problems increased in number and difficulty, but they could rest assured that the Prime Minister and those working with him had but one great and dominating desire—to maintain and enhance the reputation of our country, to bring internal happiness to it; to extend Britain's friendship to other peoples; and to use our influence towards bringing about a lasting peace in the world.

AMBASSADORS OF PEACE.

Lord Parmoor, replying, said they had no ministry of fine arts in this country, but that indicated the urgency for friendly co-operation between the Royal Academy and any government in the wide field of human culture.

Art was international in its character, spreading outside geographical frontiers, influencing international peace and Christian good will. The recent Dutch and Italian Exhibitions, especially the masterpieces from Italy, showed that pictures were ambassadors of peace, and expressed instincts and aspirations largely common to the higher nature of civilised humanity.

The Royal Academy and the Government, in co-operation with others, should promote an exhibition in other countries of chosen masterpieces of British artists, illustrative of the great master craftsmen at different periods. Their president, in a letter of March 26, stated that an exhibition of British art was in contemplation at the Royal Academy for January and February, 1933. So far as a Government could assist in preparation for such an exhibition, they would have from the present Government a full measure of sympathy.

HOW ALEXANDER DIED.

CAUSE REVEALED BY BUST.

Lord Moynihan, submitting the toast of "The Royal Academy," said that the earliest known accomplishments of men showed both their artistry and their skill in surgery. "While we bored holes," he said, "in the skulls of prehistoric men to release the devils that possessed them, you were drawing with an almost modern accuracy the profiles of the beasts of field or cave among whom you lived.

"On the Church of San Maria Formosa in Venice is a gargoyle, repulsively ugly, with a face contorted by spasm and writhing and haggard with suffering. Of this Ruskin wrote that it was one of many which disgrace the latest buildings of the city undertaken by the Republic 'whose decadence they illustrate whose doom they prophesy.' This is, of course, mere petty foolishness, for these grotesque heads are not evidence of a fantastic and debased imagination but are taken, beyond question, from typical examples of a particular form of nerve disease, every detail of which they exactly portray."

DYING OF MENINGITIS.

During the war his work took him to Italy. Wandering round the Uffizi he saw the contemporary bust of the dying Alexander. The condition from which he was suffering was clearly identical with that made familiar by war. The position of the head, the anguish of expression, the contortion of muscles of face and neck, indicated clearly that Alexander was dying of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

One deep and inextinguishable debt they owed, and most gratefully acknowledged, to the pre-Vesalian artists who first devoted themselves to the study of anatomy of man and animals. They regarded anatomy not as a science of dead structures, but as concerned with the actions of living structure. The most perfect example of this was to be found in the "Dying Gladiator" in the Capitol, where the function of the accessory muscles of respiration was portrayed with exquisite perfection of knowledge and of craftsmanship.

LIVING ART AND ARTISTS.

FUTURE EXHIBITIONS.

In reply, the President said that since last year they had lost three distinguished members of the Academy: Mr. Henry La Thangue, an artist and painter of great ability, and a constant exhibitor in these galleries for more than twenty years; Sir Robert Lorimer, an eminent Scottish architect, designer of the Chapel for the Knights of the Thistle at St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, and of the Scottish National War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle; and quite recently Mr. David Muirhead, an artist of delicate sensibility, whose works contained at all times an irresistible charm.

Apart from their own Summer Exhibition of works by living artists, the chief event of the year was the exhibition of Italian Art, overwhelming in its artistic interest, and representing the whole development of Italian painting from the thirteenth to the end of the nineteenth century. This will be followed next year by a Persian Art Exhibition, which, though it may not obtain an equal popularity with recent exhibitions of European Art, will yet, from the educational point of view, be of the greatest value to students of industrial art and design.

During the year there had also been held at Brussels a successful exhibition of British art, an experiment which, in the opinion of many, should be repeated in other foreign capitals where the excellence of British art is almost unknown. For future years we had in view the holding of an exhibition of French art and an exhibition of British art on the same comprehensive lines as the recent exhibitions of foreign art. They also had in mind the claims of living art and artists, and in the near future they proposed to hold as a supplement to the usual summer exhibition—a winter exhibition of decorative art.

Their aim was to exhibit the best of contemporary art without favour to any particular school or method of expression, so long as there was in it a genuine and sincere effort. It could not be too widely known that all serious artists who submitted their works for exhibition would receive the most generous and unprejudiced consideration.

CHAIR OF DIETETICS.

LORD MACMILLAN'S MENU FOR ARTISTS.

Responding to the toast of "The Guests," proposed by the President, Lord Macmillan said the guests could not leave that hospitable board without trying to pay, in words of gratitude, for the pleasure they had enjoyed. It might not be good form for a guest to criticise the fare with which he had been regaled, but he confessed to a sense of disappointment. He had thought that that night he might be able to boast that "he on honey-dew had fed and drunk the milk of paradise." He conceived that the creators of the works of art with which they were surrounded must nourish themselves on no less rare and ethereal foods, but, alas! neither nectar nor ambrosia figured on the menu, and evidently these works were, after all, the product of the metabolism of viands differing little from those of the city magnate.

In these days, when all inspiration was traced to the action of the digestive juices, he thought they might add a chair of dietetics to their professorships of anatomy and chemistry. They might get some surprising laboratory results. A six months' course of porridge might notably accentuate the "native wood notes wild" of his compatriot, Sir David Cameron. What might not be the result of feeding Mr. Augustus John on an exclusive diet of caviare? But he must not pursue these fascinating physiological speculations.

On that annual gala night their hosts invited to their table guests drawn, like himself, from many of the more prosaic professions. His recent fate had been to spend hours listening to evidence about things like rationalisation and standardisation, balances of exports and imports, and the merits and demerits of the gold standard. Thank Heaven no one wanted to rationalise the Royal Academy, and the standardisation of its products would indeed be anathema. Exports of their national works of art were discouraged, and instead of safeguarding themselves against imports, these rooms had recently witnessed and welcomed an importation of foreign goods on an unprecedented scale.

Among those who accepted invitations were:—

Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A., the Belgian, Brazilian, French, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Spanish, and Turkish Ambassadors; the Danish, Netherlands, and Norwegian Ministers; Mr. Chas. Aitken (Dir., National Gallery, Millbank), Prof. Sir Hugh Allen (Dir., Roy. Coll. Music), Viscount Allenby, Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., Lord Atkin, Mr. C. H. Collins Baker, Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Sir Montague Barlow, Capt. R. A. Barnett (Comm. Guard of Honour Artists' Rifles), Sir J. M. Barrie, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Bearsted, Earl Beauchamp, Mr. R. Anning Bell, R.A., Mr. Laurence Binyon, Mr. S. J. L. Birch, A.R.A., Lord Blanesburgh, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Mr. W. R. Booth (Master, Dulwich Coll.), Sir F. C. Bowring, Earl of Bradford, Sir J. R. Bradford (Pres., Roy. Coll. Phys.), Air Vice-Mar. Sir Sefton Brancker, Viscount Brentford, Marquess of Bristol, Mr. G. L. Brockhurst, A.R.A., Mr. Arnesby Brown, R.A., Sir G. Washington Browne (Pres., Roy. Scottish Academy), Mr. A. W. Burchell (Master Painters' Co.), Sir John J. Burnet, R.A., Viscount Burnham, Marquess of Cambridge, Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. A. C. R. Carter, Hon. Evan Charteris, Sir A. C. Chatterjee (High Comm. for India), Viscount Chelmsford, Bishop of Chichester, Dean of Christ Church, Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., Sir George Clausen, R.A., Adm. Sir Stanley Colville.

Mr. P. Connard, R.A., Sir Edwin Cooper, A.R.A. Elect, Sir A. S. Cope, R.A., Major-General C. E. Corkran, Mr. F. C. Cowper, A.R.A., Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Lord Cushendun, Mr. F. R. Dale (Headmaster City of London School), Mr. A. M. Daniel (Dir. Nat. Gallery), Mr. E. Guy Dawber, R.A., Lord Dawson of Penn, Lord Desborough, Mr. W. Reid Dick, R.A., Viscount Dillon, Mr. F. Dodd, A.R.A., Earl of Donoughmore, Mr. A. Drury, R.A., Archbishop of Dublin, Rev. Canon F. H. Dudden (Vice-Chan. Univ. of Oxford), Viscount Dunedin, Lord Dunsany, Sir F. W. Dyson, Sir Edward Elgar, Earl of Elgin, Lord Faringdon, Mr. W. G. Fish, Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, Mr. Melton Fisher, R.A., Sir Banister Fletcher (Pres. Roy. Inst. Brit. Archit.), Mr. W. Russell Flint, A.R.A., Mr. S. A. Forbes, R.A., Sir Gregory Foster (Vice-Chan. Univ. of London), Sir James Frazer, Mr. H. A. Game (Master Skinners Co.), Mr. Richard Garbe, A.R.A., Mr. J. L. Garvin, Sir Henry Gooch (Master, Merchant Taylors' Co.), Sir Alexander Grant, Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., Mr. M. Greiffenhagen, R.A., Mr. James Greig, Mr. W. W. Grierson (Pres. Inst. Civ. Engineers), Mr. F. L. Griggs, A.R.A., Mr. H. A. Gwynne, Mr. H. M. Hake (Dir. Nat. Port. Gallery), Mr. Oliver Hall, R.A., Lord Hanworth, Mr. George Harcourt, R.A., Mr. C. L. Hartwell, R.A., Lord Hewart, Air-Marshal Sir John Higgins, Sir Arthur Hirtzel (Chairman, Dulwich Board of Governors), Sir Somuel Hoare M.P., Mr. P. K. Hodgson (in att. on H.R.H. the Duke of York), Sir T. H. Holland (Vice-Chan. Univ. of Edinburgh), Sir Richard Hopkins, Sir H. Hughes-Stanton, R.A.

Earl of Ilchester, Earl of Inchcape, Mr. Richard Jack, R.A., P.-M. Sir Claud Jacob, Mr. C. S. Jagger, A.R.A., Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A., Mr. G. F. Kelly, R.A., Sir F. G. Kenyon (Director, Brit. Museum), Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Sir Robert Kindersley, Mr. Harold Knight, A.R.A., Mr. W. R. M. Lamb (Sec. R.A.), Professor A. P. Laurie, Sir John Lavery, R.A., Mr. A. K. Lawrence, A.R.A. Elect, Mr. Sydney Lee, R.A., Viscount Leverhulme, the Lord Mayor, Mr. E. V. Lucas, Sir E. L. Lutyens, R.A., Mr. H. Macbeth-

Continued at foot of next column.

CLOSING DAYS AT FULHAM.

SUPPORT FOR SIR CYRIL COBB.

LIBERAL VOTE RIDDLE.

75 PER CENT. POLL EXPECTED.

Sir Cyril Cobb (U.).
Mr. J. W. Banfield (Soc.).
Polling Tuesday.

Last Election:—

Spero, Dr. G. E. (Soc.)	16,190
Cobb, Sir Cyril (U.)	13,979
Gale, G. A. (L.)	5,920
Soc. majority	2,211

By A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

Not for many years, I was told yesterday, has there been so much manifestation of political consciousness as is the case in West Fulham. Certainly, the two candidates and their supporters have not spared themselves in a determination to secure that the result shall reflect the real opinion of the division, and it is believed that a 75 per cent. poll will result.

Both sides continue to express themselves as perfectly content to fight upon Empire Free Trade and the record of the Labour Government. Sir Cyril Cobb's agent assures me that the response of the electors on the fiscal question has been surprisingly good.

"We are having wonderful meetings," he said. "One for women, which Lady Iveagh addressed on Friday, was attended by more than 600, and at those at which Lord Beaverbrook has spoken we have had to turn crowds away."

He instanced, too, an impromptu mid-day gathering as a shirt factory was closing down for the week-end yesterday. Over 150 women stayed behind to hear Sir Cyril.

Sir Cyril says he is "quietly confident" about the result, providing that his supporters go to the poll. Over-confidence upon the part of his supporters is to be deprecated, and all those who want to see him elected should be sure to go to the poll.

Mr. Banfield is also confident. "On the general outlook," he said to me, "the prospects are very favourable, due largely to the Empire Free Trade cry, Lord Beaverbrook's part in the fight, and the appearance of Mr. Gale, the former Liberal candidate, as a supporter of Sir Cyril, but the general effect as the election draws to a close, is that the Liberal Party, as an organisation, is definitely rallying to my side."

The question of the Liberal vote, and where it will be cast, remains something of a mystery. Although, with one exception—that of Mr. Gale, the ex-candidate—the entire executive of the West Fulham Liberal Association is now pledged to support the Socialist candidate, local opinion is that it by no means follows that the rank and file will follow. It was pointed out to me yesterday that, in the absence of a Liberal candidate in the division in the past, the Liberal vote has been so uncertain that no reliable forecast of its destination in the present fight can be made.

One prominent Conservative remarked that in their confident hope that it would go almost completely to Mr. Banfield, the Socialists would certainly be disappointed.

"I do not think there is any reason to fear that we shall not get our fair share of it," he added, "and that it will help to secure Sir Cyril's return."

To-morrow afternoon, Lord Beaverbrook is again speaking for the Conservative candidate, and Mr. Amery will address what promises to be a monster "eve of the poll" rally for Sir Cyril in the evening.

REV. BERNARD SNELL'S RESIGNATION.

52 YEARS A PREACHER.

The Rev. Bernard J. Snell, for many years one of the leading figures in London Free Church councils, has resigned the pastorate of Brixton Independent Church, which he had held for thirty-nine years. He has been absent from his church since last December through ill-health, and his enforced retirement from active pastoral work will be received with universal regret.

Mr. Snell, who is in his 74th year, entered the Congregational Ministry in 1878 at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and celebrated his ministerial jubilee in 1928. During his long and notable career he has held only three ministries—Newcastle (seven years), Manchester (five years), and Brixton (thirty-nine years). He was chairman of the Congregational Union in 1917.

Standing well over six feet, Mr. Snell is a master of the art of declamation, and as a preacher and lecturer has been held in high regard in all parts of the country for many years.

Mr. Snell is a member of the National Liberal Club, and also of the Surrey Cricket Club, regularly attending at the Oval matches.

When Lady Tate, widow of Sir Henry Tate, the sugar refiner and founder of the Tate Gallery, died in 1919, she left, among many bequests, £8,000, for the purchase of an annuity, to Mr. Snell.

Continued from preceding column.

Raeburn, A.R.A., Mr. Justice McCardie, Dr. J. B. McIswen (Prin., Roy. Acad. Music), Dr. J. W. Mackail, Sir B. Mackennal, R.A., Sir Percy Mackinnon, Mr. Eric Maclagan (Dir. Vict. and Albert Museum), Lord Macmillan, Mr. W. McMillan, A.R.A., Sir C. E. Madden, Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Charles Marriott, Lord Melchett, Lord Merrivale, Earl of Midleton, Mr. G. D. Minn (Master Carpenters' Co.), Lord Moynihan (Pres. Roy. Coll. Surgeons), Mr. A. J. Munnings, R.A., Sir David Murray, R.A., Sir Francis Newbolt, Lord Northbourne, Mr. D. O'Brien (Pres. Roy. Hibern. Acad.), Mr. Julius Olsson, R.A., Sir William Orpen, R.A., Mr. W. W. Ouless, R.A., Hon. Sir Charles Parsons, Mr. C. R. Peers (Pres. Soc. Antiq.), Mr. H. Pegram, R.A., Sir William Plender Bt., F.-M. Viscount Plumer, Sir F. Ponsonby, Mr. B. Priestman, R.A., Mr. E. S. Prior, A.R.A., Lord Rayleigh, Mr. Leonard Rees, Sir John Reith, Mr. W. Reynolds-Stephens (Pres., Roy. Soc. British Sculptors), Adm. Sir Herbert Richmond, Mr. J. R. Richmond, Lord Riddell, Lord Ritchie of Dundee (Chairman, P.L.A.).

Lord Justice Romer, Sir E. Denison Ross, Prof. W. Rothenstein, Mr. H. Rushbury, A.R.A., Mr. W. W. Russell, R.A., Sir Ernest Rutherford (Pres., Roy. Soc.), Lord Sankey, Dr. Alexander Scott, Sir Giles G. Scott, R.A., Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Evelyn Shaw, Sir Chas. Sherrington, Sir Frank Short, R.A., Mr. Richard Sickert, A.R.A., Prof. T. A. Smiddy (High Comm. Irish Free State), Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, The Speaker, Earl Spencer, Mr. A. Stokes, R.A., Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir John Sulman, Viscount Sumner, Mr. A. Talmage, R.A., Mr. W. J. Tapper, A.R.A., Mr. R. I. Tasker (Chairman, L.C.C.), Mr. R. R. Tatlock, Sir Francis Taylor, Mr. L. Campbell Taylor, A.R.A., Hon. C. Te Water (High Comm. South Africa), Lord Thomson, Professor Arthur Thomson, Sir Joseph J. Thomson (Master, Trinity Coll., Camoridge), Lord Tomlin, Prof. Henry Tonks, Mr. A. Turner, A.R.A., Adm. Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Lord Wakefield of Hythe, Archbishop of Wales, Sir Edward Wallington, Lord Warrgrave (Prime Warden Goldsmiths' Co.), Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Mr. G. S. Watson, A.R.A., Sir William Watson, Sir Aston Webb, P.P.R.A., Card. Archbishop of Westminster, Dean of Westminster, Mr. J. H. Whitley, Sir Ernest Wild, Mr. Terrick Williams, A.R.A., Sir Arnold Wilson, Marquess of Winchester, Sir Robert Witt, Lord Woolavington, Mr. Justice Wright, Mr. W. L. Wyllie, R.A., Sir Albert Wyon, Earl of Yarborough.

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V.297

LOUVRE ANNIVERSARY WEEK BEGINS TOMORROW

ST1—A useful Coat suitable for many occasions, carried out in artificial silk. It is cut wrap-over style and opens into pleats on the flared skirt. Lined throughout. **89/6**

ST2—Scallops are introduced in a very original manner on this attractive Coat of heavy black silk, which is cut with a slight flare and has a long scarf-collar. Lined throughout with crepe-de-Chine. **10 GNS**

ST3—This distinctive Coat for Town wear is fashioned from black silk moiré and is cut with a flared skirt. The novel treatment of the collar is a striking feature. **11 GNS**

ST4—The cape back and high collar are invariably becoming, and this charming Coat, made from a heavy artificial silk and lined throughout with crepe-de-Chine, admirably illustrates the mode. Available in Black only. **8½ GNS**

ST5—This graceful Coat is styled from silk marocain and has a white fur collar. The side panels and tucks at back have a very slimming effect, while the front wraps well over. Lined with crepe-de-Chine. In Black only. **9½ GNS**

ST6—For this outsize afternoon Coat the material used is a heavy crepe-de-Chine. Cut on ample lines, this is a practical model for the older woman. The unusual pleating is particularly interesting. Available in Navy or Black, lined throughout crepe-de-Chine. **7 GNS**

Outstanding Offer of
SUMMER SHOES

ST7—Plaited Leather Shoe with Spanish or Cuban heel, in Grey / White, Beige / White, Black/White or Navy / White. Sizes 2–8. **15/6**

ST8—Plaited leather Sandal Shoe with Cuban heel, in Beige/Brown, Blue / Beige, Black/White or all Black. Sizes 2–8. **15/6**

Shoes: Ground Floor

ST9—Firmly plaited leather ankle-strap Shoe with Cuban heel, in Red/Beige, White/Beige or Brown/Beige. Sizes 2–8. **15/6**

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FROM 5th to 8th MAY

featuring Bathing Outfits, Corsets, Lingerie, Tea Gowns, etc. ¶ For seat reservations, call, write, or telephone Mayfair 0400.

ST10—Heavy quality pure silk crepe-de-Chine Nightgowns, in new designs, trimmed with ecru lace, and tied at waist with girdle. Colours include Ivory, Pink, Peach, Lemon, Blue and Nil. **20/-**

ST11—Rich washing satin has been used for these Pyjamas, which have a tuck-in blouse and full trousers, and are finished at waist with a band. In Peach, Nil, Apricot or Maize **29/6**

ST12—Dainty crepe-de-Chine Princess Petticoat, trimmed needle-run lace and finished with hemstitched hem. In Peach, Ivory or Lemon. Knickers to match, with elastic knee and flat band, at same price. **21/9** **15/-**

"ROSE PATOU" NECKLETS

ST1668—Long necklace (at top) in Rose Patou shade. Length 27 ins. **23/6**

ST1613—Choker necklet in the new Rose Patou colouring. Length 17 ins. **11/6**

Inexpensive
MILLINERY

ST15—This smart model is made from a fine quality fur felt and is an example of the many attractive hats we are enabled to offer at the very low price of **10/6**

ST16—Speckled straw has been used for this chic hat which has the becoming shaded brim, and is trimmed two-tone petersham ribbon. It is one of a wide range of attractive straw hats now being offered at **21/9**

Hats: Second Floor.

ST17—This charming little pull on Hat is made from a fine straw, trimmed petersham. The pleated brim is particularly interesting. Other shapes, in various attractive colours, are also available. **10/6**

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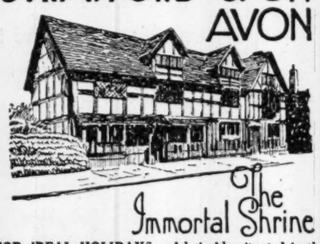

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THE UNIVERSITIES

MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT OXFORD.

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE IN FICTION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OXFORD, Saturday.

The musical festival will begin to-morrow with a service in Christ Church Cathedral at 3.30 p.m. Special music by sixteenth and seventeenth century English composers will be sung under the direction of Dr. W. H. Harris. In the evening the combined choirs of New College and Magdalen will give a programme of unaccompanied choral music in New College Chapel. The rest of the week is taken up with a series of concerts by the Bach and Orchestral Societies; on the Thursday the Playhouse wakes again for the performance of the Falstaffian opera, "Sir John in Love," and there is to be a display of folk-dancing. The festival is under the management of Sir Hugh Allen, Heather Professor of Music to the University.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

In Convocation to-day Degrees of D.Litt. Honoris Causa were conferred on Bronislaw Dembinski, Vice-President of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, President-elect of the International Historical Congress, Warsaw, 1933, Professor of Modern History in the University of Posen; Alfons Dopsch, Vice-President of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, Professor of History in the University of Vienna, and Nicolae Jorga, Professor in the University of Bucharest.

The Public Orator referred to Professor Dembinski as a distinguished parliamentarian who had held the office of Minister of Education of Poland, and mentioned his researches among the archives of many continental cities. Professor Dopsch was introduced as one of the leading scholars in Europe who had dealt with the social customs of Europe from the time of Julius Cæsar to the end of the Carolingian Empire. Professor Jorga was commended not only as a prolific writer on all aspects of history, but also as a playwright.

MAY MORNING.

An enormous crowd gathered to hear the choir on Magdalen Tower sing their hymn—a crowd consisting largely of undergraduettes, whose bicycles blocked all traffic over the bridge for some time before and after the actual ceremony. The Oxford Morris and Folk Dancers once again performed a number of traditional local dances with great energy and ability, despite the earliness of the hour and their somewhat cumbrous costumes. These imparted to their wearers the aspect of strayed revellers surprised by an over-previous dawn.

UNDERGRADUATE NOVELISTS.

One volume from the pen of a member of the University appears this week, and two more are imminent. The first is "Out of Step," by Mr. D. C. Walker Smith, of Christ Church. It describes the career of an unusual and rebellious boy at one of the Northern public schools, and is something of an indictment of those much-abused and more defended institutions. Mr. Walker Smith, who comes from Rossall School, is a frequent speaker at the Oxford Union.

"Other Man's Saucer," soon to be published by Heinemann, is an account of the so-called "æsthetic" Oxford. It is youthfully outspoken, and describes with freedom and vigour certain sides of University life, which are often exaggerated or misrepresented. Its author, Mr. Keith Winter, of Lincoln, has been a regular contributor to the *Isis*.

CAMBRIDGE.

REASSEMBLY AFTER THE VACATION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

When Cambridge reassembles after a vacation there are usually some familiar forms missing. With the passing of our Chancellor, the Earl of Balfour, Professor Kenny, and Charles Whibley, death has taken a heavier toll than usual. The Vice-Chancellor announces that next Saturday will be the day of nomination, and Saturday, May 17, the day of election for the office of Chancellor of the University.

The meeting of the International Historical Congress has occupied the senior members of the University this week. The Congress was formally opened by the Vice-Chancellor on Tuesday, and the President, Professor Halvdan Koht, of Norway, delivered his address. He thanked the University for his welcome, and expressed envy at the wealth of material in the family archives and public records of England. Honorary degrees were afterwards conferred. The Vice-Chancellor entertained the Congress at lunch, and the Chairman of the History Faculty gave a reception at 8.30.

New buildings continue to rise apace. The *Review* this week writes an account of the proposed new buildings at Downing, and appeals for £76,000, in addition to £70,000 already guaranteed by college funds and the Graystone bequest. The need is urgent, as only 35 out of 200 undergraduates can at present be accommodated in college. It is hoped eventually to complete Wilkin's design by building on the north of the old quadrangle. St. Catherine's new building is springing up fast on the King's side of the court. This should soon be complete, but it is hoped finally to erect a similar building on the south or Silver Street side.

The Sheepshanks Exhibition for Proficiency in Astronomy, tenable for one year and valued at about £40, has been awarded to Roger Daniel Hewart Jones, scholar, of Gonville and Caius College. Mr. Jones, who came up from Oundle three years ago with a mathematical scholarship, took the first part of mathematical tripos, is a Freshman, and is due to sit for the second part early next month.

At Selwyn College, E. C. C. Hill, King Edward's School, Birmingham, has been elected to the Ratcliffe Exhibition for Classics.

LONDON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE FELLOWS AT DINNER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

University College holds each year a Fellows' dinner to commemorate the occasion of the laying of the first stone of the College on April 30, 1827, by the Duke of Sussex. This event was announced in the Press of the day in the following terms:—

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The first stone of the building of this institution will be laid to-morrow, the 30th inst., at three o'clock, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, with as little parade as possible; but three tickets of admission may be procured by each proprietor on application at No. 7, Furnival's Inn for the door at the end of Upper Gower Street.

The proprietors and friends of the institution are invited to dine at the Freemason's Tavern at five o'clock on the same day, on which occasion His Royal Highness will preside.

Out of this first celebration the custom has been established that every year the Fellows of the College should meet and dine, each bringing a guest, and the Senior Fellow presiding. At the dinner just held this duty fell to Sir John Rose Bradford, President of the Royal College of Physicians, a Fellow since 1890, and vice-chairman of the Council of the University College. The guests of the evening were the newly elected Fellows:—

The Hon. Richard Stafford Cripps, K.C., authority on Patent Law.

Lieut.-Colonel Kenelm Edgcumbe, president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Continued at foot of next column.

RED FLAG IN MADRID.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT UNIVERSITY.

POLICE CHARGE STUDENTS.

SEQUEL TO RETURN OF PROFESSOR.

MADRID, Saturday.

As a sequel to the incidents in connection with the return from exile of Professor Unamuno, violent disturbances took place at the Madrid University to-day, where the students had determined on a strike. The medical students barricaded themselves in one of the buildings, displayed the red flag, and cried, "Long Live the Republic." They threw stones and tiles at the police attempting to approach.

The police charged in order to clear the building, and there were several injured in the melee that ensued. Eventually the University staff succeeded in pacifying the students and order was restored. The Government has intimated that if there are any more disorders they will close the University.—*Central News.*

HEATH TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED MAN SENT FOR TRIAL.

Albert Edward Marjeram, 23, a labourer, was at Dartford police court yesterday committed for trial at the Old Bailey Assizes beginning on May 20, on a charge of murdering Edith Parker, 23, of Elm Road, Dartford, on April 11.

The case for the prosecution was that while Miss Parker was walking across Dartford Heath with her sister Eva, Marjeram crept up behind them and stabbed Edith with a knife.

Marjeram was a stranger to the girls, and lived with his parents at Albert Road, Belvedere.

Mr. Gorringe, who stated that Marjeram reserved his defence, said that several witnesses and a number of medical experts would be called for the defence.

ETON BOATHOUSES.

RETIREMENT OF POPULAR MANAGER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WINDSOR, Saturday.

William Odell, who is known to all Eton wet-bobs as Bill, has just retired on pension from the managership of the Eton College boathouses after nearly fifty years' service. He first had charge of the masters' boathouse on the Bucks bank, below Windsor Bridge, and some twenty years ago was appointed manager of the boathouses above the bridge. He has seen many famous oarsmen begin their rowing, and then pass on to the universities to row in the Oxford and Cambridge boat race.

He has served under many captains of the boats at Eton, and he will be much missed on the rafts. He is succeeded by Alfred Claret, who, for the last twenty years, has been the clerk attached to the boathouses.

The new captain of the boats is W. D. C. Erskine Crum, who has succeeded D. McKenna, who left at the end of last half. The first race on the Eton rowing calendar is School Pulling, the first heats of which are rowed on May 15.

CANADIAN CABINET.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF PORTFOLIOS.

OTTAWA, Saturday.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, stated in the Dominion House of Commons to-day that he intended to reorganise the Cabinet, but that this would not involve any increase in the number of members of the Cabinet.

A separate Ministry of Fisheries would be appointed, thus bringing to an end the double post of Minister of Marine and Fisheries held by Mr. P. J. A. Cardin. Also, after the formalities for the transfer to the Provincial Governments of control of the natural resources of the Western provinces had been completed in the summer, the Ministry of Immigration, which portfolio is at present vacant through the appointment to the Senate of Mr. Robert Forke, would be combined with that of the Ministry of the Interior. This new double post would probably be filled by the present Minister of the Interior, Mr. Charles Stewart.—*Reuter.*

Continued from preceding column.

Mr. Harold Muir Evans, M.D., surgeon, Lowestoft Hospital, and formerly house surgeon, University College Hospital.

Mr. William Edward Garner, D.Sc. (Birmingham), Leverhulme Professor of Physical Chemistry at University of Bristol.

Captain Geoffrey Terence Roland Hill, M.C., M.Sc.(Eng.), inventor of the Pterodactyl aeroplane.

Mr. Allen Mawer, M.A., Litt.D., Provost of the college, and director of the Survey of English Place-Names.

Mr. George Samuel Sansom, D.F.C., M.C., D.Sc., Honorary Research Assistant in Embryology.

Sir (Henry Francis) Herbert Thompson, Bart., Hon. D. Litt. (Oxford), translator of the fourth century Coptic Gospel of St. John.

Mr. Gwynne Evan Owen Williams, Vice-Dean of University College Hospital Medical School.

King's College announce a course of four lectures to be given by Senorita Maria de Maeztu on "Feminine Culture." The two on May 12 and 15 deal with the Spanish woman in general and the lives of some selected Spanish women. The senorita is well known in Spain and America for her progressive attitude to the question of women's education. The lectures will be delivered in Spanish.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The Government's grant of £250,000 for the building of a medical school for a post-graduate work in London in connection with the proposed post-graduate hospital is the outcome of the report which was issued a week or two ago by the committee, appointed in 1925 to draw up a practical scheme to show how such work could best be carried out. That they should have chosen the University of London as the centre of such an important new development is a gratifying recognition of the leading position its medical teaching holds. The committee was composed of a representative group of medical men, and started under the chairmanship of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who was succeeded by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, the Minister of Health, in June of last year. Their proposal is that the existing Hammersmith Hospital in Du Cane Street, which has the 400 beds required to launch the scheme, should be adapted for this purpose. Their scheme includes, in addition, residential facilities for graduate students, partly at the hospital and partly at a hostel elsewhere. It is hoped to obtain the funds for the hostel by public appeal.

The committee point out that it is a serious defect that there is no medical school in London devoted wholly to post-graduate work. The defect is the more deplorable for the high reputation all over the world which London hospitals bear for the quality of their research. But it is a commonplace that these hospitals cannot expand to meet a need which becomes more and more pressing with every year.

The Government is not only prepared to make this initial capital grant, but also, in addition, to vote annual grants through the University of London towards maintenance.

WOMAN SOCIAL PIONEER.

DAME HENRIETTA BARNETT IN 80TH YEAR.

EAST END SIXTY YEARS AGO.

"The longer I live the more I am convinced that religion is the biggest force in the world. On the other hand, I see that the refusal of the Churches to accept the facts of science is keeping people out of the Churches."

This conclusion, expressed yesterday to a representative of the SUNDAY TIMES by Dame Henrietta O. Barnett—who to-day enters her eightieth year—comes from a woman of ripe experience who has played a great part in the social life of England.

She is spending her birthday at the Hampstead she loves so well. "It is the mistake of continuing to regard parables as facts and symbols as truth," she added, completing her summing up of the religious position of to-day. "When the Churches begin to harmonise science and religion, then will they begin to re-assert their place in the life of the country."

A VICIOUS AREA.

Widow of Canon Barnett and co-founder with him of Toynbee Hall, the first University settlement, and one of the pioneers of the Hampstead Garden Suburb, she is still active and vigorous, retaining close association with movements which for half a century have received inspiration from her.

In 1872 her husband, then curate at St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, gave up the comfort of the West End for the living of St. Jude's, Whitechapel.

"Our parish," Dame Henrietta said, "was a collection of streets, dirty and ill-kept, crowded with vicious and bedraggled people, neglected children, and over-driven cattle. It was a network of courts and alleys, many houses being let out in furnished rooms at 8d. a night, a bad system which lent itself to every form of evil, to shiftless habits, to untidiness, to loss of self-respect, to unruly living, and to vicious courses.

"In the light of social and educational movements since 1873, my memories of those times must sound like exaggeration. Whole streets were given over to the hangers-on of a vicious population—people whose conduct was brutal, whose ideal was idleness, whose habits were disgusting, and among whom goodness was laughed at, the honest man and the right-living woman being scorned.

"In short, Whitechapel presented us with a mass of difficult social problems, each waiting for a solution, and made more complicated by the apathy of those who suffered under them."

TOYNBEE HALL.

In the late seventies, the interest taken by a number of undergraduates, including Arnold Toynbee, in the work in Whitechapel led to the founding of Toynbee Hall.

"We were fortunate," said Dame Henrietta, "in those who came to Toynbee Hall to help. From the beginning men of fine character and high purpose came to learn and to serve. Among them were J. A. Spender, T. Edmund Harvey (who afterwards became Warden), Dr. Macnamara, Frederic Harrison, Alfred Milner (later Viscount Milner), G. F. Watts, Lord Herschell, James Bryce (afterwards Viscount Bryce), Mr. Haldane (later Lord Haldane), Mr. Asquith (afterwards the Earl of Oxford and Asquith), Herbert Samuel, Edward Grey, St. Loe Strachey, the present Prime Minister, Bernard Shaw, Sir William Beveridge, Oscar Browning, William Morris, and a host of others.

"But perhaps more gratifying than anything else to look back upon is the fact that from almost the four quarters of the world men and women of good will came to see what was being done at Toynbee Hall, and returned to make it the model of similar institutions in their own countries.

"Indeed, I may, I hope, be pardoned for telling you that the American Federation of University Settlements has made me their president—a proud position, for they have 480 such centres of social service."

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.

A new wing has lately been added to the main block of buildings at the institute at Hampstead, and Dame Henrietta went back in thought to the inauguration thirty years ago of that great enterprise in town planning.

"It arose," she said, "out of the knowledge that the spread of London towards the north might ruin the restfulness of the most beautiful open space near the City. There was nothing else to do but enlarge the heath, and so I created a committee and became its honorary secretary. Five years' work ended in eighty acres being added to the heath.

"It was while engaged on this task that the idea was vouchsafed to me, 'out of the blue,' of the creation of the Garden Suburb. This was not entirely an original idea, since Mr. Cadbury and Lord Leverhulme had established garden villages for their employees around their factories, but I started from another standpoint: I wanted to establish a suburb where all classes would live together under right conditions of beauty and space, and where rich and poor, old and young, learned and ignorant could meet as they shared interests—for I had already seen at Toynbee Hall how such a meeting place created transfiguring friendships.

HELPFUL NEIGHBOURLINESS.

"The first step was to obtain an option for the purchase of 240 acres of the land which were still left in the hands of the Eton College trustees, after the eighty acres which we had added to the heath had been paid for.

"After much effort, investors produced the necessary £202,000, and in March, 1906, the company was formed. It is an interesting coincidence that the last time this land had changed hands it was under the signature of Henricus Octavus—Henry VIII.—and that the next time it changed hands the deeds were signed by Henrietta Octavia, a woman—myself—who bought it with the people's money to provide the people's homes.

"Undoubtedly we can say that the suburb has achieved many of its objects. I have always felt how wrong and foolish is the division of the classes, and I think it can well be claimed that in the Garden Suburb we have shown how thousands of people—some poor, paying less than 7s. a week in rent, some fairly well-to-do, and some quite rich—with widely different opinions and different experiences and varied religious convictions can live together in helpful neighbourliness."

Dame Henrietta is the only woman who has been accredited by the Bishop of London as a preacher, and she has officiated six times in Anglican services, preaching four times in churches and twice on board ship. She is president of the International Federation of University Settlements, honorary secretary of the State Children's Association, chairman of the Countryside Committee of the Children's Country Holidays Fund, and, finally, to indicate her complete versatility must add that she is something of an artist. She did not begin painting until she was 70.

"I sent three pictures to the Academy," she said, "but they all came back, and I was so disappointed. They had altered the rules and I didn't read them, so my pictures went in without being labelled properly."

THE CALL OF THE HOLIDAYS.

"Summer Holidays," issued by Thomas Cook and Son, tells how fascinating holidays may be spent at home or abroad with the minimum of worry and the maximum of comfort for the traveller.

A study of this brochure is the next best thing to taking one of the holidays mapped out.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 31.

GORRINGES

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Three typical examples from Gorringes Coat Salon which are characteristic in point of Style, Quality, and Price of the value which is offered throughout the house.

"*GORING.*"—Charming **CAPE COAT** styles, in Wool Georgette lined throughout. The cape is prettily echoed by trimming on cuffs. Fur collar of hare to harmonise. In Black, Light Navy, Beige, or Saxe. Small and medium sizes. **5½ Gns**

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"*LYONS.*"—Picturesque **CAPE COAT**, made in Wool Georgette. The strappings on the collar are of a lighter tone, and have a very pleasing effect. Lined throughout Solent Satin. Small and medium sizes. Tucked in Navy, Beaver or Black. **£5 15 6**

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VOILE FROCK

In dainty floral design. tight-fitting bodice finished with narrow bands in contrasting colour. The skirt has three graduated circular frills picot edged. In several pastel shades.

PRICE 69/6

HARVEY NICHOLS of KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Practical FROCKS for The Young Lady

Harvey Nichols specialize for the Fashion requirements of the Young Lady and have now in stock an exceptionally interesting and varied collection of New Models.

WASHING FROCK

in new design of check Zephyr well-cut fitting bodice trimmed with crossing bands and bows. The skirt has three box pleats down front and back. In Red, Saxe, Tan, Mauve.

PRICE 31/6

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in small check Zephyr, tight-fitting bodice with White collar stitched at edge finished with Black ribbon bow. Full skirt with crossway band at foot. In Tan, Saxe, Red, Green, Mauve, & Yellow.

PRICE 31/6

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO., LTD. KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON S.W.

BANK MANAGER FOR TRIAL.

PLEADS GUILTY TO THEFT OF £6,200 IN BONDS.

"GOT INTO HANDS OF MONEYLENDERS."

Accused of stealing War Loan bonds valued at £2,200 belonging to Barclays Bank, and of stealing bonds valued at £4,000, Harry Ross Fuller, aged 58, pleaded guilty at Kingston County Police Court yesterday. He was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, and bail was allowed.

Fuller, it was stated, was manager of the East Molesey branch of Barclays Bank. He had forty-two years' service with the bank, and in eighteen months' time would have retired on a pension of over £500 a year.

Mr. G. D. Roberts, prosecuting, said that the bank desired the Bench to extend every consideration to Fuller, and if possible to deal with the case summarily.

Mr. Roberts added that the total amount of the defalcations, which began in 1926, amounted to £7,200, and in addition there was a sum involved of about £100.

Thomas Alexander McGibney, an inspector for Barclays Bank, said that on examining the books and securities of the Molesey branch he found that a bond for £1,000 5 per cent. War Loan was missing.

Fuller said, "You are right and I am wrong. I am a fraud. I stole the bond." He appeared to feel his position very acutely.

ACCUSED MAN'S STATEMENT.

Fuller made the following written statement:—

"It is with great regret that I hand you this letter. I have embezzled £4,000 5 per cent. War Loan bonds which I bought for Mrs. T. Marsh in 1926, and which were not entered in the books. Since then I have taken £2,200 Bearer War Loan bonds held on account for Mrs. Weldon.

"There is another bond for £1,000, and I know nothing about it. Beyond that there is a dormant overdraft of £75 on Mr. C. H Parkes' account which I am responsible for as I have the money.

"As far as I can say, everything else in the branch is in order with the exception of insurance accounts, which may not be paid up to date. It is useless for me to express my sorrow for what I have done."

It was stated that Fuller paid the dividends himself to the owner of the bonds in order to cover up defalcations.

Mr. Humfrey Edmunds, for Fuller, said that seven years ago Fuller got into financial difficulties and had recourse to moneylenders. Faced with bankruptcy, his only course was to take the money from the bank. He tried speculation to get the money back, then stole again in order to put matters right. When arrested there was only £2 in his house.

The Chairman of the Bench, replying to counsel for the prosecution and defence, who suggested that the case could be dealt with summarily, said: "It is in the public interest that it should go to a higher court."

WELSH GOLD.

PREPARING EVIDENCE FOR INQUIRY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DOLGELLY, Saturday.

With the object of finding fresh employment mining experts and gold mine prospectors are now engaged in North Wales in preparing evidence for the forthcoming inquiry by a Government Commissioner who is to visit Merionethshire.

Gold mining was begun in Wales by the Romans, and there are still traces of diverted watercourses and remains of Roman aqueducts. The Mawddach Valley and the mountains of Merionethshire have for generations been the scene of mining projects, where much gold quartz was discovered.

A memorandum has been presented to Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, asking for a searching Government inquiry into the prospect of further developments. Sixty years ago John Bright and others extracted £300,000 worth of gold in the Dolgelly district. The Ministry of Munitions report for 1918 stated that the Merionethshire mines had been worked more or less continuously since 1851, and from 1888 to 1911. Nearly 300,000 tons of ore were mined and milled, yielding gold valued at £368,000.

The Queen and Princess Mary were both married with rings of Welsh gold. Mining experts declare that there is to-day an area of 250 square miles in North Wales which contains as good a show of gold as any other area of like dimensions.

CLIFF VICTIM A PEERESS.

LADY HALDON KILLED AT BRIGHTON.

MYSTERY JOURNEY.

MAN'S HAT PROBLEM SOLVED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BRIGHTON, Saturday.

The victim of the mysterious tragedy of the Brighton cliffs has been identified as Lady Haldon, wife of Lord Haldon.

Lady Haldon was seen by a schoolboy on Thursday evening to fall from the cliff. A search was begun, but it was some time before Lady Haldon's body was found wedged between two boulders.

Close by was found a man's hat. This at first seemed to give an additional mystery to the affair, but the hat has since been claimed by its owner, who lost it a few days ago, and it is clear it had no connection with the tragedy.

Lord Haldon travelled from London and identified the body as that of his wife late last night.

"My wife left home on Thursday," he said in an interview to-day. "She was then quite normal in manner, and I had no reason to anticipate any trouble She failed to return, and I notified the police.

"The tragedy is a complete mystery to me. I cannot understand at all why she came to Brighton. We have been very happy and never had a quarrel."

Lord Haldon added that his wife's handbag is missing, but he did not think she would have been carrying much money with her at the time.

Lord and Lady Haldon had lived in a boarding-house in Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W., for the last ten weeks.

In an interview yesterday, Mrs. Sutherland, their landlady, said: "Lady Haldon would sometimes press her hand to her forehead and say, 'Oh, my dear. It is terrible!'

"She left the house about midday on Thursday, and I was the last person she spoke to. She was carrying a book, and I thought she was going to the library. She seemed much the same as usual, and said, 'Goodbye, dear,' to me, as she left."

The Hon. Florence Palk, sister of Lord Haldon, living in Neville Street, S.W., said that Lady Haldon was in a poor state of health, and suffered very much from insomnia.

Lady Haldon, who was 61, was Lord Haldon's second wife. She was the daughter of Mr. William Balls Biggs, of Clifton, Bristol, and was the widow of Mr. Ernest Charles Brightman, of Cotham Park, Bristol. Lord Haldon's first wife, who died in 1928, was the daughter of a colonel in the Russian Army.

Lord Haldon is the third baron. The family name is Palk, and the title, which was conferred in 1880, is taken from Haldon, Devon. Lord Haldon had a distinguished Army career in South Africa and the Great War. He succeeded to the title in 1903.

HERR SCHOBER LEAVES.

HIS CONFIDENCE IN AUSTRIA'S FUTURE.

Herr Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, after his visit to the King yesterday, lunched at the Austrian Embassy, and left by the 2 o'clock train from Victoria for Vienna.

Among those on the platform to bid His Excellency farewell were: Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Usher, representing the Prime Minister; Mr. J. B. Monck, representing the Foreign Office; Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Major Crankshaw, of the Government Hospitality Fund; the Austrian Minister, and the staff of the Legation.

Before leaving, Herr Schober said his visit, his first to England, had in every way been a most satisfactory and enjoyable experience. He had been able to do a great deal of work in the interests of his country. He had had a good opportunity of informing the British Government about the present conditions in Austria and the questions which still remained to be settled.

Austria, it was his firm belief, had now definitely turned the corner of her post-war evolution, and the return of self-confidence and the sure hope of a better and brighter future was the most reliable guarantee that this ancient centre of civilisation would become an esteemed member of the "New Europe."

NEW VIEW OF THE TRUANT.

LOST ON THE WAY TO SCHOOL.

ABNORMAL CHILDREN.

The problem of dealing with the abnormal child was discussed yesterday by Dr. Letitia Fairfield, Senior Medical Officer to London County Council. Dr. Fairfield was addressing a conference of the National Union of Women Teachers at Central Hall, Westminster.

The importance of taking into account the surroundings and environment of the child, both at home and at school, was stressed by Dr. Fairfield. Even an excellent father, she said, who was what the Americans would call "a good provider," could make his household thoroughly wretched because of his bad temper. It was little things such as this which might affect the whole life and career of a child.

Investigations in Chicago had shown that a large number of cases of bad behaviour among children were due to the fact that the child was expected to behave in a way that would be normal for its age in years, but far ahead of its actual mental standard. As a result one found boys being punished for playing truant simply because they were of a mental age of about four and a-half years and could not find their way to school.

When a child's mental capacity was not up to the normal one obtained two common reactions. One reaction made a child want to stick pins into "those horrid little beasts" who were able to learn so easily. The other reaction made the child sit perfectly passive, staring dreamily into vacancy, while the stream of learning passed over its head.

Persistent stealing without any obvious motive on the part of a child might often be due to a secret grudge which the child had against its parents or stepmother. "It will often compensate for this by stealing money to give away to other children at school in order to make itself popular," said Dr. Fairfield. "What we have to do is to try and remove the cause of such behaviour and also to strengthen the child's moral fibre, so that it will learn that that is the wrong way to behave in a difficult situation."

PARLOUR DISTORTIONS.

Dr. Olive Wheeler, Professor of Education for the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, spoke on the problem of the senior school curriculum. There was a big claim, she said, in favour of the inclusion of the domestic arts in the curriculum of a senior girls' school. It would make a great difference if we had one generation of senior school pupils going out into the world with some real creative ability in the domestic arts. What a difference it would make to the kind of home in which the next generation would be brought up!

Dr. Wheeler mentioned a small house she knew in which a woman worked herself to "skin and bones," trying to run it properly and keep it clean. She failed because she had had no education for it beyond the three R's. The parlour contained numerous antimacassars and the walls were covered with pictures of Methodist ministers.

"I counted," said Dr. Wheeler, "at least fourteen china dogs in that parlour each with a different facial expression. Although the countryside outside was carpeted with wild flowers, there was not a natural flower in the room. Children brought up in such a parlour may well have their whole outlook on life distorted. They will come to think of the universe as a conglomeration of useless articles."

HOUSES AND LANDS

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLATS.

A number of attractive non-basement, labour-saving houses are being erected around a charming garden adjoining Baron's Court Station and the Queen's Club. They are leasehold (ninety-nine years) at a ground rent of £30 per annum, and can be purchased at moderate prices. The estate, known as Baron's Court, can be viewed at any time.

Messrs. Goddard and Smith have a number of service flats to let in Park Lane, Manchester Square, Pall Mall, Pont Street, and Mayfair.

Furnished flats with most comprehensive service are available at Chesterfield Court, Chesterfield Gardens, Curzon Street, Mayfair. These are the only flats permitted in Chesterfield Gardens. The furnishings are costly and in modern taste, and to ensure perfect running the number of flats has been limited to fifteen. Illustrated booklet can be had on request.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

Large Picot Pedal Model with ric'y Satin crown and ends at back. 4Gns
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Black Picot Model with rich Black and White Satin ribbon crown. 4Gns
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Smart Beret in Picot Pedal with Satin introduced. 3Gns
Salon First Floor.

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A fascinating **TWO-PIECE IN CREPE PAULA**, a rich lustrous Art Silk, features cou l-flounce Skirt slightly flared. Gown in unusual small design is cut with frill and full flare Skirt and completes an attractive and useful two-piece. Shades: Black, Navy, Cedar, with florals to tone. S.W. fittings, 38 in. hip, 42 in. length; W. fittings, 41 in. hip, 44 in. length; W.X. fittings, 42 in. hip, 46 in. length. Worth 6½ Gns. **94/6**

S.O.S., O.S. and E.O.S., £8/6
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Charming **ENSEMBLE COPY OF MODEL IN FANCY CREPE PAULA** in newest designs and colourings. Inset vest and tie ends in Beige Georgette. Attractive two-tiered skirt, slightly flared with fine pleating to finish scallop edge. Sleeveless Coatee adds to its usefulness. Shades: Black Floral, Navy, Brown, Saxe and Green. Sizes: W. and W.X. Worth 6½ Gns. S.O.S., O.S., and E.O.S., 5 Gns **4½ Gns**

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Distinctive **TWO-PIECE COPY OF ORIGINAL FRENCH MODEL** in rich quality Crepe Paula. Especially designed to give slimming lines to the larger size figure. The attractive Bodice is in floral in unusual design to tone with scallop edging revers, and flared Skirt in self-colour material. The short Coatee completes an attractive outfit. Shades: Black/Navy/Cedar, with florals to tone. Fittings: W.X.X., S.O.S., O.S., X.O.S. Worth 9½ Gns. **7 Gns**

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TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Rev. J. H. J. Ellison; 3.15: Archdeacon of London; 7: Rev. G. D. Carleton.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Canon F. L. Donaldson; 3: Rev. J. G. Hall; 6.30: Archdeacon of Rochdale.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Dean of Westminster; 6.30: Archdeacon of Kingston.

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—11.15: Canon W. H. Elliott.

Chapel of the Savoy.—11.15 and 6: Rev. H. B. Chapman.

Temple Church.—11: Te Deum (Stanford, in C), A., "Where Thou reignest, King of Glory" (Schubert), Kyrie and Nicene Creed (Hopkins); 3; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Arnold, in A), A., "Lord, it belongs not to my care" (Wafford Davies).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—11.15: Canon V. F. Storr, Te Deum (Martin Shaw, in C), A., "And very early in the morning" (Elgar), Kyrie and Nicene Creed (Stanford, in B flat).

Gray's Inn Chapel.—11.15: Dr. Matthews, H.C., Introit, "Kyrie Eleison, Christe Eleison, Kyrie Eleison" (Gounod).

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.—11: Rev. L. S. R. Beckley; 6.30: Rev. P. B. Clayton.

All Saints', Ennismore Gardens.—11 and 6.30: Rev. F. K. Chaplin.

All Saints', Margaret Street.—11.15: H.M., Rev. L. Gage-Brown; 6: Rev. K. O'Ferrall.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—11: Rev. F. Ll. Hughes; 6.30: Rev. H. S. Sard.

Christ Church, Lancaster Gate (Empire Church).—11.15: Bishop of North Queensland; 6: Dr. H. M. Relton.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone.—11: Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15 and 6.30: Rev. T. G. B. Kay.

Christ Church, Victoria Street, Westminster.—11: the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk; 5.30 and 6.30: "Messiah" (Parts I. and II.).

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street.—11.15: H.C., the Rev. F. Underhill.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. M. Vallance.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11 and 6.30: Rev. G. F. Saywell; 3.15: Children.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30: Rev. Pennington-Bickford; 6.30: Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: Rev. W. Kingston; 6.30 Rev. W. F. Edmond, Mozart's "Twelfth Mass" (full orchestra).

St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

St. George's, Hanover Square.—11: Prebendary Thicknesse; 6.30: Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11: Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15: Rev. A. Linzee Giles.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—11: Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30: Address by Mr. A. S. Dawson.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11: Bishop of Bathurst (New South Wales); 7: Rev. E. Jervis.

St. Mark's, North Audley Street.—11: Bishop Palmer; 6.30: Bishop of Mauritius.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square.—11.30: M.P.; 11.30: Service for Young People: 6.15: E.P.

St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap.—7: "Gandhi's Gospel," the Rector.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Dr. Morrison; 7: Rev. H. Burne.

St. Nicholas Cole Abbey.—11 and 7: Rev. A. McCheane.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—11.15: Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton; 3: Children, Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30: Bishop of Fulham.

St. Paul's, Onslow Square.—11: Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice; 6.30: Rev. L. G. Pears.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street.—11: Rev. Dr. A. Fleming; 6.30: Rev. I. R. Gillan.

Scottish National Church, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.—11.15 and 6.30: Rev. J. Moffett.

Westminster Cathedral.—10.30: High Mass, Cardinal Bourne, "Ave Regina"; 12: Low Mass, Rev. G. Craven; 3.15: Vespers and Benediction; 7: Comp., Archbishop Goodier.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth Road.—10.30: Pont. H.M.; 12: M., Rev. T. Brady; 6.30: V., Bishop of Southwark.

The Oratory, South Kensington.—10.45: H.M. (Wingham); 3.30: V. and B., T.D. (Wingham).

Farm Street Church.—10.50: H.M.; 12: L.M., Rev. F. C. Deyas; 3.30: Rev. R. H. J. Steuart.

Regent Square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. G. T. Bellhouse.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough Place.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Alexander.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. J. Golder Burns.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. D. T. Young; 3.30: Mr. Arthur T. May (Wuchang).

City Temple, Holborn Viaduct.—11 and 7: Rev. F. W. Norwood.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate.—11 and 7: Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road.—11 and 7: Dr. J. McNeill.

The King's Weigh House, Duke Street, W.—11 and 7: Rev. W. E. Orchard.

Theistic Church, Æolian Hall, 135, New Bond Street.—11 a.m.: Rev. J. Tyssul Davis. Subject: "Attar of Roses."

Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood Road.—11.30: Rev. M. L. Perlzweig, M.A., "The World State of To-morrow."

Guildhouse, Eccleston Square.—3.30: Lecture, Capt. Reginald Berkeley; 6.30: Rev. Malcolm Spencer.

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Rev. Dr. Lamond; Clairvoyant Mme. Cassel; 6.30: Mr. David Bedbrook; Clairvoyant Mrs Livingstone.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

TO-MORROW.

King and Queen return to Buckingham Palace, from Windsor.

The Queen attends matinée at the New Theatre, in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

Royal Academy: Summer Exhibition opens.

National Cotton Week (until May 10).

Society of Dorset Men in London: "Darset Day" dinner, Holborn Restaurant, 6.45.

Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union: Earl of Shaftesbury presides annual festival, Queen's Hall, 7.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., guest at luncheon of the Coal Trade Luncheon Club, Hotel Metropole.

Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland: Annual assembly, Liverpool (until May 8).

TUESDAY.

Twentieth anniversary of the King's accession.

West Fulham By-election: Polling.

Prince Arthur of Connaught presides annual banquet of the Royal Society of St. George, Hotel Victoria, 7.

Prime Minister lays Foundation Stone of new Reference Library at Manchester.

Newspaper Society: Annual dinner, Savoy Hotel, 7.30.

WEDNESDAY.

Duke of York presides at anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, Hotel Victoria, 7.

Duke of Gloucester presides at annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Queen's Hall, 11.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler delivers Richard Cobden lecture on "Nation-Building and Beyond," Royal Society of Arts.

Hospital Saturday Fund: Earl of Malmesbury presides at annual meeting, Mansion House, 7.30.

THURSDAY.

The Queen visits the Rachel McMillan Training Centre at Deptford, and opens new College Buildings.

Mr. Baldwin at Sheffield.

Sir William Llewellyn unveils Memorial Tablet to the late Sir Frank Dicksee, Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, 5.30.

Archbishop of Canterbury presides Anniversary Festival Church of England Waifs and Strays' Society, Church House, 3.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes: Lord Cushendun presides at May Meeting, Central Hall, 3.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain at Salisbury, 8.

Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen: Sir Roger Keyes presides at annual meeting, Caxton Hall, 3: Commander R. G. Studd presides at 7.

Worshipful Company of Needlemakers: Dinner to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Grocers' Hall, 7.

Royal Literary Fund: Sir James Barrie presides at anniversary dinner, Hotel Victoria, 7.30.

Princess Arthur of Connaught presents prizes in St. John Ambulance Brigade competitions, Great Central Hotel, 4.45.

The Lord Chancellor presides at first of three Rhodes lectures by Mr. J. H. Morgan on "The Legal and Political Unity of the Empire," University College, 5.30.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Baldwin installed as Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews.

Old Raineians' Association: Annual festival, Liverpool Street Hotel, 6.30.

Mr. Amery at Torquay.

Duchess of Atholl, M.P., opens the Woodford County High School, 3.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., opens Witney Rural District Council Cottages, 3.30.

Annual May Offer of China and Glass

For the next twelve days special price reductions will be made—in some cases less than manufacturers' cost—in China and Glassware for table and household use, comprising discontinued designs and surplus stocks, to make room for new deliveries.

Specially reduced Price List—sent post free on request.

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In Pink, Sky, Helio, Peach. Size 70 x 90 ins. Usual Price, each, 95/-. SPECIAL OFFER **59/6**

J.3.—"Osman" TURKISH TOWELS. Superior quality with red borders. Made specially for Warings. Size 18 x 35 ins. Usual Price 3/9 each. SPECIAL OFFER **2/3**

Size 24 x 44 ins. Usual Price 5/11 each. SPECIAL OFFER **3/9**

J.5.—Artificial Silk BEDSPREADS, beautifully embroidered in various colours. Single Bed size. Usually 45/9 each. SPECIAL OFFER **36/9**

Double Bed size. Usually 59/6 each. SPECIAL OFFER **45/6**

J.6.—200 DOWN QUILTS covered in artificial silk, handsomely embroidered reverse sateen. Single bed, 5 ft. 6 ins. x 4 ft. Usually 52/6 each. SPECIAL OFFER **42/6**

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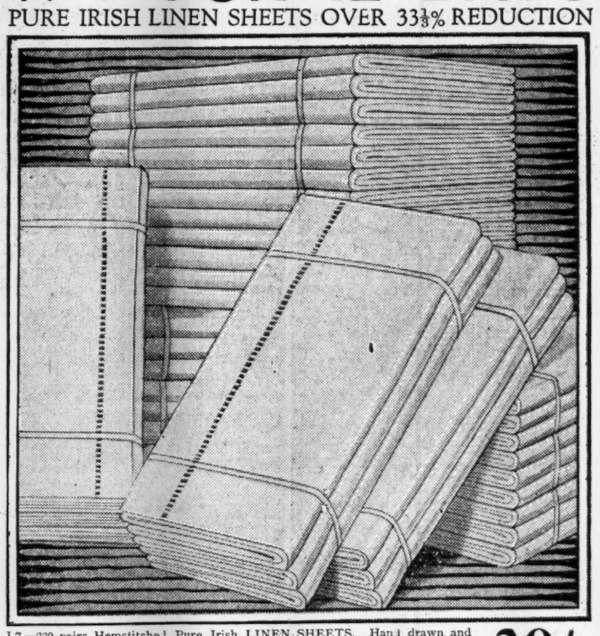

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SHIP TO FLY THE POPE'S FLAG.

FIRST TIME FOR SIXTY YEARS.

PAPAL LEGATE ON BOARD.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

VATICAN CITY, Saturday.

For the first time for sixty years a ship will next week sail the high seas flying the Papal flag. This vessel, the steamer Città Di Napoli, has been chartered by the Pope to convey Cardinal Lépicier, the Papal Legate, to the Eucharistic Congress at Carthage.

As she will be carrying the official representative of the Pope, the steamer on leaving Naples will fly the Papal flag—the first occasion this flag will have been seen on the high seas since 1870. This will arouse interest as an outward sign of the new international status which was conferred by the Lateran Pacts signed last year.

Cardinal Lépicier left Rome to-day accompanied by Mgr. Calderari, Master of Pontifical Ceremonies; Count Ambrose Caccia-Dominioni, Gentleman of the Sword and Cape; and other members of his suite.

From Naples the Città Di Napoli will be accompanied by the French ship which is bringing from Marseilles Cardinal Verdier, Archbishop of Paris; Mons. Heylen, Bishop of Namur, who is the President of the International Committee of Eucharistic Congresses, and a number of other important prelates who are proceeding to Carthage.

INTERNATIONAL ART.

BRITISH EXHIBITS AT VENICE.

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

VENICE, Saturday.

To-morrow the King of Italy will open the seventeenth Biennial Exhibition of Modern Art, held in a series of pavilions in the Public Gardens at Venice. Eleven nations will display their contemporary achievements in pictorial and plastic art in these separate buildings.

A newcomer this year is the United States, which has not previously participated in these international art festivals. The American Pavilion, in the "Colonial Style," has been designed by the architects Messrs. Delano and Aldrich, and the exhibition therein has been organised by the Central Art Galleries of New York.

Apart from Italy herself—which naturally has the largest and most important general collection of work—the other nations making collective displays are Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Russia, and Spain. A detailed review of the contents of these national pavilions must be postponed till next week, but it may be said that the British exhibit contains representative groups of works by Epstein, Sickert, William Rothenstein and Glyn Philpot; while the French Pavilion gives special prominence to sculpture by Despiau and paintings by Van Dongen.

The outstanding feature of the Italian Building is the retrospective collection of a hundred works—paintings, drawings and sculpture—by the Paris-trained but Italian-born artist, Amedeo Modigliani. This artist must not be confused with the popular Director of the Brera Gallery, Milan, who was for so long and helpfully in London in connection with the recent Exhibition of Italian Art. The Ver[illegible] Modigliani is quite another person, who died in 1920 in Paris at an early age after a life-long struggle with poverty.

Influenced first by Matisse, and later by Negroid art, his strange elongated, nervously sensitive portraits and figure-pieces obtained little success in the artist's lifetime. But since his death a certain section of collectors of modern art have shown intense enthusiasm for his work, and the pictures which the artist could hardly sell for twenty pounds have increased more than a hundredfold in value. Some paintings by Modigliani have exchanged hands in recent years for as much as two and three thousand pounds!

While he is essentially a "painter's painter," the calligraphic grace of his line and his power of expressing character with economic pungency are two qualities which make the present respect for his work more than a passing fashion. In Venice Italy definitely claims Modigliani as one of her greatest masters of modern art.

Several distinguished artists, belonging to nations which do not possess separate pavilions in Venice, are generously allotted space as guests in the Italian Building, which among its other varied contents also includes a remarkably fine collection of modern silverwork and jewellery, among which the British exhibits have already been selected for special praise by Italian connoisseurs.

This Venice exhibition, which will remain open till the beginning of October, affords an exceptional and unique opportunity of studying the development of modern art in many lands.

FRANCE AND HER NAVY.

PRESIDENT ON ITS MISSION.

ITALY'S NEW SHIPS

NO RESUMPTION OF ARMAMENTS RACE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

The President of the French Republic leaves Toulon to-night for Algiers, where he will take part during the next ten days in the celebrations of the centenary of the conquest of Algiers.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour at Toulon to-day, M. Doumergue stated that he had taken the opportunity of seeing the chief French Naval Station of the Mediterranean, and referred to the part played by the French fleet. The French navy, he said, never had been, and never would be, a threat to anybody; but to-morrow, as yesterday, it would continue to show the French fleet on the coast of France's most distant possessions.

The French navy would thus give to the inhabitants of France's colonial empire the necessary and refreshing impression that France stood beside them and was ready to protect them. As in the past, the navy would continue to be the school of energy, duty and discipline, and of those moral qualities the possession and practice of which were indispensable for countries which, like France, were determined to preserve their free institutions with which they were endowed.

Paris is naturally deeply interested in the new Italian programme of naval construction. Interpreted as an indication of Italy's intention to give practical shape to her claim for parity with France, it is regarded as a perfectly logical sequel to her attitude at the London Conference. As to its consequences for France, it is realised that to reply to the Italian programme by further construction would simply mean the resumption of the race in armaments which must be avoided at all costs. But France, so long as the situation remains as it is, has no intention of abandoning her present naval superiority over Italy. The solution to the problem can, therefore, be sought in a general settlement of the outstanding questions between the two countries.

M. de Beaumarchais, the French ambassador in Rome, yesterday had an interview with M. Briand in which it is assumed that such matters were discussed.

"LONDON HOUSE."

£10,000 FOR EMPIRE 'VARSITY HALL.

The Corporation of the City of London and the Rhodes Trustees have each given £5,000 to the fund for the establishment of a University Hall of Residence in London for students in the United Kingdom, and from the Dominions and Colonies.

The Lord Mayor of London (Sir William Waterlow), at a meeting at the Mansion House next month will inaugurate a public appeal for the further funds that will be required for carrying into effect the scheme for "London House," as the Hall of Residence is to be called.

Reference to the scheme was made in the House of Commons by the Minister of Health (Mr. Arthur Greenwood), when he spoke of the Government's proposals for the Post-Graduate Hospital and Medical School at Hammersmith.

The proposal has been placed before the representative bodies of many of the leading professions by Mr. F. C. Goodenough, Chairman of the Council of Governors of the Trust, and the following societies have expressed their approval and support: the Council of Legal Education; the Inns of Court (Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn); the Law Society; the Royal College of Physicians; the Royal College of Surgeons of England; the Institution of Civil Engineers; the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; the Institution of Electrical Engineers; the Institution of Naval Architects; the Institution of Marine Engineers, Incorporated; the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales; the Institute of Actuaries; and the Chartered Accountants of Scotland.

It is hoped shortly to conclude negotiations for a suitable site in Bloomsbury, close to the proposed new headquarters of the University of London.

AN INDIAN TRAGEDY.

EUROPEAN SHOT BY GURKHA SENTRY.

CHITTAGONG, Saturday.

Mr. E. A. Provan, a European engineer on the Assam-Bengal Railway, was shot dead in the early hours of this morning by a Gurkha sentry who was patrolling the railway workshop quarters at Pahartali, a railway centre three miles from Chittagong.

It is reported that the Gurkha challenged Mr. Provan near the workshops, and that the latter, without replying, turned a powerful electric torch on the Gurkha. On this the sentry fired, causing the immediate death of Mr. Provan.—*Reuter.*

RIVAL "ARMIES" IN AUSTRIA.

SOCIALIST REPLY TO THE HEIMWEHR.

RISKS OF BIG CLASH.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

VIENNA, Saturday.

Seven thousand members of the Socialist Defence Corps are leaving Vienna to-day in four special trains for St. Poelten as a counter-move to the concentration of 10,000 Heimwehr troops there to-night.

The Socialists will be quartered in the outer suburbs and the Heimwehr in the centre of the city. All day to-morrow the Heimwehr will be marching and countermarching through St. Poelten, but the Socialists have promised to confine their troops to quarters until the Heimwehr parades finish at four o'clock, then the Socialists will march out themselves and demonstrate in the city, leaving again by late train.

As St. Poelten is predominantly Socialist, and in view of the danger of the population treating the Heimwehr visit as a provocation, the authorities have taken elaborate precautions. All the police are standing to, and 700 gendarmes, equipped with rifles and live cartridges, have been drafted into the town, together with detachments of troops similarly armed. At Moedling and at Laxenburg, near Vienna, where the Heimwehr are also parading in strength, similar precautions have been taken.

The general population is discontented at the foolish waste of the taxpayers' money involved in these constant provocative week-end militarist displays, and hopes that Herr Schober's Disarmament Bill will be followed by one prohibiting such parades.

GERMANS AS "SLAVES."

A SOCIALIST LEADER'S OUTBURST.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

National Socialists, apparently considering that they could not permit the Communists and Socialists to have a monopoly of the May Day demonstrations, held a mass meeting in Berlin yesterday evening.

The National Socialists are the extreme Nationalists, and are as far to the right as the Communists are to the left. Their meeting was addressed by Herr Hitler, leader of the party, who declared that the party comprised to-day 250,000 "active fighters" and several millions of adherents, and that the number of "fighters" was well on the way to be doubled.

What animates and inspires National Socialism, Hitler declared, was the knowledge of the tragedy of the German people, who, once a glorious nation, have been allowed by their own supine Governments to become slaves.

The programme of the National Socialists is composed, Hitler announced, in the sentence "Room for the German people." There is no historic right to room on earth, he said, which is a cup that is always won by the best nations.

He continued, "To other nations we say: That you wish to live we understand, but that we are to die we do not understand."

SEA FRONT RESCUE.

WOMAN BROUGHT TO SHORE UNCONSCIOUS.

There was a dramatic rescue from the sea at Hastings yesterday afternoon.

A woman, afterwards identified as Miss Stevenson, of the Sandringham Hotel, was seen in the sea at a point where it is very deep. She was carried away by the swell.

Attracted by the cries of women, Mr. Andrews, a chair ticket collector, dashed into the water, and with considerable difficulty reached the woman. Mr. Jack Plummer, a former coxswain of the lifeboat, helped him to bring the woman to shore. She was unconscious, but was brought round and removed to hospital.

REJECTED FRESCOES.

MR. BRANGWYN TO FINISH SERIES.

Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R.A., stated yesterday that the rumour that his much-discussed pictures, which have been removed from the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, may go to the United States of America is not correct. It is understood that no plans for their future have yet been made.

The pictures were to have formed part of a new decorative scheme under a bequest by the late Earl of Iveagh, but they were rejected by the House of Lords, chiefly on the ground that they were unsuitable to their surroundings. They depict various Empire activities.

One of the four trustees of the Iveagh estate stated:—

"We were told to remove the pictures from the House of Lords, and we have now done so. Mr. Grangwyn will take charge of them until he has completed the series. He has the work well in hand. When the other panels are completed we shall find some place for them."

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TO-MORROW'S CAUSE LIST.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30: Appeal.—Keewatin Power Co., Ltd., v. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.).

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30: Appeal.—For Judgment.—Sagarmull Nathany v. Galstaun. Petitions.—Maharaja Kumar Gopal Saran Narain Singh v. Sita Devi; Haradas Acharjya Chowdhuri, since dec. and ors., v. Secretary of State for India in Council and ors. (pt. hd.). Appeals.—Secretary of State for India in Council v. Saroj Kumar Achar jya Choudhury and ors. (pt. hd.); Jahandad Kahn and ors. v. Kahn Bahadur Abdul Ghafur Khan.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, TALBOT and FINLAY, JJ.).—At 11: Applications.—Rex v. William Warne; v. Thomas Frederick Hayward; v. Frederick Leonard Jones; v. Mary Olohan; v. Matthew Olohan; v. Arthur Beanmont; v. Thomas Whalley. Final Appeal.—Rex v. Alfred Green.

Court of Appeal.

COURT I. (MASTER OF THE ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.45: Appeal Motions—Exparte.—From Chanc. and Prob. and Div. Dvns.—Original Motion.—Re Workmen's Compensation Acts: Williams v. H. and S. A. Watson (applts.). Appeals.—From Chanc. Dvn. (In Bankruptcy).—Re Henry Fenton (Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1914) Expte. Fenton Textile Association, Ltd., v. Thomas Paton, the Trustee under the Deeds of Arrangement (pt. hd.). Final List.—Lister v. Thorp, Medley and Co.; Same v. Same.

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, LAWRENCE, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: To be Mentioned as to Costs.—Herbert Wilcox Productions, Ltd., v. First National Pictures, Ltd.—Before SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.—Appeal Motions.—Exparte.—From King's Bench and Admty. Dvns. Appeals.—From King's Bench Dvn. (Final and New Trial List).—For Judgment.—H. S. Wright and Webb v. Annandale. For Hearing.—Mason v. Toppin; Hall v. Cowper; Josephs v. Morgan Film Service (1928), Ltd.

Chancery Division.

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 11: Petitions (Unopposed first). To wind up.—Harley the Tailor, Ltd.; British Surety Insurance Co., Ltd.; Halcyon Wireless Co., Ltd.; Wynsor Electric Range Co., Ltd.; Industrial Rubber Manufacturers, Ltd.; Air-cooled Motors (Parent Company), Ltd.; London and Eastern County Theatres, Ltd.; Electramonic (Foreign Rights), Ltd.; A. B. Cleworth and Co., Ltd.; International Talking Screen Productions, Ltd.; Consolidated Fur Farms, Ltd.; Adlifo (Great Britain), Ltd.; Evos Doorways, Ltd.; Phoo Development, Ltd.; Hendon Automobiles, Ltd.; British Screen Productions, Ltd.; Henry Ross, Ltd.; Pontardulais Gas Co., Ltd.; Mayfair Electric Gramophones, Ltd.; Dapper and Good, Ltd.; Smith's Motor Engineering and Coach Works, Ltd.; Burnards (Established 1899), Ltd.; Montague's, Ltd.; London Coachbuilders Co., Ltd.; British Felspar, Ltd.; Paige's Potato Crisps, Ltd.; Freidman Furriers, Ltd.; Kerr Stuart and Co., Ltd.; M. Cleminson, Ltd.; Imperial Basket Manufacturing Co., Ltd. To confirm reduction of capital.—Premier Electric Welding Co. (Newcastle), Ltd.; Scott Brothers, Ltd.; Typke and King, Ltd.; Rossington Main Colliery Co., Ltd.; Maltby Main Colliery Co., Ltd.; Jos Tin Area (Nigeria), Ltd.; Harley the Tailor, Ltd. (to sanction scheme of arrangement); Sagar-Richards, Ltd. (to sanction scheme of arrangement and confirm reduction of capital). Motions.—Gow Wilson and Stanton, Ltd.; Ryams and Daw Ltd.; Greenhill and Sons, Ltd.; A. Greenbanks and Co., Ltd.

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—In Court (as Chambers).—At 10.30: Chamber Summonses.—Chief Master HILBERT.—With Counsel.—Re French's Settlements (French v. Williamson); re Bennett, an infant. Without Counsel.—Re Ensbury Park (Bournemouth) Racecourse Co., Ltd. (McAlpine v. The Company); re Avorne, infants. To follow Chief Master.—A to D.—Master JOSEPH CHITTY.—With Counsel.—Re Boddy, dec. (Boddy v. Boddy).—To follow A to D Dvn.—E to K.—Master HOLLAND.—With Counsel.—Re Keith, dec. (Lloyd v. Keith). Without Counsel.—Re Garland and Married Women's Property Act, 1882. To be mentioned.—Re J. B. Walker and Co. (London), Ltd. (Dick v. The Company). To follow E to K Dvn.—S to Z.—Master MOSSE.—With Counsel.—Re Owners of Pelton Colliery Co., Ltd. (Ritson v. The Company); re Squirrell, dec. (Baily v. Willis). Without Counsel.—Re Smith, dec. (Coman v. Adlington). Not before 11.45: To follow S to Z Dvn.—E to K.—Master WATKIN WILLIAMS.—With Counsel.—Re Pontardulais Gas Co., Ltd. Without Counsel.—Pressley v. Wheeler; re L. Orlovski, dec.

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—In Court (as Chambers).—At 11: Chamber Summonses.—A to D (Master RUSSELL).—With Counsel.—Re Beaumont, dec. (Hensmans v. Beaumont); re Demuth's Settlement and re Trustee Act, 1925. To follow A to D Dvn.—E to K (Master KEEN).—With Counsel.—Re Hart's Settlement and re Settled Land Act, 1925. To follow E to K Dvn.—L to R (Master H. W. JEFF).—With Counsel.—Re Nathan, dec., and re Trustee Act, 1925; re Richardson's Settlement (Richardson v. Pattenden). To follow L to R Dvn.—S to Z (Master CHANDLER).—With Counsel.—Re Stapley, dec. (Mason v. Stapley); re Ventura, dec. (Ventura v. Davey).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30: Witness List. Part II.—Christy, Dimou and Co., Ltd., v. The Little Trinity Lane Property Co., Ltd. (acn.); Naamloze Vennootschap Fabrik Van Instrumenten en Electrische Apparaten "Inventum" v. Schneider (acn.).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 11: Sitting in Bankruptcy.—Motions.—Re Rosenberg, L.; re Grimes, P. W. (otherwise R. O. Graham); re Livermore, P. A.; re Murphy, J. E. and Hennig, C. W. (otherwise Henning and Murphy); re Agelasto, P. J., Schiari, G. P. and Copsidas, D. N. (carrying on business as Rodocanachi, Sons and Co.).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30: Witness List. Part II.—Chivers and Sons, Ltd., v. Eastwood's Cement, Ltd. (acn., pt. hd.).

Official Referee.

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 893 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30: Brown, Ltd. v. Pooley; Adams v. British Trust and Banking Co. (pt. hd.).

King's Bench Division.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, TALBOT and FINLAY, JJ.).—After Court of Criminal Appeal: Crown Paper.—The King v. Governor of Brixton Prison: nisi for habeas corpus (expte. Aboukir Awad), April 24 (by order). The King v. Harris, Esq., Metropolitan Police Magistrate: nisi for certiorari for order (expte. Aboukir Awad) April 24 (by order).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 11: Revenue Paper.—May Higgins and The King; Lord Michelham's Trustees and Commissioners of Inland Revenue; Executors of Right Hon. Aimee G. Dowager Lady Michelham and Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

To Jurors.—City of London Special Jurors summoned for K.B. Court II. must attend in K.B. Court VIII. at 10.15 to-morrow. Special Jurors summoned for L.C.J.'s Court need not attend until Tuesday. Special Jurors summoned for K.B. Court VII. need not attend until Tuesday. Common Jurors summoned for K.B. Court VIII. must attend in K.B. Court V. at 10 to-morrow. Common Jurors summoned for K.B. Court IV. must attend in that Court at 10 to-morrow.

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30: Special Jury.—Tilley v. Hill (pt. hd.).

COURT II. (POCHE, J.).—At 10.30: Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—South African Reserve Bank v. Samuel and Co.; Garthwaite v. Port of Manchester Insce. Co.; T. Ohta v. A. J. Norman.—Not Attended by Counsel.—Leonhardt v. Gabriel Wade and English, Ltd.; Credit Foncier, etc., v. Simpson Spence and Young; Baker v. Hosegood and Son; Same v. C. F. Ford and Co. Not before 11: Non-Juries.—Roodhouse v. Roodhouse; O'Toole v. Adams; Sands v. Rider and anr.

CRIMINAL APPEAL COURT (BRANSON, J.).—At 10.30: Non-Juries.—Davidson v. M. E. Oil Syndicate, Ltd. (pt. hd.); Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., v. Newman and ors.

NOTE.—All Applications in the Non-Jury List for postponement of Cases should be made at the Sitting of the Court or at 1.20 p.m.

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30: Commercial List.—City of London Special Jury.—Lever Bros., Ltd., Bell and anr.

COURT VI. (HAWE, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30: Order XIV., Rule 8a.—Reed-Cooper v. Dunphone Foreign, Ltd.; Munro and Co. v. Davidson; James and Short v. Lajoie.

COURT V. (CHARLES, J.).—At 10.30: Common Juries.—Morris v. Mason and anr. (pt. hd.); Murrin v. Bishops; Donston v. E. M. Rouse, Ltd.

COURT IV. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30: Common Juries.—Wells v. Randell (pt. hd.); Luker v. Easton; T. and A. Levey v. John Kemp and Co., Ltd.

COURT I. (MACNAGHTEN, J.).—At 10.30: Non-Jury.—To be mentioned.—Kleim v. Furnival and Co., Ltd. For Hearing.—Common Juries.—Broomfield v. Aveling and Porter, Ltd.; Mingay v. Brace.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty.

COURT II. (THE PRESIDENT).—At 10.30: Admiralty.—"Res Nova," 1929, Folio 327, Damage; South Metropolitan Gas Co. v. Owners of "Res Nova" (with Trinity Masters) (Action for Trial, with Witnesses).

COURT III. (BAYLIS, J.).—At 10.30: Undefended Divorce Causes.—Ascroft, W. M. E. v. Ascroft, R. W.; Bennetts, K. v. Bennetts, J. A.; Read, C. E. v. Read, E. F. G.; Wadsworth v. Wadsworth and Cornellie; Raine, E. v. Raine, H.; Freedman, L. v. Freedman, B.; Pratt, M. L. E. v. Pratt, P. P. S.; Mayhew, M. A. v. Mayhew, J. A.; Loosemore, E. v. Loosemore, E. H.; Cudlip, I. E. v. Cudlip, H. S.; Crosland v. Crosland and Ford; Wyatt v. Wyatt and Watson, Hartman, D. A. v. Hartman, F. W.; Derbyshire v. Derbyshire and Nutbrown; Battersby, M. L. v. Battersby, T. H.; Joan, G. v. Joan, J.; Bignell, H. M. v. Bignell, W.; Crutchley v. Crutchley and Thornton; Steggles v. Steggles and Brennen; Wasmuth v. Wasmuth and Elson; Forbes, A. C. v. Forbes, J. A.; Thornton, A. N. v. Thornton, H. H.; Gale v. Gale and Mitchell; Plumer v. Plumer and McManus; Green, G. M. v. Green, H. W.

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30: Probate and Divorce Summonses.—Not before 12: Applications to make absolute the decrees nisi in 151 causes, including nine cases proceeding in District Registries. Probate Motions. Williams, N., dec.; Grosvenor, H. R., the Hon. (pres. dec.); Bailey, A. (pres. dec.); Grant, C. J., dec.).—Divorce Motion.—Woodward, W., v. Woodward, F. W. Undefended Divorce Cause.—Kershaw, R., v. Kershaw, J. I. (pt. hd.).

Central Criminal Court.

COURT I. (before Mr. Justice SWIFT), at 11 a.m.: For Sentence.—G. Collier. For Trial.—1, R. Burton, C. Barwick (pt. hd.); 2, C. Baldessarro, R. H. Chapman.

COURT II. (before the RECORDER), at 11 a.m.: 1, F. Savage (pt. hd.); 2, H. Kuik, G. Kuik.

COURT III. (before the COMMON SERJEANT), at 11 a.m.: 1, G. Jacobs, S. Isaacs, L. Dillon, R. Saunders (pt. hd.); 2, W. Lewis.

COURT IV. (before Judge HOLMAN GREGORY, K.C.), at 11 a.m.: 1, G. Steadman, C. Steadman, J. Mullins, H. R. Barton, J. Sangers (pt. hd.); 2, A. J. B. Trower.

HOTELS—Continued from Page One.

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LAD'S SUICIDE IN A GARDEN.

FOND OF CINEMAS.

A verdict of "Suicide during a fit of temporary insanity" was returned yesterday at an inquest in Croydon on the body of Leslie Greenslade (16), of Milton Road, Caterham, who was found with a gunshot wound in the head on Monday night in the garden of a house at Newlands Cottages, Coulsdon Common, where his girl friend, Nellie Ball, lived. Greenslade, who was a junior gardener at Caterham, was discovered with a handkerchief tied over his mouth and one of his boots off. A gun was by his side.

The dead boy's father, Charles Albert Greenslade, of Milton Road, Upper Caterham, said that his son had never complained of anything. He would call him quite a normal boy. He objected to his son's association with Miss Ball only because they were too young. He had told his son that he was not to go to the house where she lived.

Mr. Greenslade handed to the coroner a bundle of photographs of film stars, and after the coroner had examined them they were passed to the jury for inspection. The pictures, said Mr. Greenslade, had been on the wall. They had been taken from a weekly film magazine.

The Coroner: You say he always went to see cowboy pictures?—Yes.

When you say he was "cowboy mad," what do you mean?—Everything he saw on the pictures he would act on the Common. He would play with whips, lassoes, and toy pistols with other boys. On Monday last the boy went to work as usual. He appeared to be quite normal. When he came home he did not have supper but went to play with his boy friends, returning some time after 9 p.m.

"I asked him," added Mr. Greenslade, "if he had been round to the girl's house, and when he admitted doing so I said, 'I thought I told you not to go there.'" His son had replied that he was only there for a short time. "I took him by the shoulders and shook him to make him understand," said the father.

Lionel Walter A. Herbert, of Minehams, Caterham, the boy's employer, said that the boy always appeared quite happy and normal. "He used to teach my children tricks he had seen at the pictures," said Mr. Herbert. "It was quite boyish play; nothing abnormal. He was picture-mad. He was a very good boy at his work in every way."

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

NEGRO CHOIR'S PLEASING DEBUT.

The Hampton Choir, from the pioneer negro college in Virginia, U.S.A., made their first appearance in England at Queen's Hall yesterday. The choir consists of some forty voices, divided between the sexes, directed by Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, and soon showed that there is little left to be learnt in the way of discipline.

Good balance is maintained, and a fair blend, having regard to the fact that, for some reason, the quality of the natural vocal equipment of the men appears to be slightly better than that of the girls. In simple, direct music such as spirituals and other negro melodies, many of them arranged, equally simply and directly, by the conductor, the effect, always good when viewed technically, takes on a special significance, the counterpart of which, in music of European origin, was not so perceptible.

In fact, just in so far as the treatment of themes essentially primitive is allowed to become ambitious and involved, as occurs to some extent in Dr. Dett's own Motets and Anthems on "negro idioms," so some of the fundamental appeal of this music of the heart seems to evaporate. "Water Boy," since it adhered closely to its original form, was one of the most effective numbers sung.

Some of the spirituals were taken more slowly than we have ever heard them, but no doubt the conductor had his reasons for this, though they could have had nothing to do with consideration for the singers, who can tackle quickly-moving phrases with admirable address.

The impression of a highly drilled and flexible organisation persisted throughout the afternoon, and extended even to such externals as the uniform black suits of the men, the white frocks of the girls, and the concerted movement of the choir on to and off the platform.

MISS ISOLDE MENGES.

By the time I was free to go to Wigmore Hall Miss Isolde Menges had already played the two Bach works—the Partita in E minor, for violin and figured bass, and the Sonata in C major, for violin alone—which represented the "meat" in the programme of her recital.

I regretted this the more, because Miss Menges is among the elect who have an unerring sense of style where Bach is concerned, and because, in what I was fortunate enough to hear, including a number of pieces either arranged or composed by Kreisler, it was clear that she was in the best of good form. The tone was by turns warm and firm, light and silvery, tender and serene.

And every phrase was related. Miss Eileen Beattie's support, in the piano accompaniments, was of a highly judicious fluency.

H. F.

INSOMNIA SCOURGE.

ONLY TWO HOURS' SLEEP IN A FORTNIGHT.

A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned at the inquest at Reading yesterday on Francis Thomas Newland, aged 41, a florist, who was found dying in bed from a wound in the head. In his hand was a revolver which he had used as a lieutenant during the war.

It was stated that he had been badly gassed, had suffered from insomnia, and complained that his brain was not functioning properly. In the past fortnight he had had less than two hours' sleep.

The Coroner: I know what a terrible scourge insomnia is.

A doctor stated that Newland, worn out, must have blown out his brains to end it all.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Sunday Times

No. 393.] LONDON, SUNDAY MAY 2, 1830. [Price 7d.

The Commissioners of the New Police have extended the police force consisting of five divisions, to Chelsea, Paddington, Hammersmith, Fulham, and Kensington.

The parish officers of Lambeth, it has been stated, manage their poor so that each costs 4s. 10½d. per week, while the Whitechapel poor cost but 2s. 9½d. per head, the diet of the paupers being the same

At the annual meeting of the governors and subscribers to the King's College it was reported that a charter had been obtained by which shareholders would not be bound for more than they thought proper to bind themselves.

Petitions were presented to the House of Commons on Friday from Port Glasgow, praying that the High Court of Admiralty in Scotland, be abolished, and the business transferred to the Sheriff's Court, the jurisdiction of which not to extend to debts over £25.

The exhibition of the Royal Academy will open to-morrow. It is remarkable for being the last which will ever be graced by the works of Lawrence. There are eight portraits by this eminent artist. The portraits of Mr. Thomas Moore, the Earl of Aberdeen and the Archbishop of Armagh, are surprising likenesses, and that of the Earl of Aberdeen is perhaps as fine a picture as Lawrence ever produced.

FRANCE'S NEED OF MEN.

LABOUR IMPORTED FROM AUSTRIA.

ARMY OF 23,000.

NEW HOUSE-BUILDING PROGRAMME.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

VIENNA, Saturday.

A guarantee that they will not be employed on the construction of defences against Germany is to be made a condition by the Austrian Government of the employment of 15,000 Austrian workers in France.

The Austrian emigration office is just concluding negotiations with the French central labour exchange for the employment of this number of Austrians on road construction and house-building. Austria welcomes the projected arrangement as a step towards coping with the serious unemployment problem in the country.

When the arrangements are completed, the first body of seven or eight thousand Austrian workmen will leave for France. They will be followed by two further contingents. Wages will be between 32 and 35 francs a day and the men (who must all be unmarried) will be housed in transportable huts.

Negotiations are also about to be completed for the transport of eight thousand unmarried Hungarian workmen for employment under similar conditions. In their case the Hungarian Government has made the stipulation that they shall not be employed in constructing fortresses which could be used for the defence of France against Hungary's ally, Italy.

The stipulations of both the Central European States, however, leave France free to employ the Austrians on defence works directed against Italy, and the Hungarians on similar works directed against Germany.

PENSIONS FOR PRINTERS.

200 ADDITIONS TO THE LIST.

"Such has been the progress of the Printers' Pension Corporation," said Lord Ebbisham, presiding over the annual meeting at the Connaught Rooms of that institution yesterday, "that for the third year in succession it has been possible to add 200 new pensioners to the list of beneficiaries. This means that no fewer than 600 of our old friends have been brought upon the funds."

The War Orphan Fund of the Institution, instituted in 1918, has spent £85,000 in benefits to orphan children since that date, "and to-day," Lord Ebbisham declared proudly, "we have the privilege of expending £2,700 a year amongst 254 children. It is interesting that the Council is encouraging mothers to keep their children at school till the age of 16 in order that the advantages of extended education may be given to equip the children for their future careers.

"The total number of beneficiaries is 1,820, and the total amount annually distributed £44,000. This assuredly is a work of which we should all be proud."

The Council, numbering over a score, were in attendance yesterday, and agreed unanimously on the election of the candidates named at the previous week's ballot. Of these, seventy-five were widows.

The highest number of votes was given to Thomas J. Smith (2,126), who receives £35 from the Charles James Drummond Memorial Pension. John T. Pidgeon, polling third place, benefits by Lord Camrose's pension (£30), while Henry J. Neesham, with 1,695 votes, is a beneficiary under Sir Gomer Berry's Pension. James W. Wood receives Lord Ebbisham's (Readers' No. 2), and William H. Bond benefits by the *Daily Sketch* Machine Managers' Chapel (N.E. London Auxiliary) Pension.

A widow, Louisa Clayton, receives the *Daily Telegraph* Pension No. 3, while Walter Worthy receives the *Daily Telegraph* Pension No. 4 of a similar amount.

EARL ROBBED.

MINIATURES STOLEN FROM COUNTRY HOUSE.

Kimberley Hall, Wymondham, the Norwich seat of the Earl of Kimberley, was broken into during Friday night and a quantity of silver and some miniatures stolen.

The house stands in a park about ten miles from the town of Norwich, and Lord Kimberley was in residence at the time. Nothing was heard during the night, and the burglary was not discovered until the staff went on duty yesterday morning.

AUCTIONS AND ESTATES

MANY PROPERTIES IN THE MARKET.

Situated between King's Lynn and Swaffham, the Eastgate House estate is to be offered by auction in June by Knight, Frank and Rutley. The property, which extends to about 937 acres, includes Eastgate House, an attractive old Manor House, the home farm, and farmhouse, Battle Farm, with its modern farm house, and other farm buildings and numerous cottages. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and there is first-rate shooting and hunting.

On Tuesday, at Hanover Square, Knight, Frank and Rutley will offer by auction Kingston Gorse, with gardens and grounds of two acres, on the Sussex coast, near Littlehampton, and Harrold Hall, an Elizabethan residence, with over 30 acres, near Sharnbrook, on the Beds and Northants borders.

Redisham Hall, Beccles, Suffolk, with 409 acres, is to come under their hammer at Hanover Square on Thursday. The residence is of the Georgian period in timbered pleasure grounds, with undulating parkland and five cottages and lodges. On the same day they will also submit at Hanover Square Westwood, Windlesham, with 22 acres, situated about ten minutes' walk from Sunningdale golf course; and Etterick Lodge, Sundridge Park, with gardens of 1¼ acres, within half an hour of the City.

Daniel Smith, Oakley and Garrard have been instructed to offer for sale by auction on Wednesday, at the London Auction Mart, Porchester, Sevenoaks, a freehold residence and 3 acres of grounds, and the valuable leasehold residence, No. 35, Tedworth Square, Chelsea. On May 28, also at the London Auction Mart, they will offer two important residences, Sefton Place and Warning Camp House, at Arundel, close to the castle. On the same date West End, Chiddingfold, Surrey, a fifteenth-century residence of great charm, which has recently been restored, will also be submitted, with 41 acres. In addition to important sales on behalf of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, this firm have completed a contract for the sale of about 480 acres between Elstree and New Barnet. The sale was a cash transaction, and the price exceeded £100,000.

The sale is reported by Nicholas, of Kiln Quay, Trefusis, near Falmouth. The massive oak timbers used in the construction of the house were taken from old ships in Falmouth Harbour. The pleasure gardens form a series of terraces from the house to the harbour, and contain many sub-tropical plants.

Newbon and Shephard will offer at the London Auction Mart on Thursday a number of freehold and leasehold properties at Southend-on-Sea, Bayswater, Hackney, Hornsey, Great Burstead, Pitsea, North Woolwich, and Dentford, including some freehold ground rents.

Tuesley Close, an attractive modern residence, and 8 acres of beautiful grounds, standing high on the hills on the outskirts of Godalming and commanding a magnificent panorama of Blackdown and Hindhead, is for sale by Gordon Prior and Goodwin.

Hampton and Sons will offer at their saleroom on Tuesday a number of residential properties situated in Bucks, Hants, Surrey, and Middlesex.

NOTED ACTRESS DEAD.

HOW MISS JENNIE LEE WON FAME AS "JOE."

FIFTY YEARS OF STAGE LIFE.

Miss Jennie Lee, the veteran actress who won world-wide fame by her impersonation of Jo, the crossing-sweeper, in the dramatised version of Dickens's "Bleak House," died in London yesterday at the age of 72.

Miss Lee, whose death had been reported on three previous occasions, had a professional career of over fifty years. She was a Londoner born and bred, and was the daughter of Edwin George Lee, the water-colour artist and etcher. She went on the stage in her 'teens, playing for some years in boy parts, principally in comic opera and comedy.

Her first appearance was in "Chilperic" at the Lyceum in 1870. In 1875 she went with Sothern to the United States to play Mary Meredith in "Our American Cousins," in which Sothern made Dundreary famous. It was during this trip that she first appeared as Jo, the part which brought her instantly to the front. For twenty years after her name was associated almost continuously with this part.

Her last stage appearance was at the Lyric Theatre in 1921, when she appeared as Jo at a matinée in aid of the Charles Dickens Memorial House.

It was through the encouragement of Dion Boucicault that Mr. Burnett dramatised "Bleak House." Madame Janauschek had in her repertory a play founded on "Bleak House," in which she doubled the parts of Lady Dedlock and Hortense. Miss Lee was cast for Jo in a casual way, but the character fascinated her, and Boucicault was so enthusiastic about her performance that he urged Mr. Burnett, Miss Lee's husband, to write a new version around Jo. This Mr. Burnett did, and the play proved a great success.

Miss Lee was one of the pensioners of King George's Pension Fund for Actors. Of late years she had suffered much from arthritis.

GAGGED WOMAN.

STRUCK DOWN AND BOUND AT BANK.

A woman employed in a canteen which is used during the rebuilding of Lloyds Bank in Lombard Street, City, was found bound and gagged early yesterday. About £5 was stolen.

A workman employed at the building, which has not yet been taken over by the bank, told a reporter: "The canteen opened at 7, and five minutes later one of the boys discovered the woman lying on the floor.

"A cement sack was over her head, and she was unconscious. She appeared to have been struck down from behind, and had bad head injuries. The week's canteen takings had been stolen. No one here saw any strangers on the premises."

The injured woman, Mrs. McClinchy, was able to return to the canteen after treatment at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and then said: "I heard a light footstep behind me, but I did not take much notice, though I glanced round and noticed a big man whom I did not recognise. He suddenly hit me on the head and I fell to the ground. I don't remember anything after that until Mr. Crawley found me."

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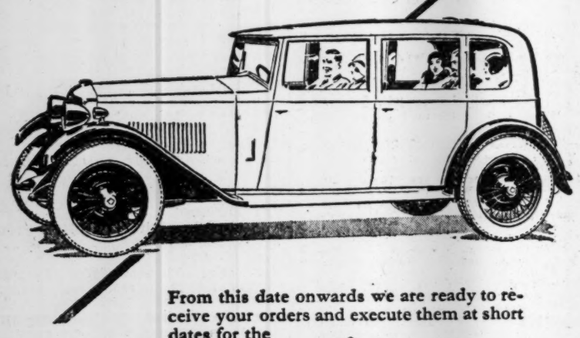

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A Light-Weight Felt attractively cut at edge and on crown. In White, Lemon, Pale Blue, Pink, Beige, Lido and Black. Sizes 6½, 6¾ and 7. **49/6**

Large Picture Hat by "Patou" of Baku Straw, trimmed with flowers. In Black, Red, Lido, Beige, Green and Yellow. Sizes 6¾ and 7. **79/6**

This "Patou" model of fine Sisol Straw, bound crepe de Chine with gold buttons to finish. In Rose, Beige, Lido, Green, Brown, Lemon and Black. Sizes 6¾ and 7. **69/6**

Heading the Mode

THESE five hats interpret the millinery mode for summer, which tends towards more gracious feminine lines, and approves of a variety of fabric—straws, felts, stitched linen. Crowns are shallower, brims softly flattering and full of whims and fancies.

An attractive Stitchea Linen Hat with darker underbrim. It can be had in Beige, Green, Yellow, Pink, Blue and White. Sizes 6⅝, 6⅞ and 7. **29/6**

A speckled Straw, copy of French model, trimmed plain Petersham ribbon. In mixtures of Gold, Brown, Green, Blue and Beige. Sizes 6½, 6¾ and 6⅞. **25/9**

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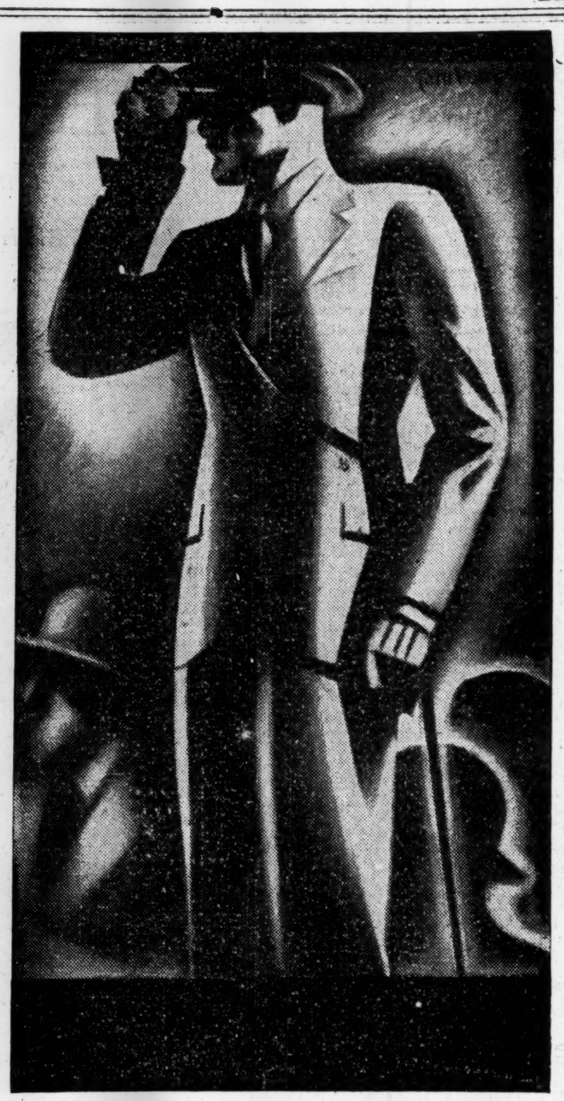
The course is clear



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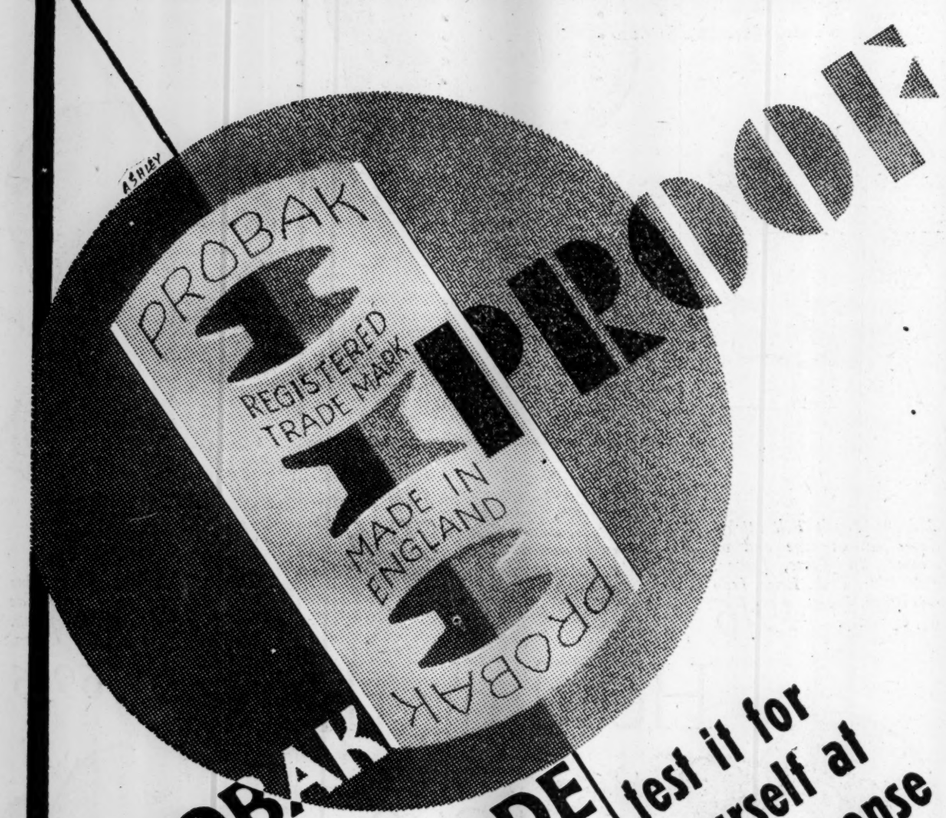

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MOTOR MATTERS.

MODERN TRANSPORT.

SPEED AND SAFETY.

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

During the past week I have had an opportunity of comparing the different forms of modern transport. My adventures started on Monday morning, which found me at a little fishing village, some miles to the west of Brest. It was necessary that I should return at speed to England, as I had an engagement later in Glasgow. The first part of the trip was made by car, and then for the rest of the day I was a passenger on the Etat Railway, going to Havre via Paris. My stay in the capital lasted exactly forty minutes, most of which was spent in an exceedingly comfortable six-cylinder Citroën taxi.

The Channel crossing was by boat, and then the Southern Railway conveyed me to London. The next stage found me at Croydon aerodrome, en route for Glasgow. This was by far the most interesting part of my trip, because never before have I breakfasted in London and lunched on the same day in Glasgow.

Flying nowadays is one of the safest of pursuits, and the only two drawbacks which it possesses at the moment are the noise from the engines and the fact that one is not permitted to smoke. Apart from these, air travel is ideal for comfort, speed, and cleanliness.

My adventures finished with a return flight to London the next day. I have not calculated my exact mileage, but it was something fairly considerable, and it was all completed in four days. This personal record will, I think, stand for some time.

I thus made use of every variety of modern transport, and it is interesing to draw comparisons. For long distance journeys the train has certain advantages, except to the enthusiastic motorist who is never happy away from his car. When it is necessary to conserve one's nerve force for subsequent business arrangements the train will always be the better way of travelling, unless one employs a chauffeur. Then, of course, the car is easily the most restful.

If the chief purpose of a journey is to reach one's destination, then air transport is the one which brings one most quickly to the journey's end. Even in these days many travellers are nervous about taking to the air. On the big liners run by Imperial Airways, Ltd., and similar companies, the only elements of risk occur when one is taking off and landing. For the rest of the time one is quite as safe as when on the ground.

Many passengers, for some reason, wish to keep as near the ground as possible. Now those who have done a considerable amount of flying know that the higher you fly the safer you are. The fact that these big machines fly low out of consideration for their passengers shows how really safe they are.

Comparing the different vehicles of transport which I used during those four crowded days, I think that the steamship gives the least comfort. This is rather strange, as we pride ourselves on being a maritime nation, but I am inclined to think that cross Channel transport might be improved from the point of comfort. I am a good sailor, so *that* has nothing to do with it.

THE DOUBLE TWELVE.

The first big International race in this country during the current year will take place at Brooklands next Friday and Saturday. It is the Double Twelve Hour race organised by the Junior Car Club. There are sixty-four cars entered, and a determined effort will be made by British drivers to win back the trophy which was won last year by the Italian Alfa-Romeo.

Racing will take place for twelve hours each day, and during the Friday night the cars will be locked up under supervision of the club's officials. Starting on the Saturday will therefore be of particular interest.

A new electrical scoring board is being erected, from which the spectators will be able to learn at any point of the race how the cars are proceeding. In these long distance races the usual trouble is to find out who is leading, and by how much, and the new board should do much to maintain interest in the race right up to the finish.

The Southern Railway is issuing special tickets, which include admission to the track.

INDIA TYRE ACTIVITIES.

The new offices and factory extensions of the India Tyre and Rubber Company (Great Britain), Ltd., could scarcely have been opened under better auspices than those which obtained last Wednesday. The guest of honour was the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. J. H. Thomas. The works have been laid out to produce the best possible tyres at the lowest prices. Everything in the works has to come up to a high standard of efficiency, and from what I saw of the methods employed, I am not at all surprised to hear that India tyres are steadily gaining in popularity.

If the company proceeds as it has indicated, the title "India of Inchinnan" will soon be known to all motorists. I have no personal experience of their performance on the road, but I chatted with several private users, and their testimony shows that these tyres deliver their service properly, where it is wanted.

AUSTIN PRICES.

An error crept into the SUNDAY TIMES last week regarding the prices of Austin cars. As printed, the reader would be led to believe that it was possible to obtain a six-cylinder Austin car for £275. The fact is that the car which is priced so attractively is the 12 h.p. four-cylinder model, fitted with the new "Watford" fabric saloon body.

Although most prophets forecast 1930 as a six-cylinder year, the Austin Motor Co., Ltd., found that there was a sustained demand for their 12 h.p. model, and they very wisely decided to continue its manufacture and to bring it within the reach of a larger number of buyers by introducing this model at a remarkably low price. The six-cylinder model is quoted at £375.

BATTERY SERVICE.

An electrical accumulator is a very simple thing. It consists of a container, two plates packed with a lead compound, and a dilute acid solution. Simple in construction, and chemical in operation, yet how much depends on its functioning, for starter, lights, and horn?

Being simple, it is apt to be neglected, and thus the more progressive makers of batteries see that the service side of their business shall be looked after carefully.

An example of this extreme care in service is provided by the Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., the well-known makers of the Exide batteries. Few people would think that such a firm, world wide as its activities are, would have no fewer than 13,000 battery service stations throughout the world, 600 of which are in the British Isles, but such is the case. Throughout the British Isles the Exide two-hour replacement and repair service for car batteries of any make is available.

MOTORISTS AND DOGS.

A problem which has always bothered me when driving is apparently nearer solution. Although I drive with the utmost care, there is nothing to prevent a suicidally intentioned dog from hurling himself under my wheels.

As a lover of animals, I view such an eventuality with dismay, as the animal may be so badly injured that it has to be destroyed, and the ordinary driver scarcely knows how to effect this in the most humane manner.

The A.A. has at last come to the rescue, and certain of their patrols are provided with humane killers, which will make the job less unpleasant for the motorist.

In case of any accident involving live stock, always advise the nearest police officer or A.A. patrol.

Light Lamps (London): 9.26 p.m.

ROVER CARS.—See the Special West End Show including the wonderful 20 h.p. "METEOR" Saloon at £398—at C. R. Andrews (Motors), Ltd., 50, Berkeley Street, W.1. TO-MORROW and ALL THIS WEEK.—[ADVT.]

RACING NOTES.

PUZZLING "CLASSIC" POSITION.

THE IDEAL EPSOM COLT.

"GUINEAS'" WEEK.

By "FAIRWAY."

The fact that there will be no fewer than five starters from Manton concerned with the colts' "Guineas" on Wednesday is in itself a problem, for, even if three of these colts are allowed to fade into the background on account of the more impressive performances both Trews and Sea Rover have put up, there is little guidance as to which is the better of this pair. And as there are many other colts that have done equally as well, some even better, we have no option but to write of this "classic" as the most puzzling that has come up for discussion at the first spring gathering on the famous Heath for some years. Usually it has been a matter of pondering over three or four, but this time it is felt that any one of twenty might score. The withdrawal of Lord Astor's Craven Stakes winner, Writ, seems to indicate that Trews is the better colt, in spite of his defeat in the Column Produce Stakes by Bargany; but even if this line of thought is followed, there is no reason why Bargany should not again prove the better, for I know of no reason why they should reverse places next Wednesday. There is a certain amount of foundation for expecting Trews to get the better of Sea Rover, as he has a pull of 4 lb.

A colt that interests me very much is Pal o' Mine, one of a couple that Dobson Peacock intends to run. When this son of Captain Cuttle won the Bickerstaffe Plate at Liverpool in the opening week of the season he left the impression that he represented the best chance this Middleham trainer had had of winning a classic for some years. In a way, it was not surprising that he was not left in the Derby, for he is not the right stamp to be at his best over the tricky Epsom track; but certainly no better course could be chosen for him than Newmarket. Before, however, being led away by the fine performance Pal o' Mine put up at Liverpool, and considering him as a worthy opponent to the many fancied in the South, it may be as well to remember that Peacock's other colt, Redeswood, has of late shown marked improvement.

CAERLEON'S FORM.

Another early season fancy of note is Lord Derby's Caerleon, whose defeat in the Wood Ditton Stakes by Seer was perhaps the most staggering of the many upsets during the Craven gathering. It must be said of him that he ran a curious sort of race that day, running very sluggishly to begin with, yet coming through strongly in the last two furlongs. It does not always pay to make excuses for beaten horses, but according to what Caerleon has since done on the gallops, I think we can count upon him giving a more lively performance in the first half mile than he did against Seer. He has only to do so to be a fighting factor this time, for there is little doubt he gets the mile comfortably, and this slightly up-hill finish will suit him.

The Beckhampton colt, Press Gang, gave a sorry exhibition at Epsom last week against Rustom Pasha when they came together in the Nonsuch Stakes, and if it is possible to accept the performance as the best he is capable of just now, there is little need to think over his prospects. Possibly Press Gang will appreciate Newmarket better than the Epsom mile, but, allowing for slight improvement next Wednesday, it barely brings this Beckhampton colt on a par with the many others that have distinguished themselves. The Aga Khan's colours will be carried by both Blenheim and Rustom Pasha, and without hesitation I choose the latter. The Whatcombe stable has on many occasions introduced strong fancies for the "classics," only to meet with disappointment. In a way it can be said the Aga Khan, like Lord Astor, has been singularly unlucky with his classic colts, for the Derby has been a prize which has always escaped his grasp when it seemed within his reach. It may again do so this year, but, on the other hand, in Rustom Pasha he has the ideal Epsom colt. His success on Wednesday would, of course, cause this Whatcombe colt to be an almost world-wide popular fancy for the Derby, for in his case there would be no question of him not being suited to the course.

H. Beasley has fixed up to ride Diolite, who, on the strength of his brilliant two-year-old career, automatically takes his place among the half a dozen or more that appear to have reasonable chances of success. Unfortunately, we have not had an opportunity of judging this colt this spring, as with most others. There are, in addition to those I have mentioned, one or two that may upset calculations. O. Bell has in Poor Lad a particularly nice colt, and, in view of the easy way Bargany beat Sea Rover and Trews, he must surely give another good account of himself. Poor Lad was thought to be the best of the Irish two-year-olds just before he was sent across to join O. Bell's team, and, from what I have observed of him this spring, he has made at least average progress. The thought of a modest wager on this classic has no doubt faded well out of the mind of the cautious speculator, in view of the openness of the race, but to those bold enough to take the risk, I suggest following the Aga Khan's luck with Rustom Pasha.

GHOST TRAIN'S CHANCE.

There will, no doubt, be many nice two-year-olds saddled during the four afternoons on the Heath, as well as other bright features, and interesting as these events may prove to be, they are not so important from a speculative point of view as the Victoria Cup, which is staged at Hurst Park on Saturday.

According to plans mapped out by Victor Gilpin, Ghost Train is expected to figure in this seven furlong sprint and repeat the success Boyd-Rochfort had in the race last year, when he exploited his grey, Royal Minstrel. There are other Newmarket fancies for this popular event, but not one that has left a better impression on the Heath. And as Ghost Train can be regarded as a certain starter on Saturday we are entitled to regard him as doubtful for the "Jubilee," which race no doubt many who are fascinated by the ante-post market anticipated a few weeks ago he would be saved for. I have never regarded this grey as a ten furlong colt, although he has won over the distance. I do not think a better track than Hurst Park could be chosen for him, and certainly not a more suitable distance. He has only to run up to his home gallops to win.

Masked Bandit is a similar sort of colt, and, although I do not think he has a better chance than Ghost Train, I think he has better prospects than any of the others, including Knight Error, who is lightly weighted.

I append a few selections for the week:—

NEWMARKET.—Tuesday.
Thurlow Handicap.—STORY TELLER.
Hastings Stakes.—THE SPONGER.
Risby Handicap.—WHOOPEE.

NEWMARKET.—Wednesday.
Barrow T.-Y.-O. (S.) Stakes.—FACE TO FACE.
Chippenham Stakes.—THE NICHE.
Two Thousand Guineas Stakes.—RUSTOM PASHA.
Wilbraham Stakes.—OH FOR A MONOCLE.
Bretby Handicap.—ELCOT.

NEWMARKET.—Thursday.
Littleport Stakes.—LLANRWST.
March Stakes.—WALTER GAY.
Ely Plate.—PAMPLONA.

NEWMARKET.—Friday.
Brinkley Handicap.—SPRINT.
One Thousand Guineas Stakes.—FAIR ISLE.
May Stakes.—TWELFTH NIGHT.

HURST PARK.—Saturday.
Palace Plate.—UMBRELLA.
Victoria Cup.—GHOST TRAIN.
Paradise Stakes.—DAME SWYNFORD.
Durham Plate.—POT HOT.

Yesterday's Racing.

GATE BOOK WINS AT LAST.

CLOSE FINISHES.

From OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

SANDOWN PARK, Saturday.

Gate Book, which had cost the Marquis de San-Miguel some 3,000 gns. at the sale of Mr. Frank Barbour's horses, seemed a costly purchase in his subsequent efforts in that owner's colours, owing to falling when fencing, but the grey made amends this afternoon in the Grand International Steeplechase by a well-achieved victory.

As not unusual, the selling races led to a lot of gambling, and nothing better has been seen than the finish between Borjom and Always Blue in the Pavilion Handicap Steeplechase, won after a desperate set-to by Borjom by a few inches. Speck showed at his best on this occasion, and that great cross-country rider had previously taken the Kingston Handicap Hurdle on Burning Bush. Details:—

2.0.—KINGSTON H'CAP HURDLE RACE (£200) (2m.).
Burning Bush (Mr. G. Henderson), b g by Golden Myth—Etona, 4 yrs., 10 st. 10 lb. (Speck) 1
Monarchy (Mr. F. W. Wilmot), ch h by Monarch—Eden Nook, 5 yrs., 10 st. 4 lb. (Stott) 2
Ballymurphy (Mr. J. G. Thompson), b g by Jackdaw—Drummin, 6 yrs., 10 st. 13 lb. ..... (J. Cooke) 3
Also ran: Golden Bay, The Wheedler, Roquefort, Dunshaughlin, Fomorian, Dark Eagle, Lady Bickley, Meander, Weasel, Evening Sun. (Winner trained by Woodland.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 13 to 8 agst The Wheedler, 9 to 2 Weasel, 13 to 2 Golden Bay, 8 to 1 BURNING BUSH, 10 to 1 Roquefort, Fomorian, Ballymurphy, 100 to 7 Monarchy, 20 to 1 others. 2 l. head.
Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 23s. 6d.; places, 7s., 8s., 7s. 6d.; win pool, 8,977; place pool, 7,263

2.30.—PAVILION (S.) HANDICAP CHASE (£150) (2m. 25yds.).
Borjom (Mr. G. A. Butchers), br h by Black Jester—Titanite, 6 yrs., 11 st. 5 lb. (Speck) 1
Always Blue (Mr. C. S. Holtom), br g by Devizes—Dark Blue, 5 yrs., 12 st. 2 lb. (G. Hardy) 2
Magic Bard (Mr. A. Law), ch g by Poet Laureate—Golden Fairy, 9 yrs., 12 st. (J. Browne) 3
Also ran: Kisser, Fine Yarn, Kinawley, Nursemaid, Lucky Charlie, Grenhurst, Indian Ace, Blakesley. (Winner trained by Owner.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 100 to 30 agst BORJOM, 4 to 1 Kisser, 5 to 1 Kinawley, 6 to 1 Always Blue, 7 to 1 Magic Bard, 10 to 1 Lucky Charlie, 20 to 1 others. Short head, 4 l.
Totalisator.—Win 7s. 3d.; places, 3s. 3d., 5s., 5s. 3d.; win pool, 8,066; place pool, 6,280.

3.0.—GRAND INTERNATIONAL H'CAP CHASE (£500) (3m. 5f.)
Gate Book (Marquis de San-Miguel), gr g by Book—Flood Gate, 9 yrs., 11 st. 2 lb. (T. Morgan) 1
Donegal (Mr. A. Bendon), b g by General Gough—Jewess, 13 yrs, 11 st. 5 lb. (Speck) 2
Slieve Grian (Mrs. Boswell-Preston), br g by By George!—Broidery, 9 yrs., 10 st. 1 lb. (C. Wenham) 3
Also ran: Early Surprise, Peggie's Pride, Smoke Cloud, Mixed Doubles, Delarue, Maroon Gun. (Winner trained by F. Barrett.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 5 to 4 agst Donegal, 9 to 2 GATE BOOK, 7 to 1 Peggie's Pride, 100 to 12 Early Surprise, Delarue, 10 to 1 Smoke Cloud, 100 to 6 others. 2 l., 3 l.
Totalisator.—Win, 11s. 3d.; places, 4s. 3d., 3s. 9d., 7s.; win pool, 8,113; place pool, 7,135.

3.35.—ST. JAMES'S (S.) HURDLE RACE (£150) (2m.).
Montpelier (Mr. G. Bates), br g by Zria—Lady Mar, 9 yrs., 11 st. 7 lb. ..... (Stott) 1
Paradeisos (Mr. J. A. Clement), b g by Feather Bed—Sunflower, 7 yrs., 11 st. 7 lb. (K. Piggott) 2
Irish Lord (Mr. S. Wootton), b g by Irish Battle—Lady M.C., 5 yrs., 11 st. 3 lb. (J. McGonigal) 3
Also ran: Detritus, Ormuzd, Alan Malone, Alliteration, Llandreamer, Grandene, Great Care. (Winner trained by Thrale.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 2 to 1 agst MONTPELIER, 100 to 30 Irish Lord, 8 to 1 Ormuzd, Alan Malone, Paradeisos, Alliteration, 100 to 7 others. 1 l., 1½ l.
Totalisator.—Win, 7s. 6d.; places, 3s., 6s. 3d., 3s. 9d.; win pool, 9,136; place pool, 7,590.

4.5.—GREAT SANDOWN H'CAP HURDLE RACE (£400) (2m.).
The Brown Talisman (Mr. Michael Stephens), br g by Torelore—Simonetta, 6 yrs., 11 st. 4 lb. ..... (Everett) 1
Roi de Saba (Sir Percy Newson), gr c by Roi Herode—Sabia, 4 yrs., 11 st. 9 lb. (Speck) 2
Residue (Mr. B. Warner), ch g by Rochester—Resna, 6 yrs., 11 st. 9 lb. .....(Pellerin) 3
Also ran: Kinnaird, Sanpere, Prospice, Forbra, Ivory, Big Black Boy, Prince Cherry, Beroadach. (Winner trained by Blair.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 13 to 8 agst Residue, 3 to 1 Ivory, 8 to 1 THE BROWN TALISMAN Prospice, Roi de Saba, 10 to 1 Big Black Boy, 100 to 8 Kinnaird, 100 to 6 others.
Totalisator.—Win, 15s. 3d.; places, 4s., 4s. 9d., 3s. 6d.; win pool, 10,313; place pool, 7,013.

4.35.—CRITERION (Amateur Riders) HANDICAP CHASE (£200) (2½m. 75yds.).
Desert Chief (Capt. Davy), ch g by Call o' the Wild—Sister Dora, 10 yrs., 11 st. 12 lb. (Owner) 1
Cross Gate (Lt.-Col. S. S. Hill-Dillon), b g by Red Gate—Crosshea's Pride, 9 yrs. 11 st. 5 lb. .....(Maj. Gossage) 2
Victor Noir (Mr. Hodgins), b g by Black Jester—Fosse, 13 yrs., 10 st. 6 lb. (Maj. H. Misa) 3
Also ran: Coolcommon, Ibstock, Shadow, Dum Dum, Fiery Foot, Variety Star, Hikari. (Winner trained privately.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 2 to 1 agst Cross Gate, 9 to 2 Hikari, 5 to 1 Shadow, 7 to 1 DESERT CHIEF, 8 to 1 Coolcommon, 10 to 1 Variety Star, 100 to 7 others. 2 l., 6 l.
Totalisator.—Win, 20s. 9d.; places, 5s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 7s. 3d.; win pool, 7,440; place pool, 5,301.
Total Investments.—Win, £5,304 10s.; place, £4,058 4s.

STOCKTON.

2.0.—BISHOPTON (S.) PLATE (£150) (1m.).
Rhyolite (Mrs. H. E. Beddington), ch g by Rock Flint—Barina, 8 yrs., 9 st. (G. Richards) †
Gala Prince (Mr. G. R. Sadler), ch c by Prince Galahad—Deer Play, 4 yrs., 8 st. 7 lb. (E. Forsyth) †
Golden Gauntlet (Mr. I. F. Davis), b c by Black Gauntlet—Vaba, 4 yrs., 9 st. (S. Wragg) 2
Also ran: Prefect, Catanian, Indian Eagle, Belle Mount, Oh Crikey, Carpathia, Desormais. (Rhyolite trained by F. Hartigan; Gala Prince by G. Sadler.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 5 to 2 agst RHYOLITE, 11 to 4 Catanian, 3 to 1 Golden Gauntlet, 7 to 1 GALA PRINCE, 100 to 8 Desormais, Indian Eagle, 20 to 1 others. †Dead-heat, 3 l.

2.30.—WOLVISTON WELTER H'CAP PLATE (£200) (6f.).
Eheu Fugaces (Sir J. Buchanan Jardine), br h by Santair—Time Flies, 5 yrs., 8 st 5 lb. (Adley) 1
Tuffan (Mr. W. N. Thorpe), bl h by Valens—Lily Willy, 5 yrs., 8 st. 10 lb. ...(Baines) 2
Hindustan (Ld. Zetland), b c by Rochester—Sundia, 4 yrs., 9 st. 8 lb. .....(R. James) 3
Also ran: Grey Hill, Radio, Heronslea, Golden Glow, Argos Lad, Happy Gazelle, Glen Gowan. (Winner trained by Leach, sen.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 5 to 2 agst Tuffan, 5 to 1 Radio, Glen Gowan, 11 to 2 Golden Glow, 6 to 1 Hindustan, 8 to 1 EHEU FUGACES, 10 to 1 Happy Gazelle, 33 to 1 others. Head, short head.

3.0.—STOCKTON SPRING H'CAP (£400) (1m.).
Good Mint (Mr. F. B. Barling), b f by Chivalrous—Wild Mint, 4 yrs., 7 st. 6 lb. (Simpson) 1
Pickle (Sir Hugh Blackett), b c by Captain Fracasse—Mrs. Yorick, 4 yrs., 7 st. (A. Richardson) 2
Sept (Mr. Lewis Jones), b f by Syndrian—Princess Agnes, 4 yrs., 6 st. 7 lb. (Lowrey). 3
Also ran: Doura, Gloucester Hussar, Pauli, Sir Picton. (Winner trained by Owner.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* Evens Pauli, 4 to 1 agst Doura, Gloucester Hussar, 10 to 1 GOOD MINT, 100 to 6 others. Head, same.

3.30.—CARLTON (S.) PLATE (£150) (2-Y.O.) (5f.).
Goosander (Mr. D. Landale Wilson), b g by Somme Kiss—Goosie, 8 st. 6 lb. (P. Beasley) 1
Young Ben (Mr. S. McGregor), b c by Junior—Ben Vane, 8 st. 9 lb.....(C. Ray) 2
Leg Puller (Mr. H. F. Clayton), b c by Legatee—Madame de Stael, 8 st. 9 lb. (Caldwell) 3
Also ran: Mastersinger, Byronia, Queen of Love filly, Blea Tarn, Lava. (Winner trained by Leach, jun.).
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 5 to 4 agst GOOSANDER, 2 to 1 Queen of Love filly, 5 to 1 Mastersinger, 8 to 1 Young Ben, 20 to 1 others. Short head, 3 l.

4.0.—FAIRFIELD PLATE (£150) (2-Y.O.) (5f.).
Disarmament (Mr. H. F. Clayton), b c by Beresford—Shimmer, 9 st. 3 lb. ..(Caldwell) 1
Sans Doute (Capt. S. Riley Lord), br c by Sansovino—Double Quick, 8 st. 12 lb. (G. Richards) 2
Atherton (Sir Thomas Dixon), ch g by Athlone—Straffan, 8 st. 9 lb. ...(J. Taylor) 3
Also ran: Tivoli Boy, Semi-Royal, Scatterum, Estelle filly, Lady of the Snows, Fanciful, Fullolite. (Winner trained by Elsey.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 7 to 4 agst Atherton, 5 to 2 DISARMAMENT, Sans Doute, 10 to 1 Estelle filly, 100 to 7 Fullolite, 33 to 1 others. Neck, 2 l.

4.30.—ROSEBERRY MAIDEN PLATE (£200) (3-Y.O.) (1m.).
Pommame (Mr. J. Benson), b g by Pommern—Maid of Erin, 9 st. 2 lb....(H. Wragg) 1
Maugre (Mr. S. W. Beer), b f by Grand Guignol—Mandragora, 8 st. 9 lb. (J. Leach) 2
Joan Haste (Ld. Zetland), ch f by Bachelor's Double—Saint Joan, 8 st. 9 lb....(R. James) 3
Also ran: Secret Paper, Salamis, Polo, Upper-court, High Brambles, Abitibi, Knotweed, Tinker's Well, Wink, Pomerellen, Dawpool. (Winner trained by Elsey.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 3 to 1 agst Abitibi, 4 to 1 POMMAME, 5 to 1 Secret Paper, 6 to 1 Pomerellen, 13 to 2 Polo, 10 to 1 Maugre, 20 to 1 others. Neck, 3 l.

THE AUSTRALIANS' START.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF THE MEN.

DOUBTS ABOUT THE ATTACK.

By C. STEWART CAINE.
(Editor, "Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack.")

Beating Worcestershire by an innings and 165 runs, the Australian team of 1930 gained a more decisive victory than had rewarded the efforts of any of their predecessors in the first match of a tour. Wins in a single innings, it is true, have been no uncommon thing in the opening engagements of earlier bands of cricketers from Australia. That distinction, indeed, now stands to the credit of no fewer than six of the seventeen touring sides, and Armstrong's men nine years ago started with a success at Leicester almost as pronounced as that registered at Worcester last Friday, but—for what it is worth—a record can be claimed by our present visitors.

Altogether, Australians have eight victories to set against four defeats in the results of first matches of programmes in this country. Two of these reverses were inflicted by elevens got together by Lord Sheffield and two by Notts. The Midland county overcame the pioneer side in a single innings, but that unhappy start for the tourists of 1878 was immediately followed by the memorable nine wickets victory, gained in the course of one afternoon's play, over a most powerful side of the M.C.C.—a triumph which made the fame of Australian cricket.

BRADMAN'S DEBUT.

A noteworthy feature of last week's match, outside the overwhelming nature of the success attending Woodfull's men, was the personal achievement of Bradman in putting together a score of 236—a truly wonderful performance in being accomplished within a week of landing on these shores and without any considerable measure of practice. This feat, however, is no record. Four years ago Woodfull distinguished himself in much the same way, by making, in his opening first-class match, a score of 201 against Essex, even if he had previously taken part in a game against a Minor Counties' eleven.

A more exact parallel to Bradman's triumph was that in 1882 by Hugh Hamon Massie, who, in the first engagement of that tour, hit up an innings of 206 against Oxford University. A bigger thing than this huge score, however, was the 55 put together by Massie on the second morning of the match between Australia and England. This fearless display on a wet wicket made for Australia the chance which Spofforth and Boyle seized so well that England, although wanting only 85 for victory, suffered defeat by seven runs.

A STRONG BATTING SIDE.

Whatever the next few months may have in store for our visitors, there can be little doubt about the powerful nature of the batting at the command of the side. Admittedly, the Worcestershire bowling was not such as to provide a searching test of skill, and some of the Australian players exhibited no special ability, but a total of 492 for eight wickets in the absence of Kippax and Ponsford was certainly suggestive of great possibilities. In the first place, Bradman himself convinced people who had seen him in Australia eighteen months ago that he had improved in his technique, his footwork being so fine that he seemed to have command of practically every stroke. Essentially, he is a front-of-the-wicket player, with a particularly well-timed and telling on-drive, but he also uses the hook effectively, and brings off admirably the late cut, while, like nearly all his colleagues, he scarcely ever lifts the ball.

Of Woodfull and his stubborn defence and judicious driving, we had full experience four years ago, yet he also conveys the impression that, with no loss of defensive skill and with more freedom and variety of scoring strokes, he is an even better batsman than he was at that time. Neither Jackson nor Richardson accomplished much at Worcester, but the former always suggested "class," and Richardson appeared to be a batsman particularly dangerous if once well set, while McCabe played in a distinctly attractive style. No confident conclusion, however, should be expressed until the tourists have been pitted against a stronger attack than that possessed by Worcestershire.

WHAT OF THE BOWLING?

A much more doubtful point in the equipment of the side is the question whether the bowling will prove of a quality sufficiently high to raise hopes among Australians of the recovery of the "Ashes." Likely enough the cold wind prevailing during the match at Worcester proved an appreciable handicap to some of the players, and, at first glance, the dismissal on a good wicket of a county team for less than 200 in each innings points to an effective attack. For all that, the general opinion at Worcester was that the bowling rather lacked distinction.

Certainly Grimmett, with his deceptive flight, accurate length, and power of turning the ball, did himself full justice, and Fairfax, who has a beautiful action, brings the ball down from a considerable height, and occasionally mixes quick medium with something almost slow, looked likely to render useful service.

On the other hand, Wall caused the County batsmen little or no trouble, and failed to produce the pace expected of him. Probably he can bowl much faster than he did at Worcester, but, if not, it is difficult to see him at all deadly under average conditions. Furthermore, Hornibrook, the left-hander, seemed lacking in life and spin, and a Beckett looked quite ordinary.

Possibly Hurwood, who did not play at Worcester, will turn out to have first-rate ability, as well as appreciable pace. For the moment the general expectation must be that, while the Australians are practically sure to score heavily, no reason exists why plenty of runs should not be made at the expense of their bowlers.

THE FIELDING.

Fieldsmen, likely enough, were troubled by the cold wind at Worcester, as much as were bowlers, but, whatever the cause, the work in this department of the game left something to be desired. Smartness certainly characterised the efforts of several men—especially in the first innings—but this quality disappeared to a large extent in the concluding stage of the struggle, and, taken all round, the display, as in so many matches against Chapman's team in Australia, fell below the standard of a first-rate English eleven. Thus, the conclusion enforced by the tourists' opening engagement, marked as the disparity between the contending sides proved to be, was that in the great games to be fought out during the next three months, England ought certainly to hold their own.

It may be, of course, that the Australians have not shown their true form in bowling and fielding, and that the next week or two will bring a marked improvement in these directions, but, unless the advance is altogether surprising, there will remain general confidence in the ability of England's cricketers to repel the challenge thrown down by Woodfull and his men.

Does anyone in your family play cricket, golf, lawn tennis, or figure in athletic sports? If so, there's a new and unequalled advisory page by such stars as H. T. W. Hardinge, George Duncan, Sir F. Gordon Lowe, Bart., and H. ... Abrahams in to-morrow's *Athletic News*.

A NEW CASTROL GRADE!
SWANSHOT "S." A remarkable modern gear oil which remains fluid even at 10° below freezing point. Ideal for Chassis lubrication and many central and one-shot oiling systems. An improvement on Castrol Special Gear Oil "S." which it replaces, this latest grade is now in stock everywhere.—C. C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd., All-British Firm, Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.—[ADVT.]

Cricket.

GRIMMETT'S BOWLING BAFFLES LEICESTER

AFTER GREAT STAND—CHAMPIONS' PROMISING START.

OXFORD GIVE KENT A SHOCK.

Rain cut summarily short a day that was marked by much interesting cricket. Most attention was paid to the form shown by the Australians at Leicester At one time the visitors looked like being given a severe test, for the century was hoisted by Leicester's opening pair. But then Grimmett, aided by dismal conditions, wrought havoc, taking three wickets in four balls and doing other damage, so that the score changed quickly from 100 for none to 137 for seven, the innings closing for a disappointing score of 148. Grimmett took seven wickets for 46.

There were contrasts at the Oval. The two amateurs, Allom and Stroud, skittled Worcester out for a beggarly 40. Then Hobbs and Sandham proceeded calmly to place Surrey in a commanding position.

Yorkshire were engaged at Lord's, and their attack was not impressive against some sound M.C.C. batting, of which Lee and B. H. Lyon supplied the distinctive features.

A belated start at Oxford did not prevent Peebles' bowling to some purpose, Kent losing four wickets, including those of Woolley and Hardinge, for very few runs.

Notts got off the mark soundly, Whysall again being the outstanding batsman, his century leading to the temporary collaring of a Sussex attack that included Tate.

Lancashire failed to force home the early successes of their attack against Northants, whose miserable start on a good pitch saw six out for 65. Then those who are really played for their bowling redeemed the position quite gallantly.

FEATURES OF THE PLAY.

BATTING.

Whysall (Notts) v. Sussex	113
Hobbs (Surrey) v. Worcester	66
Sandham (Surrey) v. Worcester	65
Shipman (Leicester) v. Australia	63
Lee (M.C.C.) v. Yorkshire	62
Davies (E.) (Glamorgan) v. Warwick	*58
Hendren (M.C.C.) v. Yorkshire	*57
M. J. Turnbull (Glamorgan) v. Warwick	54
Berry (Leicester) v. Australia	50

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

C. V. Grimmett (Australia) v. Leicester	7 for 46
I. A. R. Peebles (Oxford Univ.) v. Kent	6 for 68
E. G. Stroud (Surrey) v. Worcester	4 for 17
M. J. Allom (Surrey) v. Worcester	3 for 11
T. Wall (Australia) v. Leicester	3 for 37

LEICESTER'S EARLY DEFIANCE.

BUT AUSTRALIAN BOWLERS TRIUMPH.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LEICESTER, Saturday.

Leicestershire's play in the second match of the Australians' tour shed a very informing light on the quality of the visitors' attack, especially as Hurwood came into the side.

Ponsford, Kippax, and Walker also turned out, Woodfull, Oldfield, a'Beckett, and Hornibrook resting.

The conditions were not good from the spectators' viewpoint, but 2,000 spectators saw the opening of what proved to be a keen but chequered day's play.

De Lisle winning the toss, Leicestershire took first innings, Shipman and Berry opening to Wall and Hurwood. The latter, of whom much is expected, was watched with interest. He took only a very short run and bowled no more than medium pace but looked to spin the ball. The two Leicestershire professionals set to work in such skilful yet deliberate fashion that play had been in progress three-quarters of an hour before the first boundary was registered.

Still, despite the numerous changes of bowling which Richardson tried, and some good, if not brilliant, fielding, the score steadily mounted until at the end of fifty-five minutes 50 was on the board, each batsman, when well set, making some well-timed cuts

Light rain handicapped the bowlers, who had to obtain sawdust to improve their foothold. Towards a quarter past one the rain increased, driving the players from the field and preventing any further play before lunch. The sound batting of Shipman and Berry had, at that point, produced 61 runs without loss.

The rain ceased, but the weather remained gloomy and cold, and, as a mist hung over the ground, the conditions proved most depressing. Still, there was nothing to prevent the game from being resumed at twenty minutes to three. The wicket had not been rendered at all soft, but the moisture of the atmosphere kept it damp on the surface. Shipman and Berry soon settled down again and scored steadily, placing Leicester in a strong position.

A Century Partnership.

They played quite well, without doing anything brilliant, being content to wait for the loose ball before hitting out, and so never forcing the pace. Hurwood continued to get on some spin, but the only bowler to cause much trouble was Grimmett.

Berry, after giving a difficult chance to Kippax at mid-off, completed his 50 and sent up the hundred. Three runs later, however, the admirable partnership came to an end, Berry jumping in to drive Grimmett, and skying the ball towards mid-off, where Ponsford, leaping up, caught it with one hand.

Grimmett's Deadly Spell.

Having once broken up this opening stand, Grimmett bowled in such deadly form that he actually took three wickets in four balls. The first of these to fall was that of Shipman, who, after playing good cricket for two hours and forty minutes, hit a full pitch straight into the hands of mid-on. To the next ball Bradshaw was out lbw, and Riley returned to the bowler the second ball he received. In this startling fashion the game underwent so complete a change that, while the hundred had gone up with no one out, there were four wickets down for 121.

The collapse which Grimmett had started in such a sensational way continued in most pronounced fashion after the tea interval, the six remaining wickets going down in forty minutes for the addition of 27 runs. So completely did the Leicestershire men fail after Shipman and Berry had given the side such a fine start that the last nine wickets actually fell in three-quarters of an hour for 45 runs. Keeping a splendid length and making the ball turn a lot, Grimmett enjoyed a thoroughly deserved triumph. In his last spell of bowling—after going on with the total at 87—he sent down seventeen overs for 29 runs and seven wickets.

Leicestershire, after batting for three hours and a-half, were all out for 148.

On the Australians going in Geary was tried with the score at 18, and his first ball took Jackson's off stump. Ponsford shaped well during a stay of forty minutes, but left at 35. Bradman and Kippax played out time when the visitors, with eight wickets to fall, stood 98 runs in arrear. The company present late in the afternoon numbered about 6,000. Present score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

Shipman, c Wall, b Grimmett	63
Berry, c Ponsford, b Grimmett	50
Armstrong, st Walker, b Grimmett	3
Bradshaw, lbw, b Grimmett	0
Riley, c and b Grimmett	0
A. T. Sharpe, st Walker, b Grimmett	5
Astill, c McCabe, b Wall	7
Geary lbw, b Wall	6
J. A. de Lisle, not out	2
Sidwell, st Walker, b Grimmett	6
Snary, b Wall	6
Extras	6
Total	148

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings.

W. H. Ponsford lbw, b Geary	25
A. Jackson, b Geary	4
D. Bradman, not out	9
A. F. Kippax, not out	11
Extras	1
Total (2 wkts)	50

S. McCabe, V. Y. Richardson, A. Fairfax, C. V. Grimmett, C. W. Walker, A. Hurwood, and T. Wall to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings: Wall 3 for 37, Hurwood 0 for 18, Fairfax 0 for 38, Grimmett 7 for 46, McCabe 0 for 3.

ESSEX TEAM TO MEET AUSTRALIANS.

The Essex eleven to meet the Australians at Leyton on Wednesday will be: C. J. Bray, L. G. Crawley, H. T. O. Smith, H. J. Palmer, Russell, O'Connor, Nichols, Hipkin, Sheffield, Cutmore, and Pope.

WHYSALL'S CENTURY

NOTTS MASTER SUSSEX ATTACK.

Although Walker and Arthur Staples, two batsmen early in the order of going in, did not give much trouble, Notts, the champion county of 1929, made a fairly promising start against Sussex at Trent Bridge. Whysall and his captain, A. W. Carr, stopped anything like a rot developing from the loss of these comparatively cheap wickets. Unfortunately rain interfered with the progress of the game.

Both sides were practically at full strength. A. W. Carr has, with one exception, the men who figured prominently in securing first honours for Notts, and Harold Gilligan, the new Sussex captain, is enjoying the assistance of Maurice Tate, Ted Bowley, and K. S. Duleepsinhji, as well as that of younger professionals who have also earned distinction. George Gunn—just returned from the West Indies—was not called upon to turn out for the home county, the vacancy being filled by his son, G. V. Gunn.

Notts, winning the toss, went in on an easy-paced wicket, but when Whysall and Walker had raised the score to 20 Wensley bowled Walker's middle stump, and at 41 Arthur Staples, starting for a run which Whysall declined, threw away his wicket.

Carr and Whysall took the score to 50 at the end of rather more than an hour's cricket. Tate occasionally made the ball get up sharply, but otherwise the bowlers did not cause their opponents much trouble. Carr brought off some nice strokes, and Whysall completed his 50 after batting for an hour and three-quarters.

Rain, although not heavy, prevented any further progress with the game until five minutes past three. The 100 having been reached in rather less than two hours, Carr proceeded to open his shoulders, and Whysall, following his captain's example, 51 runs were added in half an hour. Altogether the partnership for the third wicket produced 111 runs, the total standing at 152 when Langridge succeeded in bringing Carr's innings to a close, Whysall at that point being not out 82.

Carr batted an hour and a-half without giving a chance, and made most of his runs by powerful off-drives. With Payton in, Whysall reached his hundred, batting altogether rather less than three hours to make 101 out of 177.

Whysall and Payton raised the total to 200 and then Whysall, hitting out at Bowley, missed the ball and was stumped. Batting with all his well-known confidence and giving no chance during a stay of three hours and a-quarter, Whysall had twelve fours as his chief strokes.

Subsequently matters went badly with Notts. Payton, who withstood the Sussex attack for an hour and a-half and hit six fours, was caught at slip, and Barratt and Sam Staples fell to following balls from Tate. Larwood played up pluckily, but could get no one to stay with him, and the innings was all over for 273.

Sussex had only fifteen minutes' batting, but during that time lost Harold Gilligan, and at the close stood 265 behind with nine wickets to fall.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings.

Whysall, st Cornford, b Bowley	113
Walker, b Wensley	10
Staples (A.), run out	7
A. W. Carr, c Parks (H.), b Langridge	45
Payton, c Duleepsinhji, b Wensley	47
Gunn (G. V.), c Bowley, b Tate	6
Lilley, c Langridge, b Wensley	1
Barratt, b Tate	9
Larwood, not out	21
Staples (S.), b Tate	0
Voce, b Wensley	4
Extras	10
Total	273

SUSSEX.—First Innings.

Parks (J.), not out	1
A. H. Gilligan, c Lilley, b Larwood	4
Parks (H.), not out	3
Total (1 wkt.)	8

K. S. Duleepsinghji, Bowley, Tate, Wensley, Cook, Langridge (James), Cornford, and Hollingdale to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings: Tate 3 for 99, Wensley 4 for 93, Hollingdale 0 for 20, Langridge 1 for 21, Bowley 1 for 42, Parks (J.) 0 for 8.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY v. KENT.

COUNTY MAKE A BAD START.

The opening stage of the meeting between Oxford University and Kent, at Oxford, was spoiled by heavy rain during the night and early morning, which prevented any cricket until 4 o'clock.

For their first match of the season Oxford were strongly represented, for, although A. M. Crawley and P. F. Garthwaite, two of last year's Blues, stood down, they had seven old Blues, a senior—Mayhew—and three freshmen, Moore, Peebles, and Melville. The last-named is the South African who showed so much promise with both the bat and the ball in the Freshmen's match. G. B. Legge led the County eleven, which included I. Akers-Douglas, the Oxford University Senior.

Winning the toss, the Kent captain decided to take first innings. For the first time during the day the sun shone as the University players took the field. Kent made an unfortunate start, for, with only eight runs on the board, a splendid catch by Melville sent back Ashdown, the fieldsman taking the ball very close to the ground. This early set-back caused Hardinge and Woolley to play steady cricket.

Peebles, however, bowled in deadly manner, and matters went badly for Kent, three more wickets falling while the total was taken to 34. At that point Akers Douglas and Chapman became associated, and by good, steady cricket they added 53 runs for the fifth partnership before the former left to a fine catch on the leg side by the Wicket-keeper. Akers Douglas who, two years ago, was the outstanding schoolboy batsman but failed to get his Blue last summer, batted altogether for an hour, and gave only one chance—Peebles should have caught him off his own bowling His best stroke was a six, off Peebles. Chapman gave a somewhat disappointing display and left to a very poor stroke.

Kent were all out in the last over of the game for 133, and for this poor total Peebles was mainly responsible, coming out with the splendid analysis of six wickets at a cost of just over 11 runs apiece.

A feature of the day's cricket was the excellence of the University fielding, while Mayhew showed much promise as wicket-keeper.

KENT.—First Innings.

Hardinge, b Peebles	9
Ashdown, c Melville, b Wellings	2
Woolley, lbw, b Peebles	3
Ames, st Mayhew, b Peebles	12
I. Akers-Douglas, c Mayhew, b Peebles	43
A. P. F. Chapman, c Melville, b Peebles	21
G. B. Legge, c Peebles, b Melville	13
Todd, c and b Peebles	3
Freeman, not out	9
Wright, c Mayhew, b Hill-Wood	10
Beslee, c Pataudi, b Hill-Wood	0
Extras	8
Total	133

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—P. G. T. Kingsley, H. M. Garland-Wells, C. K. Hill-Wood, E. M. Wellings, Nawab of Pataudi, R. W. Skene, N. M. Ford, J. F. N. Mayhew, D. N. Moore, A. Melville, and I. A. R. Peebles.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

KENT.—First Innings: Hill-Wood 2 for 29, Wellings 1 for 5, Peebles 6 for 68, Garland-Wells 0 for 6, Melville 1 for 17.

WORCESTER'S BAD COLLAPSE.

SKITTLED OUT FOR 40 AT THE OVAL.

SURREY'S MASTERLY REPLY.

Worcestershire's first three wickets fell for one run at the Oval—and that run matured from a wide. The remainder of the side failed to recover from this harrowing start, and Worcester were all out fo 40 runs. It was a refreshing change for the Surrey bowlers after the punishment they had received in the opening match against Glamorgan. Stroud obtained four wickets for 17, and Allom's three victims cost him 11 runs. Worcester threw two of their wickets away attempting impossible runs.

It is only fair to the Worcester batsmen to record that nature was on the side of the Surrey bowlers. Sharp showers had softened the turf, and the light was not good while the visitors were batting. Worcester's first four batsmen actually went back to the pavilion without scoring. V. Fox, the fourth complete failure, left at seven. Gibbons, after a stay of 40 minutes, gave Fender a right-handed catch at second slip: half the side were out for 14.

Stroud, the right-hand medium-pace bowler, followed Allom and Peach in successful use of the ball, and, after Root had hit him to square-leg and off-boundary in one over, the ball from a skier fell into Peach's hands at mid-off. Root, by his vigorous effort, scored 14 runs out of 17, added in twenty minutes, and the captain C. F. Walters, last man out to a fine ball from Stroud, batted well for his 13 runs.

Before lunch Hobbs played a maiden over from Root, and afterwards he and Sandham batted so well that they passed Worcestershire's score in three-quarters of an hour. Mastering the limited bowling at the disposal of Walters, Surrey's opening batsmen proceeded to send up the hundred in 80 minutes. This occurred in the same over in which Hobbs reached his own 50 out of 96. Both batsmen were very strong on the leg side, ability to hook the ball square and drive to the on serving them well.

The ball travelled slowly on the rather soft turf, and many hard strokes were run out, two fours by Sandham in one over from Root earning special applause. Sandham also brought off some good late cuts, and a square one completed his 50 out of 116 in an hour and a-half. A fast bowler, Perks, receiving a second trial, got Hobbs taken in the slips, the ball looking to go off the wicket-keeper's hands. Scoring 66 out of 122 in ninety-five minutes, Hobbs hit six fours and four threes. At tea-time Sandham claimed 65 of the total of 141.

After some delay, play went on in extremely poor light, and Sandham had the bad luck to give the wicket-keeper a catch, for directly on his dismissal umpires and players all walked to the pavilion. Sandham, batting in his best form, scored 65 out of 143 without a mistake. He used the cut and pull with fine effect, hitting seven fours and four threes. At quarter to five Surrey led by 101, with eight wickets in hand.

A succession of heavy showers caused the abandonment of play for the day with Surrey 103 ahead and eight wickets in hand.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

Wright, c Ducat b Peach	0
Fox (J.), run out	0
Nichol, c Brooks, b Allom	0
Gibbons, c Fender, b Stroud	6
Fox (V.), b Allom	0
C. F. Walters, c Shepherd, b Stroud	13
Root, c Peach, b Stroud	14
Brooke, c Brooks, b Stroud	3
Perks, run out	0
Styler, lbw, b Allom	2
Jackson, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	40

SURREY.—First Innings.

Hobbs, c Brooke, b Perks	66
Sandham, c Styler, b Perks	65
Ducat not out	10
Extras	2
Total (2 wkts.)	143

Shepherd, Barling, P. G. H. Fender, M. J. C. Allom, Gregory, Peach, E. G. Stroud, and Brooks to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings: Allom, 3 for 11; Peach, 1 for 5; Fender, 0 for 5; Stroud, 4 for 17.

GOOD WARWICK BOWLING.

TURNBULL'S FINE EFFORT.

The season at Edgbaston was opened yesterday when Warwickshire received a visit from Glamorgan, who had performed so well earlier in the week at the Oval. M. J. Turnbull, the old Light Blue cricketer, who is now captain of the Welsh side, made one change in his team, H. R. J. Rhys taking the place of Lavis. Winning the toss, Turnbull decided to bat first, and in a rather poor light the visitors made a capital start, 110 being on the board at lunch-time with only three men out.

Bates and Dyson seemed to have settled down despite several bowling changes, when, with the score 38, Bates skied a ball on the leg side and was easily caught, while Dyson was bowled with the total up to 46. Turnbull, confident from the start, twice drove Paine to the ring, and the total stood at 50 at the end of an hour's play.

Bell could make little of the bowling, and fell to a catch at the wicket after batting half an hour for eight runs, the score then being 71. Turnbull, on the other hand, continued to play well, powerful drives being the feature of his display, and he found a useful partner in Hills, who made a century against Surrey earlier in the week. Hills should have been caught at slip by Croom when 18, Sanders being the unlucky bowler, and at the interval he claimed 22 runs as against Turnbull's 38.

Rain fell during the lunch interval, which was prolonged by twenty-five minutes before play could be resumed. Then, to the bowling of Durnell and Mayer, the Glamorgan captain continued to play a fine game. When 29 runs had been added, Hills was beaten by a ball from Mayer, while that bowler, with his next delivery, sent back Rhys. Turnbull completed an excellent 50 after batting seventy-five minutes.

Four runs later Turnbull's fine innings came to an end, Mayer getting him leg-before. The Warwickshire bowler had then taken three wickets in six overs at a cost of seven runs—a capital spell of bowling. Turnbull, who left with the total 153, made his 54 in an hour and fifty minutes and hit seven fours. Sanders, relieving Mayer, yorked Dai Davies with his first delivery, but Every and E. Davies, batting steadily, improved Glamorgan's position.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—First Innings.

Bates, c Mayer, b Paine	20
Dyson, b Sanders	16
M. J. Turnbull, lbw, b Mayer	54
Bell, c Smith b Paine	8
Hills, b Mayer	36
H. R. Rhys, b Mayer	0
Davies (D.), b Sanders	8
Every, lbw, b Mayer	36
Davies (E.), not out	58
Mercer, b Wyatt	4
Ryan, c Parsons, b Santall	5
Extras	24
Total	269

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings.

Smith, c Davies (D.) b Ryan	11
Croom, not out	15
Bates, c Turnbull b Ryan	9
R. E. S. Wyatt, not out	0
Extras	4
Total (2 wkts)	39

Rev. J. H. Parsons, Santall, Mayer, Paine, Kilner, T. W. Durnell, and Sanders to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—First Innings: Durnell 0 for 49, Mayer 4 for 70, Sanders 2 for 47, Paine 2 for 32, Croom 0 for 20, Santall 1 for 17, Wyatt 1 for 10.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CRICKET.

ST. PAUL'S FIRST IN THE FIELD.

St. Paul's School, as usual, were the first to set the cricket ball rolling with their annual match against the Wanderers. The pitch was very dead when the School went in, and H. S. C. Killick (21) was the only one to top the twenty mark. J. E. Hall, who did so well for Lancing last year, took five wickets for 45 runs. He troubled the batsmen with his occasional googly. A thunderstorm put an end to the game shortly after 5 o'clock. The visitors had then lost two wickets for 20 runs in a very bad light. G. G. Shneerson took both wickets for 4 runs.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—A. W. G. Hadingham, c Carter, b Hart, 3; G. G. Sheerson, c Doley, b Hall, 10; J. B. Maclean, c Doley, b Birch, 12; H. S. C. Killick, hit wkt., b Hall, 21; G. C. Roosmale-Cocq, c Symonds, b Hart, 5; I. H. Bartlett c Colman, b Birch, 11; M. S. Layton, c Doley, b Hall, 0; J. G. Richards, c Smith, b Hall, 15; M. R. Marus, run out, 14; D. H. Street, lbw, b Hall, 14; W. L. Sturton, c Carter, b Symonds, 19; F. B. Dunbar-Brunton, not out 2; extras, 14.—Total, 140.

WANDERERS.—C. H. Smith, lbw, b Shneerson, 12; G. L. Olliff, b Shneerson, 3; H. K. Symonds, not out, 2; C. R. P. Wallace, not out, 1; extras, 2. Total (for 2 wkts.), 20.

T. H. Wheeler, S. H. Doley, D. A. R. Young, Stanley Colman, G. M. Birch, N. T. Casser, and J. E. Hall did not bat.

NORTHANTS' BOLD RECOVERY.

OPENING BATSMEN OUT CHEAPLY.

BOWLERS GET THE RUNS

Despite plucky work by the later batsmen, Northamptonshire hardly made the best use of the chance to bat first on a firm and easy-paced wicket at Old Trafford. The visitors won the toss, but the Lancashire attack, particularly Richard Tyldesley, enjoyed early successes.

Northamptonshire, indeed, made a disastrous start, the guiles of Tyldesley proving too much for the majority of their batsmen. Six wickets were down for no more than 65 runs at the luncheon interval.

In the first over Bakewell was run out, Woolley refusing his call, while a little later Timms, trying to protect his face from a rising long hop from Macdonald, was easily caught, and at the end of half an hour Northamptonshire had two men out with 11 runs on the board. Jupp tried hard to turn the fortunes of the game, but he gave cover-point a catch at 24, and with Richard Tyldesley getting rid of Woolley and Matthews, half the Northamptonshire side were out in seventy minutes for 34.

Liddell made a few good hits, but generally the batsmen found run-getting an extremely difficult matter, and it was Richard Tyldesley's slows that were the chief cause of their distress.

The bad light was followed by rain, and at a quarter past four it had been found impossible to resume the game.

A Great Recovery.

On the game being resumed, the Lancashire attack seemed to lose much of its sting. Richard Tyldesley continued to bowl finely, but the others, and particularly Macdonald, could not get a length, and consequently Northamptonshire steadily improved their position The seventh wicket added, in all, 42 runs in an hour before Cox was run out, and the 100 went up when the innings had lasted for two hours and forty-five minutes.

Thomas played capital cricket, pulling and driving with great power, but he was eighth out at 122, and then an appeal against the light was successful, the players leaving the field.

The weather never looked like clearing. Certainly the rain did not become very heavy, but it fell steadily, and after waiting until half-past five, it was decided to abandon play for the day. In all, Northamptonshire batted three hours and fifteen minutes for their score of 122 for eight wickets, and Bellamy, not out 33, has been at the crease for two hours and twenty minutes.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings.

Woolley, lbw, b Tyldesley (R.)	14
Bakewell, run out	0
Timms (J.), c Tyldesley (E.), b Macdonald	6
V. W. C. Jupp, c Tyldesley (E.), b Sibbles	8
Matthews, lbw, b Tyldesley (R.)	4
Bellamy, not out	32
Liddell, b Tyldesley (R.)	10
Cox, run out	18
Thomas, b Hopwood	27
Partridge, not out	0
Extras	2
Total (8 wkts.)	122

Clark to bat.

LANCASHIRE.—P. T. Eckersley, Watson, Hallows, Tyldesley (E.), Iddon, Hopwood, Paynter, Sibbles, Duckworth, Tyldesley (R.), and Macdonald.

M.C.C. DEFY YORKSHIRE.

LEE AGAIN BATS SOUNDLY.

Rain delayed the start of the match between M.C.C. and Yorkshire at Lord's until a quarter to one, and an overcast sky with a threat of further downpours made the conditions by no means ideal. Nigel Haig beat A. T. Barber, the new Yorkshire captain, in the toss, and decided that the M.C.C. should bat first. So well did the Yorkshiremen bowl and field, however, that in three-quarters of an hour before lunch they put down two wickets for 36 runs.

Macaulay and Robinson made the ball nip off the pitch with surprising pace, and with only 6 scored Haig gave point a simple catch. Hearne, nearly bowled in trying to hit to leg off Macaulay when 4, was leg before at 31.

Almost immediately the players went in to lunch there came a heavy downpour. The covers were hastily put on, and a further delay occurred. The rain did not last long and the sun shone with some power, but not till forty minutes after the usual hour did play recommence

Both Lee and Hendren were at pains to play themselves in, and Macaulay, going on at the Nursery end, maintained a very steady length, but Lee pulled him finely for 4—the first in fifty minutes' cricket—and an off-drive by Hendren also reaching the ring, the 50 appeared five minutes later.

While the scoring rate never became rapid, each batsman brought off an occasional neat stroke, Hendren driving finely to the off. When Leyland came on to bowl Lee pulled him for a splendid 6, and he went on to complete his 50 out of 109 after an hour and three-quarters. With one added, he survived a very confident appeal for a catch behind the wicket off Dennis, whose erratic bowling was treated with far more respect than it deserved.

Oldroyd nearly bowled Lee at 59, and, in his fourth over, he got that batsman taken at the wicket. Thus ended a stand which yielded a very valuable 102 runs in an hour and forty minutes. In his third consecutive big innings Lee was not always comfortable, his defence being more than once at fault, and several "uppish" hits falling luckily clear of the fieldsmen, but his work was most useful at a critical period.

Hendren's Luck.

In light by no means good after tea, B. H. Lyon afterwards displayed enterprise of a kind no one had previously attempted, punishing Oldroyd with especial severity. Hendren, for all his caution, gave a hard chance to Dennis in the slips when 43, Macaulay being the bowler to suffer, and for a time he turned even more quiet than before. Suddenly, however, he hit out, getting two boundaries in one over from Robinson, and reaching 53 out of 135 when he had batted just over two hours Then, at a quarter past five, with a total of 174, an appeal against the light caused another stoppage, and rain recommenced.

As it happened, nothing further could be done, the covers being put on the pitch, and the resumption being postponed till to-morrow.

M.C.C.—First Innings.

N. Haig, c Robinson, b Macaulay	2
Lee, c Wood, b Oldroyd	62
Hearne, lbw, b Robinson	9
Hendren, not out	57
B. H. Lyon, not out	26
Extras	18
Total (3 wkts.)	174

W. B. Franklin, W. E. Hazelton, A. L. Hosie, A. L. Hilder, Kennedy, and Bowes to bat.

YORKSHIRE.—A. T. Barber, W. S. Harbord, Holmes, Sutcliffe, Leyland, Oldroyd, Macaulay, Robinson, Mitchell, Wood, and Dennis.

POLO.

BEAUFORT SPRING TOURNAMENTS.

Two of the Beaufort Polo Club's spring tournaments were concluded yesterday at Norton, Wiltshire. Seven sides took part in the Norton Challenge Cup competition, open to teams totalling not more than 24 points—namely, the Goulburn team from Australia, the Cavaliers, the Pilgrims, the Bridge House team, the Pirates, the Hurricanes, and the Ford Farm team. The teams in the final tie were Capt. R. R. Smart's Ford Farm team and Capt. C. T. I. Roark's Pirates, who with a 20 points handicap aggregate received a goal and a-half start. Heavy rain fell during the early part of the game, which resulted in Ford Farm winning by 7 goals to 4½.

The final of the low handicap tournament for the Cragwood Cup followed. In this the Royal Horse Guards B team, who had a goal and a-half start, beat Capt. Scott-Douglas's Sherston Manor team by 8½ goals to 3. Teams:—

FORD FARM.—Capt. A. W. M. S. Pilkington, Capt. R. R. Smart, Capt. C. H. Tremayne, and Major P. Magor (back).

PIRATES.—Sir Ian Walker, Capt. C. T. I. Roark, Capt. J. N. Bailey, and W. F. Holman (back).

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS "B."—Lord Erne, Capt. Hon. H. Broughton, Capt. W. Sale, and Capt. Lord McCyneux (back).

SHERSTON MANOR.—A. W. Mosselmans, Capt. G. V. Scott-Douglas, Major R. L. Benson, and Major K. G. Menzies (back).

George Burton, the Middlesex scorer, has apparently made a splendid recovery from his recent operation. On inquiry at St. Peter's Hospital, Covent Garden, yesterday, it was stated that Burton had got up for the first time and could now be considered convalescent.

Club cricket will be found on page 28.

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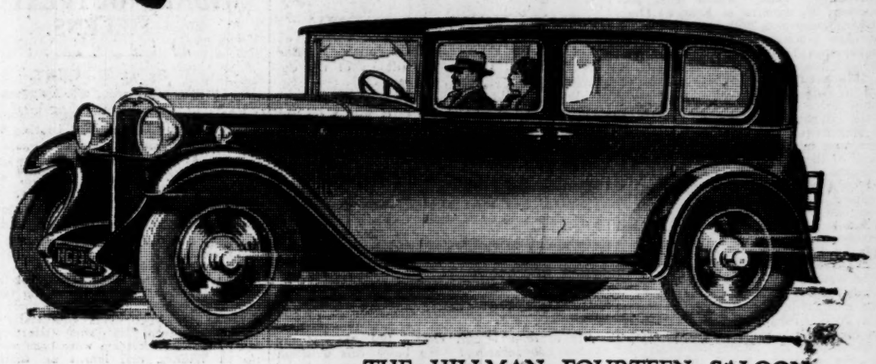

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6-Light Weymann Saloon	£485	£40	£445
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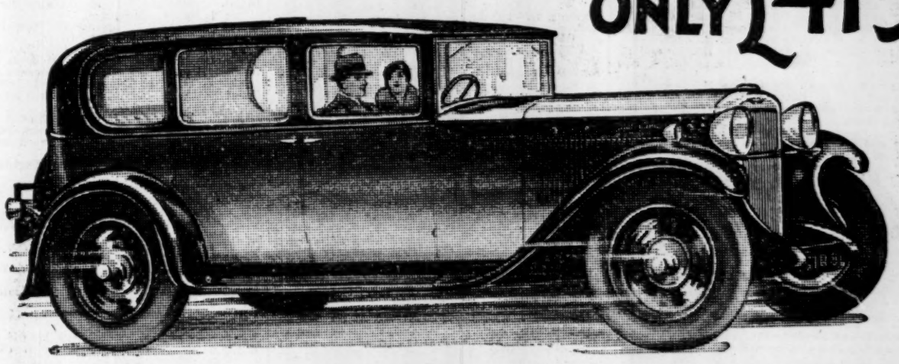

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ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

BOURN BEATS HARDMAN.

T. A. Bourn (Sunningdale), a former Cambridge University "Blue," whose chief successes have been the winning of France's Open Amateur Championship in 1928, and the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society's President's Putter tournament this year, won the final of the English Close championship against C. E. Hardman (Manchester), a Lancashire County player and a semi-finalist in the Lancashire championship three years ago, over thirty-six holes of the Burnham and Barrow Club's course at Burnham-on-Sea (Somerset), yesterday. Bourn won by 3 and 2.

At the end of the first round of this North v. South battle the position was all square, Bourn having led by a hole once in the early stages, while Hardman had twice been two up. The golf was not always good, Hardman being out in 42 and home in 39, against Bourn's 43 and 37 respectively.

Bourn played much better golf in the afternoon, and once he had secured a two at the short fifth he was always on the road to victory.

Two steady halves opened the match, and Bourn went into the lead with a perfect second shot and a good putt for a "birdie" three, which won for him the third hole. He missed a yard putt to take the fourth, however, and the game was squared at the fifth, where Bourn was too strong with his recovery from a bunker. Both played the sixth badly, Bourn driving into an unplayable spot in a clump of bushes and having to go back to play three, while Hardman was twice trapped, and a half in six resulted. A half stymie robbed Bourn of a half at the seventh, and he became two down at the eighth, where Hardman's putt, from eight yards, left the ball balancing on the lip of the hole, into which it dropped after a few seconds and while Bourn was walking across the green to play his shot. A half in three at the ninth left Hardman two up at the turn.

Bourn did not have the best of luck with his long putts, whereas Hardman was down in one putt at the eighth, ninth, tenth, and twelfth holes. Bourn played a great mashie shot from a grassy hollow to halve the tenth, and a putt of twenty yards at the eleventh hung on the lip for an "eagle" three, though his "birdie" four was sufficient to win back a hole. It was odds on Bourn squaring at the twelfth, where Hardman played two shots in the rough, but the Northerner came along with a ten yards putt for a half. Hardman's putter failed him for the first time at the thirteenth, where he required three strokes from twelve yards, and the match was all square. Bourn, however, immediately hooked an iron shot to the fourteenth, losing the hole when his four yards putt failed to drop.

Hardman again required only one putt on that green, and he became two up for the second time in the match when Bourn's ball, off an iron shot, kicked badly to the right at the sixteenth, leaving him too much to do to secure a half. Hardman was bunkered at the seventeenth, losing the hole, and the match was squared on the home green, where Hardman failed to hole a putt of 5 ft. after putting his second shot into a grassy hollow, Bourn making a fine recovery from a grass bunker. The first round figures were:—

T. A. BOURN.—Out: 5, 5, 3, 6, 4, 6, 6, 5, 3—43. Home: 4, 4, 4, 3, 5, 5, 5, 3, 4—37. Total, 80.

C. E. HARDMAN.—Out: 5, 5, 5, 6, 3, 6, 5, 4, 3—42. Home: 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5—39. Total, 81.

Hardman went in front at the second hole when the afternoon round opened, Bourn cutting his tee shot, but Bourn squared at the third and went ahead at the fifth where the Northerner was bunkered, and where Bourn holed his first putt for a two. The sixth was a disastrous hole for Hardman, who drove into the sandhills, took two shots to recover, and was on the green after expending six strokes since driving off. Bourn won the hole in six and after two halves he became three up at the ninth where he holed from ten feet, Hardman missing from about the same distance. Bourn missed a putt of five feet for a half at the tenth, but was given the eleventh when Hardman took three putts. Bourn was fortunate to halve the twelfth, after almost driving out of bounds, and he lost the thirteenth owing to weak putting. He regained his three holes lead at the fourteenth, however, Hardman topping his drive and taking three to reach the green, two following halves ending the match in Bourn's favour. The figures were:—

T. A. BOURN.—Out: 4, 5, 3, 4, 2, 6, 4, 5, 3—36. Home: 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4—29 (7 holes) 65 (16 holes).

C. E. HARDMAN.—Out: 4, 4, 5, 4, 3, 7, 4, 5, 4—40. Home: 4, 5, 4, 3, 6, 4, 4—30 (7 holes) 70 (16 holes).

BATH CLUB TOURNEY.

A BOUNCING BALL AT SUNNINGDALE

There was a peculiar incident during one of the third-round matches in the Bath Club tournament (foursomes play) over the course of the Sunningdale Club yesterday. When Army and Navy (Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Tate and Major R. L. Kennedy), who had beaten the holders on Friday, were going to the short eighth hole with a lead of 1 up they were bunkered. Royal Thames Yacht Club, their opponents, played their tee shot, and the ball, going direct for the same hazard, descended on the top of Army and Navy's and bounced several feet into the air before alighting on the green. Royal Thames Yacht were thus able to square matters, but they were outplayed by a steady couple afterwards, Army and Navy winning the tie by 3 and 2.

The better of the two semi-final matches was the first in which Army and Navy beat Guards by 3 and 2. The former were level fours to the turn and two holes up, having lost only the sixth where F. G. L. Fairlie put an iron shot dead for an "eagle" three. Army and Navy won the tenth and eleventh holes, each in four, and after the next two had been exchanged they became dormy with a half at the fourteenth. The Guards won the fifteenth, but it was a dying effort, a half at the sixteenth finishing matters.

Portland qualified for the final from the other game with a 2 and 1 success against Badminton. Hezlet was again at fault with some of his long shots and even when he was straight he was several yards behind W. D. Robinson, a left-handed player in the Badminton combination. Portland won the fourth and sixth holes, but were robbed of a half at the seventh by a stymie. They did win the ninth to turn two up, and were dormy at the sixteenth, after losing the twelfth. Hezlet playing a fine spoon shot to give his side their two holes advantage again. At the seventeenth a win for Badminton seemed likely, but Lt.-Col. Sir George Lacon missed a yard putt for the win and a half gave Portland the match by 2 and 1. Results:—

THIRD ROUND.

Guards (Major C. K. Hutchison and F. G. L. Fairlie) beat Royal Air Force (Brig.-General A. C. Critchley and H. M. Morris) by 2 and 1.

Army and Navy (Lt.-Col. A. W. Tate and Major R. L. Kennedy) beat Royal Thames Yacht (J. E. Mellor and M. MacNeal) by 3 and 2.

Portland (Major C. O. Hezlet, D.S.O., and G. D. Hannay) beat Conservative (J. B. Beck and E. F. Storey) by 1 up.

Badminton (Lt.-Col. Sir George H. Lacon, Bt., D.S.O., and W. D. Robinson) beat Sports (Capt. Norman Moore and Warren Anderson) at the twentieth hole.

SEMI-FINAL.

Army and Navy beat Guards by 3 and 2.

Portland beat Badminton by 2 and 1.

OLD HARROVIANS AT SANDWICH.

The Spring Meeting of the Old Harrovian Golfing Society began over the Prince's course at Sandwich yesterday. In the competition for the Blackwell Carlisle Challenge Cup, for players with a handicap of nine and under, the results were:—

L. S. Burgoyne (6) beat J. J. Buchanan (7) by 5 and 3; A. M. Borthwick (5) beat D. D. Gilroy (5) by 3 and 2; Sir John Wilson (4) beat F. M. M. Carlisle (1) by 3 and 1; A. A. Edward (8) beat R. H. Baucher (2) by 3 and 2.

The first match-play round for the Trevor Matthews Challenge Cup for players with handicaps of 10 and over resulted:—

C. G. Blaxter (10) beat M. R. Blair (15) at the 19th hole; C. A. Partridge (11) beat C. Gunston (11) at the 19th hole; Langton May (13) beat Hon. R. Anson (16) by 3 and 1; T. J. Matthews (13) beat J. W. James (14) by 3 and 1.

HOUSE OF COMMONS BEATEN.

Sandy Lodge entertained a House of Commons team for their annual match over the club's course near Northwood, when the Parliamentarians lost on the day's play by 15½ points to 6½. The House of Commons won five of the thirteen singles, but could only claim one victory in the foursomes, the one point in this series being recorded when Sir N. Gratton-Doyle and J. Francis Markes, the hon. secretary of Sandy Lodge, who was playing for the visiting team, beat D'Arcy Bannerman and J. Spencer by one hole.

KENT AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The three days' meeting to decide the Kent County Amateur Championship opened yesterday with a 36-holes medal competition, at Knole Park, Sevenbaks, to qualify sixteen competitors for the match-play stages. In addition, the club cham-

Continued on next column.

IS RUGBY ON THE DECLINE?

THRILLS NOT ESSENTIAL TO GOOD PLAY.

DEFENCES SUPREME.

The Editor has received the following letter from "R. B. L." on the subject of the deterioration of Rugby football:—

Sir,—I should like to express the gratitude which I, in common, I am sure, with a host of Rugby enthusiasts, feel for the excellent articles you give us, especially those of Mr. D. R. Gent. May I, as an old player, selector, and coach, make some remarks on his last article on the Internationals. First, I entirely agree with him that Wales had the men to win the championship, had their selectors had the wit to pick them instead of sticking to a stand-off half who never at any of the four matches showed any ability to make openings for his "threes."

As to England, I think he might have coupled Spong with Sobey. At least, as a Scotsman, I know it was Spong's wonderful runs that kept me on tenter-hooks lest he should get the necessary try and defeat my country.

But the point to which I should like particularly to refer is Mr. Gent's last, viz., Is the game deteriorating? He bases this question on the dullness of matches this season and the absence of Rugby thrills. I take it the absence of the thrills is the cause of the dullness, and that the thrills are the great attacking movements culminating in tries or just missing them. May I ask Mr. Gent to consider my suggestion, viz., that the absence of thrills is not due to deterioration but to improvement—improvement in the defence. When we read of the brilliant moves of X, Y and Z ending in tries and victories, do we sufficiently recognise that the success of these moves is due to some failure of A or B or C to bring down his man? Recent matches have to my mind proved that modern defence—improved as it is by better tackling, and by the plan of the wing sticking to his wing—has mastered the ordinary orthodox attack, which is impotent against good defence.

If we are to have scores they will have to be got by something out of the common, the feats of men like Laird, Waddell, etc., which the commonplace critic condemns. To take examples. In the last two England v. Wales matches Wales scored one try in each, and these were gained entirely by the surprise moves of Morley, while the two tries by which England won in 1929 each was due to an individual feat, one by Aarvold and one by Laird. How did Scotland win at Murrayfield in 1929? Was it not because Smith did a bit more than he has ever done in a match, and that Bannerman was an exceptionally great forward?

I do not think the game is deteriorating, and to those who love the game, a grim struggle should hardly be dull. The one point which seems to get worse is the putting in of the ball, the one great weak point, as W. E. Maclagan said to me, in our grand game.

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pionship was decided, Knole Park (D. H. R. Martin, R. G. Chittenden, and G. Simpson) winning with a total of 480. The "Astor" Cup, under handicap, was won by N. Crum-Ewing (3), with 152. The qualifiers were:—

C. Pentecost (Herne Bay), G. T. Eagleton (Royal Blackheath), R. G. Chittenden (Knole Park), G. H. B. Marton (Littlestone), C. H. Cole (Canterbury), H. R. Martin (Knole Park), Capt. R. S. Peploe (Knole Park), A. M. Johnston (Sidcup), Surg.-Cmdr. A. C. Rusack (Littlestone), N. Crum-Ewing (Knole Park), S. Freeman (Rochester and Cobham Park Artisans), R. Parry (Warlingham), holder, Leslie Schon (Royal Cinque Ports), J. H. Donaldson (Knole Park), E. B. Tipple (Langley Park), and A. G. S. Penman (mid-Kent).

HALVED MATCH AT MID-SURREY.

The Department of Overseas Trade and the Federation of British Industries played a halved match at Mid-Surrey. Details:—

SINGLES.—H. Somerville-Smith (Department of Overseas Trade) lost to W. Trask (1 up); C. M. Pickthall lost to R. G. Greenwood (5 and 3); C. F. Monier-Williams (5 and 3) beat G. McKechnie; Sir W. Furse halved with Dunbar Kilburn; J. Picton Bagge (3 and 2) beat J. M. Mackenzie; Sir E. Crowe lost to C. D. Locock (4 and 3).

FOURSOMES.—Somerville-Smith and Furse lost to Trask and Kilburn (2 and 1); Pickthall and Monier-Williams (1 up) beat Greenwood and McKechnie; Bagge and Crowe (3 and 1) beat Mackenzie and C. Ramsden.

CLUB COMPETITIONS.

ALDEBURGH.—M.M.: Admiral P. H. Row, 85—11=74. and M. E. Wood, 81—7=74, tied; R. E. Wilson, 87—10=77.

BANSTEAD DOWNS.—Annual Cup: J. Mackie, 82—11=71, and C. Mathew, 89—18=71, tied.

BECKENHAM.—Offley Grant Cup.—T. C. Tucker (4), A. W. Davies (6), and N. G. Welch (15) tied at all square.

BELLINGHAM.—C.P.: P. G. Reading, 83—10=73. M.M.: E. G. R. Fox, 86—11=75.

BOGNOR.—O.B.: T. B. Paton and Roy Thirkell tied at 1 up.

BRAMLEY.—M.M.—Sen.: J. G. T. West, 81—12=69. Jun.: H. Given-Wilson, 85—18=67. Ladies' C.C. (36 holes): Mrs. Brock (18), 76+78=154.

BRAMSHOT.—Spring Meeting—M.: A. D. Millar, 98—24=74; G. Greensmith, 96—21=75. G.M. (1929 M.M. winners): G. Greensmith.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE.—M.M.: C. Heldman all square; R. G. Lurcott, 1 down; J. C. Ionides, 1 down; R. T. Gardner, 1 down.

BURHILL.—S.M.—G.M.: P. C. Chase (scr.) 74. S.M.: W. J. Gregory, 80—6=74. B.M.: J. Wyatt, 90—15=75. B.F.: P. C. Chase and R. Rutherford (scr.), 5 up.

COODEN BEACH.—M.M.: W. J. Berryman, 81—9=72. H. E. Thomas, 81—8=73.

COOMBE HILL.—W.M.: T. W. Brown, 88—12=76.

CREWS HILL.—M.M.—Sen.: J. W. Crawley, 82—11=71. Jun.: P. F. Wheaton, 84—15=69.

DENHAM.—M.M.—Sen.: H. G. Hilske, 82—10=72. Jun.: T. H. Just, 87—14=73. M.M. Finals.—Sen.: C. R. Chronander, 77—3=74. Jun.: T. H. Just, 87—14=73. Clayton Hardie Cup (36 holes): C. T. Carr (6) and C. R. Chronander (3) tied at 149.

EAST BRIGHTON.—"Seymour Burrows" C.C.: J. C. Dyer, 77—7=70; W. A. Stirling, 81—10=71.

FRINTON-ON-SEA.—"Vandenbergh" C.C.: J. N. Daniels, 82—7=75.

HADLEY WOOD.—M.M.—Sen.: H. G. Holder, 80—8=72. Jun.: F. E. Woods, 89—14=75.

HARPENDEN MANOR.—M.M.: F. J. Pallard, 93—14=79; J. J. Bradbery, 92—12=80.

HERNE BAY.—Spring Trophy (36 holes): M. C. Hill (7) 145; J. P. Wild (14), and G. A. Reynolds (13), each 147.

HIGHWOOD (HASLEMERE).—M.M.: R. E. Symington, 83—9=74.

HINDHEAD.—M.B.: J. F. Callaway (5), 5 up; H. F. Tate (5), 2 up.

ILFORD.—Burdick C.: A. R. C. Greene, 87—20=67.

LONDON SCOTTISH (Wimbledon).—M.M.: Sen.: H. Royle, 80—6=74. Jun.: H. G. Lawson, 88—18=70.

MAIDENHEAD.—C.C.: E. L. Realff, 75—2=73.

NORTH SURREY.—M.M.—Sen.: J. Flood, 78—8=70. Jun.: D. F. Kitton, 86—14=72, and E. G. Smith, 86—14=72, tied. Gold Medal: J. Flood, 78—8=70.

NORTHWICK PARK.—M.M.—Sen.: J. Clayton, 76—3=73; H. M. Hawthorne, 86—9=77. Jun.: W. B. Kincaid, 89—20=69; H. C. Fuller, 90—18=72.

PORTERS PARK.—M.M.—Sen.: A. G. Snelling, 77—1=76. Jun.: G. C. Gilson, 89—14=75. O.B.: A. G. Snelling, 1 up.

POTTERS BAR.—Bogey Foursomes: A. H. Parsons and G. F. Fricker, 2 down.

REDHILL AND REIGATE.—M.M.—Sen.: R. W. H. Taylor, 72—3=69. Jun.: V. G. C. Robbins, 87—18=69, and G. Austin, 83—14=69, tied.

ROMFORD.—M.M.: A. J. Keen, 82—9=73.

ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB (EPSOM).—18 Holes S.C.: G. J. Wright, 79—3=76, and A. Beverley Baxter, 91—15=76, tied. Foursomes: G. P. Hayes (6) and A. Beverley Baxter (15), 3 down.

ROYAL MID-SURREY.—Orrell Bowl Comp.—P. W. Stone (4), J. Livingston (8), C. Castle (8), and R. D. Watney (9) tied at all square.

ROYAL WIMBLEDON.—S.M.—Kennard S.G.M.: R. H. Pavitt, 77. Ridpath C.B.: G. H. Johnson, 82—8=74. Charrington Prize: A. B. Pulle, 83—12=71. Commemoration C.: G. Scott Graham, 80—4=76; W. H. Newton, 81—5=76; R. A. Glen, 94—18=76. Henry Lamb C.M. (aggregate scratch score for four rounds at autumn and spring meetings): R. H. Pavitt, 319.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S (Ramsgate).—Kent County Playing Fields Assn. C.C. (last quarter): P. de Rome, 75—7=68. M.M.—Div. 1: A. I. Child, 76—6=70, and C. T. Curzon, 76—6=70, tied. Div. 2: F. Alexander, 73 net.

SHERINGHAM.—M.M.—Sen.: J. A. L. Barratt, 78—5=73. Jun.: E. C. Rolfe, 92—17=75.

SHIRLEY PARK.—M.M.—Sen.: H. G. Palmer (12), 1 up. Jun.: C. Miller Cobham (15), and J. Warterweiler (16), tied at 1 up.

SIDCUP.—M.M.—Div. 1: A. G. Flute, 81—11=70. Div. II.: N. D. Bond, 93—14=79.

STANMORE.—M.M.—Div. 1: L. R. Walton, 80—5=75. Div. 2: F. H. Lines, 88—13=75. M. Winners' Final.—Div. 1: L. R. Walton, 80—5=75. Div. 2: E. P. Bedwell, 88—13=75.

SURBITON.—B.—Sen.: T. C. Price (7), 1 up. Jun.: R. B. Sterry (14), 4 down.

TEMPLE (Maidenhead).—M.M.: G. R. Brownrigg, 89—18=71.

VERULAM.—M.B.—Sen.: J. G. Murray Smith (8) and D. M. Keith (8) tied at all square. Jun.: E. H. Mitchell (16), 2 down.

WALTON HEATH.—S.M.—G.M. and Scr. Prize: Sir E. W. E. Holderness, 76. Hcp.: J. Heagerty, 84—8=76, and C. M. Champness 85—9=76, tied.

WANSTEAD.—M.M.—Sen.: W. L. J. Reynolds, 83—12=71. Jun.: Adam Smith, 86—18=68.

WEST KENT.—Boars Head Shield (Mixed Foursomes): Mrs. Pickering and A. D. Spencer, 100—17=83; Mrs. Mellish Jackson and T. D. Daniel, 101—17=83; Mrs. Hammond and B. Farmfield, 102—18=83.

WEST MIDDLESEX.—M.M.—Sen.: A. W. Hall, 83—8=75. Jun.: M. J. Macdonald, 91—17=74.

WOODCOTE PARK.—Cecil Frederick C.P.: F. Hewitt, (10), all square.

WOODFORD.—M.M.: C. Stephenson, 78—7=71.

WORTHING.—M.M.—Div. 1: J. Forbes, 78—7=71; W. S. Hooker, 83—12=71. Div. II.: F. E. Baker, 90—15=75.

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP.

A VIGOROUS FINAL.

WIDNES OUTPLAY ST. HELENS.

By D. R. GENT.

WIDNES 10 pts., ST. HELENS 3.

For the first time in their history Widnes won the Rugby League Cup, beating St. Helens at Wembley yesterday by two goals and two tries to a try, or, as we should say in the Rugby Union method of scoring, a goal, a penalty goal, and a try to a try. I believe that St. Helens were very strong favourites for the match. Their play, however, did not substantiate any claim to that honour, for they were deservedly beaten, and by as much as the score would suggest.

What should please Widnes folk almost as much as the surprising win is the fact that it is a magnificent vindication of their policy of drawing for their team practically on local talent only. In this game yesterday all but one of the Widnes team were born and brought up in Widnes, and learnt all their football there

It was a splendid game to watch, and a very great improvement on last year's match between Wigan and Dewsbury. After that game I thought that there wasn't much life in the tackling in Rugby League football. I don't think so now. I'm not going to compare the game with the Rugby Union game again. I will only say that it is in many respects a different game, and each has its attractions. Men who deserve to be mentioned for their individual work are G. Van Rooyen and J. Hoey among the Widnes forwards, and R. Fraser, P. Topping (he was splendid!), A. Ratcliffe, and H. Owen among the backs. On the other side, L. S. Fairclough and W. Groves, the half-backs, A. Ellaby and G. Lewis in the three-quarter line, and L. Houghton among the forwards, seemed the best players.

For the first five minutes Widnes pressed hard, and more than once looked like scoring. But they just failed to get there, and then had the mortification of seeing their opponents score from their first breakaway. The ball went along the line and reached Ellaby. He ran well, side-stepped a couple of opponents, and put in a well-judged cross-kick. It went over the Widnes line, and a defending back should have touched down. As it was, Houghton, a St. Helens forward, was able to dash in and score rather a lucky unconverted try.

Back came Widnes, more dashing than ever, and in a couple of minutes were awarded a well-deserved penalty try. There was a short bout of passing, and then a dribble. Ratcliffe placed the ball nicely past the St. Helens full-back, and would have reached it for a try had he not been unfairly stopped by his opponent. Hoey kicked an easy goal. Keeping up this pressure almost the whole of the half, Widnes added a penalty goal and a try this half. The try came first, and a neat one it was. It followed a scrummage and a bout of passing, J. Dennett being the actual scorer. Then right on half-time came the penalty goal, and A. Ratcliffe was the kicker, so that Widnes led at the interval by two goals and two tries (ten points) to a try, and thoroughly deserved their lead.

The Second Half.

Right at the start, Topping made a brilliant run, swerving past three or four opponents, and only being stopped when a few feet from the line. His side kept up this attack for some time, and when St. Helens tried to clear, a back kicked straight to Fraser, the Widnes full-back, who took a long shot at a dropped goal, only to see the ball hit the upright and rebound into play. After this St. Helens worked their way steadily down the field, and once Fairclough looked all over a scorer after a corkscrew run, till Ratcliffe brought him down. Widnes were very hard pressed indeed just now, but they held on pluckily, and at last Hoey and Van Rooyen dribbled away to a much more comfortable part of the field.

CLUB CRICKET.

Addiscombe 77 for 3 v. Caterham Mental Hospital.

Anglo-South American Bank 131 for 5 (Harrison 56 not), Lloyd's Register did not bat.

Barnet 121 for 8 (dec.), Cheshunt 89 for 6.

Barnet II., 65, Cheshunt II. 66.

Beddington 125 for 6 (dec.), Purley 88 for 5 (R. C. Gadsden 39).

Blackheath 134, H.A.C. 3 for no wicket.

Blackheath 158 for 3 (dec.) (B. S. Cumberlege 93 not), H.A.C. 30 for 1.

Beckton 56 (H. Noall 8 for 38), South-West Ham 58 for 4.

Borough Polytechnic 198 for 4 (dec.), Metrogas A.S.A. did not bat.

Brentwood 77 (Burrough 5 for 30), South Woodford 128 (McIntyre 7 for 24).

Bromley 150 (F. L. Moore 46, B. S. MacDougall 43, A. C. Allen 4 for 42) v. Hampstead.

Bromley Town 53 (H. Everett 7 for 24), Catford Wanderers did not bat.

Brondesbury 132 for 5 (dec.) (S. W. Clark 39 not), Pinner 102 for 4 (J. A. Caldwell 54).

Catford 43 for 5, v. N.P. Bank.

Clapham 79 (F. Stansfield 41), Brentwood Mental Hospital 69.

Charlton Park 165 (W. S. Harvey 5 for 28), Sidcup 138 for 6 (S. B. Eastwood 75).

Clarence 130 for 7 (dec.), North London did not bat.

Colonel Coates' XI. 140 (F. Howell 79 not, D. Reynolds 3 for 16), Felpham C.C. 89 (E. K. Morrow 5 for 24).

Colney Hatch Mental Hospital 101, Brondesbury Park 64.

Croydon 42 (C. M. Pryce 6 for 22), Chartered Bank of India 1 for 1.

Cuaco 113 for 6 v. Streatham.

Cyphers 155 for 7, v. Beckenham.

Cyphers 79, Bickley did not bat.

Cyphers 116, Kenley 88 for 5.

Derrick Wanderers 125 (R. H. Franks 55), Tropics did not bat.

Ealing 93 (G. Harvey 30), Shepherd's Bush did not bat.

Esher 141, Thames Ditton 144 for 9.

Exiles 80 for 6, v. Gracechurch.

Finchley 134 for 9 (dec.) (G. B. Griffin 43), Luton 76 for 4.

Forest Hill 116 (T. D. Burton 47 not, G. H. Carmichael 14 for 56), Spencer 135 for 7 (F. F. Boles 38).

Frogs 95 (H. Taylor 7 for 49), Old Millhillians 142 for 6 (Taylor 69 not).

Gidea Park 129 (Sibley 61 not), West Middlesex 27 (M. Falcon 5 for 7).

G.W. Railway 99 for 5 (Green 52 not), v. Old Olavians.

Hampstead 87, Sutton 133 for 8.

Hampstead 93, Dulwich did not bat.

Harrow 138 (Briggs 50), Ealing Dean 51 for 1.

Harlesden 93, Bessborough did not bat.

Highgate II. 143, L.N.E.R. 90 for 7.

Honor Oak 61, Barclays Bank 15 for 2.

Honor Oak II. 90 for 6 v. Barclays Bank II.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 129 for 7 (M. Haynes 46, R. P. Edwards 37, Adams 5 for 32), Standard Bank of South Africa.

Hornsey 192 for 6 (dec.) (R. E. Batson 62), South Hampstead 45 for 2.

Hounslow 149 for 2 (C. Smith 75) v. Midland Bank.

Hyde Hall 246 for 7 (Payne 107), Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 123.

Indian Gymkhana 127 for 2 (Dr. A. D. Stoute 81 not) v. Old Emanuel.

Indian Gymkhana 190 for 2 (Van der Straaten 117 not) v. Streatham.

Inland Revenue 71, Springfield Mental Hospital 80 for 0 (R. Whitmore 61).

L.M. and S. Riv. 54 (Fox 5 for 26), Rickmansworth 53 (Coue 4 for 17, Steggals 4 for 20).

London Hospital 76, Old Westminsters 146.

Loughton II. 114, Upper Clapton II. 43.

Maori 13 (Melville 7 for 9, Curzon 3 for 3), Union Castle 15 for 1.

Mill Hill Park 107 for 6 v. Richmond.

North Middlesex 84, Alexandra Park 56 for 4.

N.P. Bank II. 101 for 5 (Hayward 38) v. Catford Wanderers.

Old Alleynians II. 121, Lloyd's Register II. did not bat.

Old Christchurchians 106 (Riley 4 for 28), South Essex 33 for 2.

Old Olavians II. 81 for 8, v. G.W. Railway II.

Old Josephians 71 (Dennis 4 for 20), Crofton Park II. 64 for 0.

Oxhey Grange 77 (W. Smith 5 for 31), Rickmansworth II. 27.

Parson's Green 68 for 5 v. Richmond Town.

Polytechnic 77 for 3 v. Battersea.

Private Banks 170 for 7 (T. S. Pearce 84, G. Foster 64 not) v. Guy's Hospital.

Purley II. 94 for 7, v. Beddington II.

Purley 77, Sanderstead 62.

R.A.F. (Kidbrooke) 82, Siemens II. did not bat.

R.A.M.C. 56, Guildford 152 for 8 (Fergus 52, Chalcraft 46 not).

Richmond Town II. 79 for 7 v. Parson's Green II.

Slough 133, Surbiton 111.

Southgate 126 for 3 v. Westminster Bank.

St. Bart's Hospital 204 for 6 (dec.), Southgate 69.

St. Thomas's Hospital 261 for 7 (dec.) (J. O. Hedley 61, B. J. P. Pearson 50), Dragonflies 64 for no wicket (Barker 40 not).

Surbiton 60 for 4 v. Dulwich.

Teddington 54 (Atton 5 for 14), Merton 141 for 6.

University College Hospital 132 for 5, v. Nomads.

Upper Clapton 90 (Marston 8 for 35), Loughton 55 for 1.

Wanstead 142 (Waugh 4 for 23, Cowlin 4 for 40), Buckhurst Hill 76 for 4 (Waugh 32).

Walthamstow 68 (Rolfe 5 for 12), Ilford 72 for 4.

Westminster Bank II. 93 (Austin 7 for 33), Siemens did not bat.

West Ham Mental Hospital 145 for 8 (dec.), North London 43 for 5.

Winchmore Hill 95 (Bowes 5 for 12), Edmonton 96 for 8.

Wimbledon 186 for 6 (dec.) (R. Stoner 57 not), Oatlands Park 90 (H. S. Brown 4 for 8).

Wimbledon 120 for 9 (R. V. Robins 4 for 37), v. East Molesey.

Woodford Wells 77 (Gomm 8 for 32), Bank of England 151 for 8 (Spearing 44).

Woolwich Polytechnic 42 (Sexton 5 for 21, Semple 5 for 21), Elmers End 58 for 6.

LAWN TENNIS.

HARD COURT TITLES.

LEE'S VICTORY.

By HAMILTON PRICE.

BOURNEMOUTH, Saturday.

Miss Joan Fry beat Mrs. W. D. List by 6—1, 2—6, 6—2 here to-day, and so won for the second time the Women's Singles Hard Court Championship of Great Britain, her previous success having been in 1926.

Miss Fry began very confidently, and, with Mrs. List rather nervous, the Staffordshire girl soon took the opening set to one. Miss Fry was very fast about the court, and her forehand was nearly mechanical in its precision, but a change came over the game in the second set, in which Mrs. List hit out with refreshing vigour. Mrs. List, who was born in Australia, has what is commonly known as the "Colonial" grip for the backhand, and she has a deliberate way of executing her strokes. There was never much length about Mrs. List's service, and yet she escaped the punishment these rather inviting deliveries called for from the receiver. Fate was kind to Mrs. List in the second game of the second set, for it was a net cord which made her two love. It became obvious, however, that the bolt of Mrs. List had been shot when the third set was reached, for she had had to do a vast amount of running in the middle set. Miss Fry drove with a lower trajectory, and her flat forehand drives were deeper than those of her opponent. Miss Fry was 15—30 on her own service in the third game in the final set when the score was one all, but, thanks to Mrs. List just driving two balls about six inches beyond the base line, Miss Fry won this game to lead 2—1. It was the beginning of the end. Only one volley was used in a final of base-line play, and that was of a negative discription, for Miss Fry retrieved it easily. Miss Fry was remarkably fit, and looked quite fresh after a hard week's play and the twelve matches which made her a triple finalist.

At His Best.

Harold Lee, the young Surrey player, whose father is a vice-president of the Hampton Wick Cricket Club, won the Men's Singles title for the first time by beating Eric Peters by 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4. Considering that Lee has had almost as much lawn tennis as H. W. Austin within recent date, he played a more vigorous game than many people expected, but one, nevertheless, felt that he would have liked to have volleyed much more than he did, for it is the right policy to adopt against such a stonewaller as Peters, who, by the way, is the only Englishman who has beaten W. T. Tilden. Peters tried a variety of strokes and spins to put Lee off his drive, but the winner kept his head, and Lee himself introduced shots which are foreign to his normal game in order to perplex Peters. For instance, he attempted drop shots, but they failed to come off. He has yet to learn to place his racket underneath the ball for the drop, and not over it. Lee led 4—0 in the third set, but Peters made a characteristic effort to pull up to 4 all. Here Lee captured his opponent's service, and it gave him the lead at 5—4. He then won his own service and the set. Peters again caught up in the fourth set from 2—4, and he reached 4 all, but Lee went out by winning the next two games.

The better player had deservedly triumphed. There was more snap about his game, his service was superior, and his volleying more decisive. Lee has a strong and flexible wrist, but Peters is, so to write, all arm. Neither man is picturesque as regards style, and there is little that is orthodox about their stroke production, but both are original. Peters seldom missed a lob. If he did not kill the ball outright, he placed it so wide that the return toss was a simple matter for him to stow away to a vacant spot. In this respect he reminds one of Norman Brookes, the famous Australian, who never wasted energy.

The Mixed Doubles championship was won by Charles Kingsley and Miss Joan Fry, who beat Dr. Colin Gregory and Mrs. L. A. Godfree by 6—0, 3—6, 6—4. Kingsley was excellent, and he aided Miss Fry, who was a little jaded, with superb judgment. Gregory attempted too much, and he should have trusted his partner, who was playing quite well, in spite of want of practice.

Miss Fry gained a triple crown by winning the women's doubles with Miss E. H. Harvey against Mrs. Godfree and Mrs. Holcroft-Watson, by 7—5, 8—6. It is probably a record for a player to win three national titles all on the same day

C. G. Eames played a great part in the final of the men's doubles, for he was very safe and sound beside a partner who was rather erratic. H. W. Austin played a polished game, and J. S. Olliff was brilliant in patches. Austin and Olliff won by 6—4, 8—6, 7—5.

MEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—Final: H. G. N. Lee beat E. C. Peters, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—Final: Miss J. Fry beat Mrs. W. D. List, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—Final: C. H. Kingsley and Miss J. Fry beat Dr. J. C. Gregory and Mrs. L. A. Godfree, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—Final: H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff beat C. G. Eames and I. H. Wheatcroft 6—4, 8—6, 7—5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—Final: Miss J. Fry and Miss E. H. Harvey beat Mrs. L. A. Godfree and Mrs. Holcroft-Watson 7—5, 8—6.

THE DAVIS CUP.

IRELAND MEET MONACO.

The tie between Ireland and Monaco in the first round of the Davis Cup competition was begun in Dublin yesterday, when each side won a singles match. R. Gallepe (Monaco) beat E. A. McGuire by 6—2, 7—5, 7—5, and G. Lyttelton Rogers (Ireland) beat V. Landau by 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

RUMANIA BEATING POLAND.

WARSAW, Saturday.

Great Britain will have to meet Rumania, according to all the indications of the first-round Davis Cup-tie in which Rumania are playing Poland.

In the singles yesterday each side won one match, but in the doubles to-day the Rumanians, showing far greater generalship, won a hard and brilliant match by 3 sets to 1.

The singles to-morrow between Mishu (Rumania) and Tloczynski (Poland) and Poulieff (Rumania) and Stolarow (Poland) are almost sure to yield a Rumanian victory. Results:—

SINGLES.—N. Mishu (Rumania) beat Max Stolarow (Poland) 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; Tloczynski (Poland) beat Poulieff (Rumania) 6—3, 7—5, 6—4.

DOUBLES.—Mishu and Poulieff (Rumania) beat Stolarow and Tloczynski (Poland) 1—6, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

SWEDEN DEFEATED.

BELGRADE, Saturday.

Yugoslavia defeated Sweden in the Davis Cup-tie, winning by three singles to nil, and also the doubles. In to-day's play Schefer (Yugoslavia) beat Sederstrom (Sweden), 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—0. In the doubles match Schefer and Radovitch defeated Romberg and Sederstrom 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2.

Yugoslavia will meet the winner of the Spanish-Belgian tie in the next round.—*Central News.*

JAPAN TO MEET INDIA.

BUDAPEST, Saturday.

Japan, by defeating Hungary in the doubles to-day, now lead by three matches to none in their tie in the first round of the Davis Cup competition. Japan will now meet India in the second round.

DOUBLES.—T. Haraida and Abe (Japan) beat B. Von Kehrling and Aeschner (Hungary) 6—2, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.—*Ex. Tel. Spec.*

AUSTRALIA IN SECOND ROUND.

ZURICH, Saturday.

J. Willard and H. O. Hopman (Australia) beat C. F. Aeschlimann and T. J. Wuarin (Switzerland) 2—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3 in the doubles match of the first round tie of the Davis Cup competition here this afternoon. Australia have thus won three matches out of five, and have qualified to meet Ireland or Monaco in the second round.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

SPAIN LEADING BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Saturday.

Belgium and Spain each won a singles match in their Davis Cup-tie at Brussels yesterday. To-day Maier and Saplissa (Spain) defeated Andre Ewbank and Leopold de Borman (Belgium), 6—1, 4—5, 1—6, 8—6, 6—3.—*British United Press.*

ANGLO-FRENCH MATCH.

P

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Association Football.

GOAL AVERAGES SETTLE LEAGUE PROBLEMS.

CHELSEA PROMOTED — BURNLEY AND EVERTON RELEGATED.

HULL CITY FOR THIRD DIVISION.

In the most thrilling finish recorded in League football, the final questions of promotion and relegation were settled as follows:—

Relegated from the First Division: Everton (35 points) and Burnley (36 points).

Promoted to the First Division: Blackpool (58 points) and Chelsea (55 points).

Relegated from the Second Division: Notts County (33 points) and Hull City (35 points).

The finale was all the more remarkable as the five teams in danger in the First Division yesterday morning all won great victories.

Burnley actually beat Derby County, the runners-up for the championship, by 6—2. And yet they are relegated on goal average, as Sheffield United went to Manchester to beat the United by no less than 5—1.

Newcastle just beat West Ham—an only goal—and Grimsby won at Huddersfield—also by the one goal of the match. Thus goal average alone cast Burnley into the Second Division.

Chelsea sacrificed the only goal at Bury, but Barnsley won 2—1 in a desperate finish with Oldham, and so the West London club return to the First Division at long last.

Bristol City had the remarkable experience of escaping from relegation to the Third Division by a second-place decimal point in goal average. Notts County were doomed before the day's play, and Bristol's 2—2 draw at Preston stood them in better stead than Hull's 2—0 home victory over Wolverhampton.

It will be interesting to see which of the relegated clubs has to play in the Southern Section of the Third Division next season. Presumably it will be Notts; otherwise Hull City will have to do a lot of travelling in their out matches in the South and West.

Sheffield Wednesday finished admirably as League champions with a 5—1 win at the expense of Manchester City. By winning this match Sheffield Wednesday equalled the record for points obtained in the First Division, and by winning 5—1 they beat the record for goals scored.

How near Bristol City ran to disaster is shown by the fact that the actual goal ratio against them was 1.36 as against 1.52 against Hull City. Had Hull beaten the Wolves by 4—0 instead of 2—0, they would have kept their place.

Gillingham, in the Southern section, have to apply for re-election only because of a fractionally inferior goal average.

FIRST DIVISION.

Tait scored for Manchester City in the first two minutes at Sheffield, but the City failed to live up to their early promise. The Wednesday roused themselves and played like the champions they are. Before the referee signalled the interval, Allen, Hooper, and Seed had beaten the City goalkeeper.

Hooper added two more goals in the second half.

Sheffield United left nothing to chance at Old Trafford. Determined to maintain their place in the First Division, they smote Manchester United hip and thigh. The Manchester United team must have felt like men mixed up in a whirlwind. That wonderful veteran, Gillespie, scored two of the Sheffield club's goals, Dunne, Gibson, and Tunstall (penalty) making their total five; Rowley obtained Manchester United's solitary goal.

That small but clever inside-right Bestall scored Grimsby Town's vital goal at Huddersfield. One way and another, Grimsby owe much to this little man. He is not their most prolific scorer, but, a subtle schemer who plays football with his head, and he has been the engineer of many of the goals Grimsby have scored this season. It was in accordance with the fitness of things that he should score the goal that made their First Division status safe.

Bestall's goal happened eighteen minutes after the interval. Until then the defence of both sides had impressed more than the respective attacking forces. Grimsby's forwards improved after the interval, and their victory was the reward of superior merit.

There was a lot of poor shooting in the first half at Newcastle, but the home forwards, spurred by the seriousness of things, improved their marksmanship in the second. The West Ham forwards were nearly as great offenders as Newcastle's in the first half, and if Watson had taken a chance he missed Newcastle might not have escaped the Second Division. There is no telling what damage a first-half goal by West Ham might have done to Newcastle's morale.

Newcastle were definitely on top after the interval. Their marksmanship improved, and though Gallacher was frequently very dangerous, it was Devine who scored the necessary goal.

Burnley's supporters must have sighed a lot during Derby County's visit. If the home club had only played all through the season as they did in this game, relegation would not have been their portion. Perhaps the reappearance of Storer, their English international left-half, after seven months of incapacity through injury, had something to do with their belated improvement. Mantle did the "hat trick," and goals by O'Dowd, Page, and Wallace made up Burnley's total of six goals. Bedford and Crooks scored for Derby.

Everton's home form against Sunderland was of a class that would have kept them in the First Division had they found it earlier in the season. Their shooting—a fault that has worried them a lot—was quite good. White, who appeared in Dean's old place at centre-forward, did the "hat-trick," and Johnson also obtained a goal.

Sunderland's goal resulted from a great drive by Clunas in the first half.

The Villa wore virgin white at Highbury, and the first-half play was almost as pure as their colours. With only Baker—for whom Haynes played—absent from their Cup team, the Arsenal missed chances, while Houghton, Brown, and Waring scored.

More slackness in front of the Villa goal marked the second half, but then Lambert scored. Waring ran right through, however, to re-establish Villa supremacy. Lambert got the Arsenal's second.

James was the cleverest forward on view. Bowen and Mort made a great pair of backs for the Villa. The Arsenal have weak spots to remedy before next season.

Bourton scored the goal which beat Liverpool at Blackburn. There was some good football by both sides. Binns gave a sound display in the Blackburn goal.

Good goalkeeping by Potts saved Leeds United a point at Portsmouth. The home club were much the better side, but Potts refused to be beaten.

Bradford scored Birmingham's three goals against Leicester City at Birmingham. The visitors were unfortunate not to have a few goals to their credit. They found Hibbs, the Birmingham's goalkeeper, at his best.

Middlesbrough were a cleverer side than Bolton. Camsell, who led the home attack in dashing style, scored two of their goals, McKay getting the other, while Warren failed to score with a penalty. Blackmore obtained Bolton's goal.

SECOND DIVISION.

Dexter, the Forest goalkeeper, gave a good account of himself in his benefit match against Blackpool at Nottingham. It was not a good game. Blackpool were the better side, but they did not live up to the form that has won them a place in the First Division.

Bristol City, who finished the season with a wonderful rally, played with great enthusiasm at Preston, and deserved the point that saved them from the Third Division. Vials scored in the first seven minutes, and the City led by this goal at the interval—and were worth their lead.

Preston improved in the second half, but the City defence gave a very sound display. Steele equalised, but a blunder by Ward enabled Williams to restore Bristol City's lead. Bargh scored Preston's second with a splendid shot.

Chelsea would have won at Bury if their forwards had shot better. Their midfield work was much cleverer than that of Bury, but overanxiety in front of goal spoilt it all. The men appeared to shirk the responsibility of shooting, with the result that the ball was passed and repassed when it should have been shot hard at the Bury goal.

Pugh scored the goal that won Bury the game, eight minutes after the start.

Weak shooting was at least partly responsible for Oldham Athletic's fatal failure at Barnsley. The home team, as keen to preserve their place in the Second Division as Oldham were to get out of it, played well, but Oldham had their scoring chances—and missed them all but one, Littlewood beating the Barnsley goalkeeper near the end. Curran and Gibbs were Barnsley's scorers.

Over-anxiety may have had some effect on Hull City's marksmanship against Wolverhampton Wanderers at Hull. They certainly shot very badly at times. If they had made better use of their chances they would have built up a safe-looking lead in the first half, but the interval arrived with a blank score-sheet. The Hull forwards shot better after the interval, and Alexander scored twice.

Desperation proved a sharp spur to Bradford City at Charlton. The home club played some pretty football, but it lacked the grim earnestness of the City players—particularly in front of goal. Where the Charlton forwards showed how nicely they could find each other with passes, the City forwards shot hard and often. Cochrane (2) and Partridge scored Bradford City's goals, and Whitlow was Charlton's scorer.

Despite sound goalkeeping by Wilson, Bradford scored six times against Millwall at Bradford. Parris (2), McLean, Scott, Davis, and Harwood obtained Bradford's goals.

Spiers gave a fine exhibition of goalkeeping for the Spurs at Stoke, and the only shot that passed him came from Cull, when the game was drawing to a close.

Cookson, the West Bromwich Albion centre-forward, had a field day against Southampton at West Bromwich. He scored four of his side's five goals, Edwards getting the other. Arnold scored Southampton's only goal in the last minute.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rounce and Goddard scored for Queen's Park Rangers at Fulham. The home men could not reply. Although Barnett scored first for Watford at Plymouth, quick goals by Sloan and Black just gave the champions the two points.

Southend got the only goal of the first half at Northampton, but in the last thirty minutes the home men rallied in great style to score five times—through Bowen (2), Dawes, Weston, and Hoten.

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. I.

Arsenal	2	Aston Villa	4
Birmingham	3	Leicester City	0
Blackburn R.	1	Liverpool	0
Burnley	6	Derby County	2
Everton	4	Sunderland	1
Huddersfield T.	0	Grimsby Town	1
Manchester U.	1	Sheffield U.	5
Middlesbro'	3	Bolton W.	2
Newcastle U.	1	West Ham U.	0
Portsmouth	0	Leeds U.	0
Sheffield W.	5	Manchester C.	1

Goals.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield Wed.	42	26	8	8	105	57	60
Derby Co.	42	21	8	13	100	82	50
Manchester C.	42	19	9	14	91	81	47
Aston Villa	42	21	5	16	92	83	47
Leeds Utd.	42	20	6	16	79	63	46
Blackburn R.	42	19	7	16	99	93	45
West Ham U.	42	19	5	18	86	79	43
Leicester City	42	17	9	16	86	90	43
Sunderland	42	18	7	17	76	80	43
Huddersfield T.	42	17	9	16	63	69	43
Birmingham	42	16	9	17	67	62	41
Liverpool	42	16	9	17	63	79	41
Portsmouth	42	15	10	17	66	62	40
Arsenal	42	14	11	17	78	66	39
Bolton Wan.	42	15	9	18	74	74	39
Middlesbro'	42	16	6	20	82	84	38
Manchester U.	42	15	8	19	67	88	38
Grimsby Tn.	42	15	7	20	73	89	37
Newcastle U.	42	15	7	20	71	92	37
Sheffield Utd.	42	15	6	21	91	96	36
Burnley	42	14	8	20	79	97	36
Everton	42	12	11	19	80	92	35

THE LEAGUE—DIVISION III. (Southern).

Bristol Rovers	4	Brentford	1
Clapton Orient	4	Brighton & Hove A.	1
Coventry City	1	Swindon Town	2
Crystal Palace	1	Bournemouth & B.A.	1
Fulham	0	Queen's Pk. Rangers	2
Gillingham	2	Luton Town	0
Merthyr Town	5	Newport Co.	1
Northampton Tn.	5	Southend United	1
Plymouth Argyle	2	Watford	1
Torquay United	2	Exeter City	1
Walsall	1	Norwich City	0

Goals.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Plymouth Argyle	42	30	8	4	98	38	68
Brentford	42	28	5	9	94	44	61
Queen's Pk. R.	42	21	9	12	80	68	51
Northampton T.	42	21	8	13	82	58	50
Brighton and H.A.	42	21	8	13	87	63	50
Coventry City	42	19	9	14	88	73	47
Fulham	42	18	11	13	87	83	47
Norwich City	42	18	10	14	88	77	46
Crystal Palace	42	17	12	13	81	74	46
Bournem'th & B.A.	42	15	13	14	72	61	43
Southend Utd.	42	15	13	14	69	59	43
Clapton Orient	42	14	13	15	55	62	41
Luton Town	42	14	12	16	64	78	40
Swindon Town	42	13	12	17	73	83	38
Watford	42	15	8	19	60	73	38
Exeter City	42	12	11	19	67	73	35
Newport Co.	42	12	10	20	74	85	34
Walsall	42	13	8	21	71	78	34
Torquay Utd.	42	10	11	21	64	94	31
Bristol Rovers	42	11	8	23	67	93	30
Gillingham	42	11	8	23	51	80	30
Merthyr Town	42	5	9	27	60	135	21

LONDON COMBINATION.

Brighton and H Res.	6	Clapton O. Res.	1
Millwall Res.	5	Coventry City Res.	1
Southend U. Res.	2	Portsmouth Res.	4
Luton Town Res.	1	West Ham U. Res.	1
Queen's Pk. R. Res.	0	Chelsea Res.	1

MIDLAND LEAGUE.

Loughboro' C.	1	Hull C. Res.	1
Chesterfield Res.	4	Worksop Town	2
Doncaster R. Res.	0	Frickley Colliery	1
Staveley T.	4	Notts Forest Res.	4
Grimsby T. Res.	7	Wath Ath.	2
Lincoln City Res.	1	Wombwell	0
Boston	5	Mansfield Town	0
Scunthorpe U.	2	Newark Town	0

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

Barnsley	2	Oldham Ath.	1
Bradford	6	Millwall	0
Bury	1	Chelsea	0
Charlton A.	1	Bradford City	3
Hull City	2	Wolverhampton W.	0
Notts Forest	0	Blackpool	0
Preston N.E.	2	Bristol City	2
Stoke City	1	Tottenham H.	0
West Bromwich A.	5	Southampton	1

Goals.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Blackpool	42	27	4	11	98	67	58
Chelsea	42	22	11	9	74	46	55
Oldham Ath.	42	21	11	10	90	51	53
Bradford	42	19	12	11	91	70	50
Bury	42	22	5	15	78	67	49
W. Brom. Alb.	42	21	5	16	105	73	47
Southampton	42	17	11	14	77	76	45
Cardiff City	42	18	8	16	61	59	44
Wolverhamp. W.	42	16	9	17	77	79	41
Nottingham F.	42	13	15	14	55	69	41
Stoke City	42	16	8	18	74	72	40
Tottenham H.	42	15	9	18	59	61	39
Charlton Ath.	42	14	11	17	59	63	39
Millwall	42	12	15	15	57	72	39
Swansea Town	42	14	9	19	57	61	37
Preston N.E.	42	13	11	18	65	80	37
Barnsley	42	14	8	20	56	71	36
Bradford City	42	12	12	18	60	77	36
Reading	42	12	11	19	54	67	35
Bristol City	42	13	9	20	61	83	35
Hull City	42	14	7	21	51	78	35
Notts County	42	9	15	18	54	70	33

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. III. (Northern).

Barrow	0	Southport	2
Carlisle U.	5	Wigan Boro'	0
Crewe Alex.	0	Port Vale	2
Rotherham U.	0	Hartlepools Un.	4
South Shields	2	Accrington Stan.	2
Stockport C.	2	New Brighton	0
Wrexham	5	Nelson	1
Rochdale	4	York City	2

Goals.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Port Vale	42	30	7	5	103	37	67
Stockport Co.	42	28	7	7	105	44	63
Darlington	42	22	6	14	108	73	50
Chesterfield	42	22	6	14	76	56	50
Lincoln City	42	17	14	11	83	61	48
York City	42	15	16	11	77	64	46
South Shields	42	18	10	14	77	74	46
Hartlepools Utd.	42	17	11	14	81	74	45
Southport	42	15	13	14	81	74	43
Rochdale	42	18	7	17	80	91	43
Crewe Alex.	42	17	8	17	82	71	42
Tranmere Rovs.	42	16	9	17	83	86	41
New Brighton	42	16	8	18	69	79	40
Doncaster Rovs.	42	15	9	18	62	69	39
Carlisle Utd.	42	16	7	19	90	101	39
Accrington Stan.	42	14	9	19	84	81	37
Wrexham	42	13	8	21	67	88	34
Wigan Boro'	42	13	7	22	60	88	33
Nelson	42	13	7	22	51	80	33
Rotherham Utd.	42	11	8	23	67	113	30
Halifax Town	42	10	8	24	44	79	28
Barrow	42	11	5	26	41	98	27

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

EASTERN SECTION.

Peterboro' & F. Utd.	0	Southampton Res.	0
Thames	5	Sheppey United	1

WESTERN SECTION.

Bath C.	4	Plymouth A. Res.	1
Bristol C. Res.	1	Barry	3
Ebbw Vale	2	Bristol R. Res.	3
Lovell's Ath.	7	Swindon Tn. Res.	0
Newport Co. Res.	3	Merthyr Tn. Res.	1

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Bolton W. Res.	2	Everton Res.	0
Oldham Ath. Res.	3	Sheffield Utd. Res.	3
Wolv'rh'mp'n W. Res.	2	Aston Villa Res.	2
Huddersfield Res.	3	Blackpool Res.	1

Amateur Football.

LEYTON LUCKY.

ANOTHER TROPHY FOR ILFORD.

The F.A. Amateur Cup holders, ILFORD, added the London Charity Cup to their spoils. They beat the holders, DULWICH HAMLET, on the Brentford ground, but it was a very close thing. They were the better side in the first half, and led by 3—1 at the interval, but were very hard pressed in the second. Dellow (2) and Welsh scored for Ilford, Morrish and Copas for Dulwich.

Beating BARKING by 2—1 at Newbury Park, LEYTON won the Essex Senior Cup for the first time in their history. They were fortunate. Barking had enough chances to win, but wasted them. Hall and G. Collins scored Leyton's goals.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE.

Southall	1	Wealdstone	2
Walthamstow Av.	2	Barnet	2
Uxbridge Town	1	Enfield	2
Finchley	5	Cheshunt	1

RESERVES SECTION.

Uxbridge Town	3	Bromley	3
Barnet	11	Sutton Un.	2
Enfield	1	Barking Town	0

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP.

REPLAYED FINAL.

Maidenhead Un.	2	Slough	1

ESSEX SENIOR CUP.—FINAL.

Leyton	2	Barking Town	1

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.

Clapton	2	Tufnell Park	1
Wimbledon	3	Casuals	0

LONDON CHARITY CUP.—FINAL.

Ilford	3	Dulwich Hamlet	2

KENT LEAGUE.

Sittingbourne	6	R.N. Depot	0
Canterbury Waverley	2	Tunbridge Wells	4
Margate	2	Grays Thurrock	1
Sheppey	2	Maidstone	2
Bexley Heath	2	Sittingbourne P.M.	0

LONDON LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION.

Chelmsford	3	Bostall Heath	0
Epsom Town	4	Erith and Belvedere	2
Tooting Town	3	Dagenham Town	1
Walthamstow Gr.	3	Grays Ath.	3

SECOND DIVISION.

Epsom Town	5	Standard Tel.	4

SPARTAN LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION.

Met. Police (champions)	5	Rest of League	2
Brentwood and Warley	3	G.E. (Romford)	5

DIVISION I.

Hayward's Sports (champions)	4	The Rest	1
Apsley	5	Berkhamsted Town	1
Leagrave and District	0	Eastbourne Comrades	2

DIVISION II.—WESTERN SECTION.

Maidenhead U. Res.	1	Pinner	4
R.A.F., Halton	8	Farnham United	3

SURREY COMBINATION CUP.—FINAL.

Kingstonian	3	Guildford City	1

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE.

Cambridge Town	1	Hastings and St. L.	2
Old Lyonians	2	Eastbourne	1
Crouch End Vamp.	0	Civil Service	2

GOAL SCORERS.

LEAGUE I.—Arsenal (Lambert 2); Aston Villa (Houghton, Brown, Waring 2); Birmingham (Bradford 3); Blackburn Rovers (Bourton); Burnley (O'Dowd, Mantle 3, Page, Wallace); Derby County (Bedford, Crooks); Everton (Johnson, White 3); Sunderland (Clunas); Grimsby Town (Bestall); Manchester United (Rowley); Sheffield United (Dunne, Gillespie 2, Gibson, Tunstall); Middlesbrough (Camsell 2, McKay); Bolton Wanderers (Blakemore); Newcastle United (Devine); Sheffield Wednesday (Allen, Hooper 3, Seed); Manchester City (Tate).

LEAGUE II.—Barnsley (Curran, Gibbs); Oldham Athletic (Littlewood); Bradford (Scott, Parris 2, Davis, McLean, Harwood); Bury (Pugh); Charlton Athletic (Whitlow); Bradford City (Cochrane 2, Partridge); Hull City (Alexander 2); Preston North End (Steele, Bargh); Bristol City (Vials, Williams); Stoke City (Cull); West Bromwich Albion (Cookson 4, Edwards); Southampton (Arnold).

LEAGUE III. (South).—Bristol Rovers (Phillips 2; Dix, Shaw); Brentford (J. Lane); Clapton Orient (Edmonds, Mills, Galbraith, Vanner); Brighton and H.A. (Vallance); Coventry City (Lake); Swindon Town (Roberts 2); Crystal Palace (Simpson); Bournemouth and B.A. (Scott); Queen's Park Rangers (Rounce, Goddard); Gillingham (Cheesmur, Steed); Merthyr Town (Parker 4, Williams); Newport County (McKenna); Northampton Town (Bowen 2, Weston, A. Dawes, Hoten); Southend United (Baron); Plymouth Argyle (Sloan, Black); Watford (Barnett); Torquay United (Pointon 2); Exeter City (Houghton); Walsall (Bradford).

LEAGUE III. (North).—Southport (Twell, Welsh); Carlisle United (Hutchison 3, Armes 2); Port Vale (Pynegar 2); Hartlepools United (Pedwell 2, Thomson 2); Rochdale (Tippett 2, Lewis, Brown); York City (Gardner, Bottrill); South Shields (Maycock, Kennedy); Accrington Stanley (Littlewood (own goal), Jepson); Stockport County (F. Newton, Lincoln); Wrexham (Ashcroft 3, Smith 2); Nelson (Wedall).

YESTERDAY'S ATTENDANCES.

The following were the attendance figures for the chief games in the four divisions of the League:—

Everton v. Sunderland	50,000
Newcastle Utd. v. West Ham Utd.	48,000
Arsenal v. Aston Villa	45,000
Sheffield Wed. v. Manchester City	30,000
Plymouth Argyle v. Watford	30,000
Fulham v. Queen's Park Rangers	20,000
Burnley v. Derby County	19,000
Bury v. Chelsea	16,000
Manchester Utd. v. Sheffield Utd.	16,000
Portsmouth v. Leeds Utd.	16,000
Hull City v. Wolverhampton	12,000
Charlton Ath. v. Bradford City	12,000
Crystal Palace v. Bournemouth	12,000
Barnsley v. Oldham Athletic	11,000
Crewe Alex v. Port Vale	8,000

LONDON TO BRIGHTON WALK.

WIN FOR S. SCHLESINGER.

Walking with great judgment for the whole distance of 51 miles 1,607 yards, S. Schlesinger won the Stock Exchange London to Brighton walk in 9 hr 15 sec. Schlesinger, who walked with a free and easy style until the last few miles, during which he began to struggle, improved upon his time in the 1928 race, in which he finished third, by three-quarters of an hour.

Thirty-eight of the forty entrants set off at a smart pace at six o'clock in the morning from Westminster. Ayles quickly went to the front, and, after going a mile, led from Schlesinger, G. S. V. Hall, and L. J. Hollyer, who were together. At Brixton Ayles led by nearly a minute and a-half from the other three, who were within a second or two of each other, but at Norbury, just over six miles of the start, Ayles was leading by four minutes, Hall, Schlesinger, and Hollyer still being together. At Mersham Ayles led in 3 hr. 1 min. 7 sec., followed by Schlesinger in 3 hr. 4 min. 19 sec. Schlesinger lessened the gap between himself and Ayles, who passed through Horley in 4 hr. 5 min. 55 sec., Schlesinger's time being 4 hr. 7 min. 23 sec. Hollyer and Hall followed, while Hake had crept up by steady walking.

Schlesinger was nearly ten minutes ahead of Ayles at Bolney, while Hollyer, forcing the pace, passed Ayles at Preston Circus. Hollyer, however, faltered, and Hall moved into second place.

The Jobbers won the team race against the Brokers by 79 points to 141.

A sealed handicap resulted in favour of T. W. Etheridge, who, with an allowance of 1 hr. 52½ min., had a net time of 8 hr. 19 min. 15 sec., while the Novices' award was won by A. M. Perry, who did remarkably well to finish eighth in 9 hr. 57 min. 10 sec. Order of finishing:—

	h.	m.	s.
1. S. H. Schlesinger	9	0	15
2. G. S. V. Hall	9	12	37
3. L. J. Hollyer	9	12	47
4. S. M. Ayles	9	19	45
5. H. A. Hake	9	23	44
6. G. E. Jefferies	9	38	23
7. A. L. Priddle	9	52	16
8. A. M. Perry	9	57	10

(9) G. S. Wells, 10 hr.; (10) W. F. Bascombe, 10 hr. 4 min. 23 sec.; (11) T. W. Etheridge, 10 hr. 11 min. 45 sec.; (12) S. E. Lake, 10 hr. 14 min. 47 sec.; (13) P. Hanson, 10 hr. 14 min. 56 sec. (14) C. C. Clarke, 10 hr. 16 min. 42 sec.; (15) E. G. Sibley, 10 hr. 17 min. 56 sec.; (16) A. E. Powell, 10 hr. 21 min. 11 sec.; (17) L. C. Fairman, 10 hr. 23 min. 22 sec.; (18) F. T. Skudder, 10 hr. 31 min. 2 sec.; (19) E. J. Mans, 10 hr. 47 min. 52 sec.; (20) J. F. Dempsey, 10 hr. 49 min. 8 sec.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

There was some good shooting in wet weather at Bisley yesterday. Commander D. S. Swanston, who won the North London R.C. contest, scored 103 of a possible 105 points. The conditions were seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. There was a tie in the South London R.C. competition H. T. Griggs and G. W. Downes each scoring 100 points. The Stock Exchange beat the Brigade of Guards by 684 points to 680 in a team match at Pirbright. There were ten men aside, eight to count. G. Richardson, 90 points, was the highest individual scorer for the winners.

YACHTING.

ENTRIES FOR SOUTHEND.

SHAMROCK V. TO RACE.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Entries closed yesterday for the river matches of the Royal Thames Y.C., which will take place at Southend on Thursday, the 22nd inst. In the chief race of the day—that for yachts exceeding 21 metres—the entries are Sir Thomas Lipton's new America Cup challenger Shamrock V., Lord Waring's White Heather, Lord Camrose's Cambria, and Mr. H. A. Andrea's Candida. White Heather, which will be scratch boat, will allow Cambria and Candida 7 sec. per mile, and Shamrock, which will be limit boat 12 sec. per mile over the course set. Mr. Hugh F. Paul's big yawl Sumurun is the only craft entered for the 50 tons to 110 tons handicap, whilst in the match for the 12 metres class the entrants are Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's Mouette, Sir William P. Burton's Iyruna, Mr. Benjamin S. Guinness's Iris, the Earl of Essex's Rhona, and Mr. C. R. Fairey's Flica.

Shamrock V., the American Cup challenger, had trials under sail at Southsea yesterday, and when ranged alongside the 23-metre cutter Candida left that vessel with ease.

For a little distance, too, she kept pace with a speed boat.

THAMES S.C.

The Thames Sailing Club programme at Surbiton included two matches for the "A" class boats. The morning event was a sweepstakes, six starting at 11.49 a.m. to sail two rounds of the lower course below Raven's Ait. Nearly every boat led in turn, and the finish was very close, Caprice, winning by 13 sec. from Viva, which in turn beat Atalanta by 6 sec. The official (corrected) times for the race were:—Mr. F. S. Spriggs's Caprice (winner), 12 hr. 33 min. 47 sec.; Mr. F. Sigrist's Viva (second prize), 12 hr. 34 min.; Mr. H. G. S. Silander's Atalanta (third prize), 12 hr. 34 min. 6 sec.; Mr. W. R. Preston's Carina, 12 hr. 34 min. 34 sec.; Mr. T. L. Turketine's Kingfisher, 12 hr. 35 min. 39 sec.; Mr. R. Bond's Surf, 12 hr. 35 min. 55 sec.

The boats raced for the Clayton Challenge Cup in the afternoon. There were seven starters, Mr J. M. Strickland's Estelle joining the fleet after being laid up for years. The start was at 3.1 p.m., and two rounds were again sailed in a light breeze. All finished except Estelle. Viva led the

TRAVEL.

Other People's Plans

It gives people a pleasant feeling of security to be able to reply definitely to the question that is being asked of them almost daily now, "Where are you going this year?" But if you have not made any holiday plans it rather irritates you to hear other people telling you theirs. They seem to have taken rather an unfair advantage, and you are not quite sure that you like them! These suggestions may help you.

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†RAZMAK	11,000	May 23	May 30	Bombay & Karachi
¶KALYAN	9,000	May 29	—	Straits, China, & Japan
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†‡MULBERA ..	9,100	May 24	May 31	Madras & Calcutta
MATIANA	9,667	May 28	June 6	East African Ports
†MANTOLA	9,066	June 4	June 14	Madras & Calcutta
*‡ STEAMER ..	—	June 11	June 21	Bombay & Karachi
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CANTERBURY and Coast (between), 2 miles station, outskirts pretty little village, overlooking park. Comfortable modern RESIDENCE. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bath, domestic offices; matured gardens and grounds, half-acre; £2,200; POSSESSION.—AYNSLEY, GARROD and CO., Land Agents, Canterbury.

EAST KENT, beautifully situated near small village, 2 miles rail, 5 Canterbury; medium-sized GEORGIAN HOUSE, 2 reception, 7 bedrooms (4 with lavatory basins), bathroom, good offices; garage and men's rooms. Large gardens, pleasure grounds, paddock, 6 acres. £4,000.—AYNSLEY, GARROD and CO., Auctioneers, Canterbury.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

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VERY desirable RESIDENCE on high ground practically adjoining the Burley Golf Links, and within comfortable motoring distance of Brockenhurst Station; hall, 3 reception, 8 bed and dressing, bathroom, complete offices; petrol-gas lighting, heating, and cooking; good water supply; stabling and garage with superior living accommodation comprising 4 rooms; well-timbered grounds with herbaceous borders, tennis lawn, and kitchen garden, in all about ONE ACRE. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,750.—Full particulars from RUMSEY and RUMSEY, Land Agents, Bournemouth. Folio 2607.

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VERY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE, standing well away from the noise of traffic, in absolute country, with accommodation on two floors. Contains 2 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, offices, etc.; company's water; electric light, telephone; gravel soil; Southern aspect; entrance lodge; garage.
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IN ALL ABOUT 3 ACRES.
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(JUST OFF THE COMMON.)
Fine open position; splendid views.
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EXCEEDINGLY attractive FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE designed by well-known architect. Entrance hall, cloakrooms, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, offices.
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COMPACT FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, high ground, fine position; entrance hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, excellent offices; company's gas and water, modern drainage; electric light; telephone; large brick-and-tile building suitable for garage; 2 greenhouses, well-stocked garden with tennis lawn, IN ALL ABOUT ½ ACRE.
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COMMANDING EXTENSIVE VIEWS OVER KENTISH WOODS.

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PROFUSELY TIMBERED GROUNDS, large lake and pasture, in all about 7½ ACRES.
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UNRIVALLED GOLFING FACILITIES.
32 minutes non-stop Waterloo.

MOST ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in a fine situation; inexpensive upkeep; hall, cloak room, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, and offices; company's electric light, power, gas, and water; main drains; 'phone; garage and outbuildings; well laid-out gardens, in all about ¾ acre.
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ATTRACTIVE NON-BASEMENT
LABOUR-SAVING HOUSES,
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BARON'S COURT.
Adjoining Baron's Court Station and Queen's Club.

The HOUSES are being erected in a delightful setting around a garden in this most convenient situation.
Each house has its own garage, and comprises hall with cloakroom, dining room, charming drawing room overlooking garden, 4 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, tiled kitchen, etc. A larger house could be built if required. An additional bathroom is built in some of the houses.
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GOLDERS GREEN.—36, CRANBOURNE GARDENS, enjoying Southern aspect, high and open situation, only a short distance from tram and bus routes. Modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with ample accommodation arranged on two floors only: 5 bed, bath, 3 reception rooms, domestic offices; garage; exceptionally large garden with numerous fruit trees, lawn flower borders, fish pond. To be offered for SALE by Public Auction at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., on May 22nd, unless previously disposed of by LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., the Estate Offices, facing Tube Station, Golders Green. Telephone, Speedwell 1601 (3 lines).

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3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms.
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SOUND PRE-WAR CONSTRUCTION, ENTIRELY MODERNISED; quiet position; elec. lifts and liveried porters; attractive entrances and stairs; constant hot water, tiled and refitted bathrooms and kitchens; lease to suit tenant; 2 rec., 4-5 beds. From £256 p.a.—Apply, Estate Office, Gordon Mansions, Francis Street, W.C.1. Museum 2377.
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FURNISHED RESIDENTIAL SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLATS. Bed-sitting room and bath from 4½ guineas; bedroom, sitting room, and bath from 6 guineas; 2 bedrooms, sitting room, and bath from 11 guineas weekly. Meals at low tariff. Lift. Telephones. Gas fires. Teleg., "Repertory, London." Telephone, Regent 2670 (6 lines).

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With 2 bedrooms from 12 guineas.
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High-class cuisine and service.
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TO BE LET on Lease an excellent FLAT containing bedroom, bathroom, sitting room; service and central heating.
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CHARMING SERVICE SUITE to let unfurnished, overlooking beautiful gardens: 1st floor, 3 rooms and bathroom; excellent service conditions; low rental. Also two-roomed suite available.—Strongly recommended by Managing Agents, MARLER and CO., 95a, Gloucester Road, S.W.7.

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Oak-panelled lounge hall, 4 reception, 8 bed and 4 bathrooms, all on two floors.
Stabling, garages, and chauffeur's room.
Singularly charming gardens and grounds of 4½ acres.
THE WHOLE IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT, AND FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
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CHARMING FREEHOLD CHARLES II. RESIDENCE, *with a wealth of oak panelling, exposed beams, Tudor fireplaces, etc., and in perfect order, overlooking village green.*
Hall, 3 reception, bath, and 5 bedrooms, all on two floors; stabling and garage; well-kept matured gardens and paddock, in all 3 acres; electric light, central heating.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

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BETWEEN POTTERS BAR AND HATFIELD, in a picturesque rural district.
CHARMING GABLED RESIDENCE, WITH 2 ACRES, affording perfect seclusion. 500 ft. up on gravel soil. *Large lounge hall, 3 reception, 2 bath and 7 large bedrooms, all on two floors.*
Company's electric light, gas, central heating; good garage; lovely matured grounds.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

£1,250, FREEHOLD. OFFERS INVITED.
BUCKS, CLOSE TO STATION, UNDER AN HOUR FROM TOWN.
Well-planned modern double-fronted detached RESIDENCE, 300 ft. up, with open views.
Porch entrance, hall, 3 reception, bath and 4 bedrooms, all on two floors.
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With ¼ mile of trout fishing.
Charming black and white RESIDENCE, in excellent condition, and 13 Acres.
Hall, 3 reception, 2 bath, and 8 bedrooms.
Electric light, gas, main water and drainage; workshop, large playroom, and garage; well-stocked garden. Ideal part of country for good and cheap sporting.
PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,250.
OPEN TO OFFER.
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RENT UNFURNISHED £145 P.A.
12 MILES FROM LONDON; NEAR STATION.
300 ft. up on gravelly soil; extensive views.
A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, WITH DRIVE APPROACH; LODGE ENTRANCE, AND 4 OR 7 ACRES.
Hall, 3 reception, billiard, 2 bath, and 9 bedrooms. Stabling, garage, small farmery.
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These highly important and valuable Premises,
FORMERLY EARLE'S HOTEL,
occupying a prominent site, having a FRONTAGE OF 40 FEET,
and DEPTH of 145 FEET, in a situation which is steadily improving owing to its DEVELOPMENT AS A SHOPPING CENTRE.
The accommodation, which is extensive and well arranged, comprises:
40 BEDROOMS, 14 BATHROOMS,
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and very considerable domestic quarters, with space for large garages in rear. The premises are held by DIRECT WESTMINSTER LEASE for a term of 58 years, at a ground rent of £292 per annum.
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GODDARD and SMITH,
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will offer the Property for SALE by AUCTION on THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., in the ESTATE AUCTION HALL, at their Head Offices, 22, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

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PROPERTIES.

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RYE AND HASTINGS (near), close old-world village. Excellent AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY, 170 acres with interesting ELIZABETHAN HOUSE in original untouched condition with massive beams, etc., 4 rec., 6 bed, bathroom, modern conveniences; farm buildings, orchards, pasture, arable and woodland. FREEHOLD, £2,000. (7468.)

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Further particulars of ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., P.P.A.I., Ashford, Kent.

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London."

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A SPECIMEN "ADAM" HOUSE of great charm upon which a small fortune has been expended in improvements and decorations, without in any way spoiling the old-world atmosphere.
Electric passenger lift.
Central heating throughout.
Constant hot water. Electric power.
Beautiful mantels and enriched ceilings.
Sumptuous bathrooms, and the decorations throughout have been carried out by a master hand.
The accommodation briefly comprises some 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms, offices.
Spacious garage for about seven cars with model flat over.
LEASE OVER 900 YEARS.
AT A NOMINAL GROUND RENT.
MODERATE PRICE.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

W.1. WITH LARGE GARAGE.
Quiet position, short walk from Park.
NON-BASEMENT HOUSE with 6-7 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, model offices.
Every possible modern convenience is installed and the Property is in beautiful order.
£5,500 for over 30 years' lease.
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IN A FAVOURITE SQUARE.
WESTMINSTER, CLOSE TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE. BEAUTIFULLY FITTED BIJOU RESIDENCE.
Parquet floors, constant hot water, lavatory basins in bedrooms, painted and panelled walls; independent hot water, etc.
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Lease 28 years. Rent £150. Premium £3,750.
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Ideal for Member of Parliament.

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A MODERN HOUSE, compact and easily run, combining the privacy of a House with the convenience of a flat; 3-4 reception, 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, ground-floor offices.
Beautifully light throughout.
Every comfort and convenience, central heating.
TRUST LEASE FOR SALE.
Recommended by Sole Agents.

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Increasingly fashionable position.
BELGRAVIA.
A BEAUTIFUL SMALL HOUSE, upon which money has been lavished; 2 double reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; luxurious appointments and decorations.
Moderate premium for lease at low rent.
Inspected and strongly recommended.

BELGRAVIA.
In a favourite Square overlooking Gardens.
TO BE SOLD, an attractive RED-BRICK RESIDENCE, well arranged and fitted with modern conveniences, including central heating, independent hot water, etc.; 11-12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, and good offices; excellent garage.
LONG LEASE. MODERATE PRICE.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents.

CLOSE TO HYDE PARK.
CHARMING NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, with 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.
Lavatory basins in bedrooms.
Parquet floors. Central heating.
Absolutely ready to walk into.
£7,000. PRACTICALLY FREEHOLD.
An Unusual House of Character and Charm.
Recommended with utmost confidence.

FREEHOLD.
BEST VALUE IN HAMPSTEAD.
DETACHED RESIDENCE WITH LARGE GARDEN.
Practically adjoining West Heath.
8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, billiard room, etc.
SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH and GOLDERS HILL PARK.
5, PARK DRIVE, N.W.11.
DETACHED, double-fronted, two floors; 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, etc.; central heating; detached garage. Lease about 76 years; ground rent £12 per annum.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
To be Sold by Auction on 20th May next (unless previously sold).
Particulars from the Auctioneers, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3, and 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1.

ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., P.P.A.I.,
Amalgamated with MESSRS.
KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY,
ASHFORD, KENT, and 20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.
"The Kentish Estates Journal" free on application.

KENT AND SUSSEX
PROPERTIES.

BETWEEN ASHFORD AND MAIDSTONE, unique position, 300 feet up, with fine views. Picturesque MODERN RESIDENCE, 3 rec., 5 bed, bathroom, and offices; well appointed, excellent condition; garage; gardens with tennis lawn, fruit plantation, pasture and woodland, 10 acres. FREEHOLD, £2,500. (7129.)

TENTERDEN DISTRICT.—Small residential property, superior MODERN RESIDENCE. Lounge, 2 rec., conservatory, 5 bed, bathroom, 2 attics; Co.'s water, h.w. service, main 'phone; garage and outhouses; matured gardens, 1 acre. FREEHOLD, £1,500, or with 2½ acres, £1,600. (7722.)

RYE AND HASTINGS (near), close old-world village. Excellent AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY, 170 acres with interesting ELIZABETHAN HOUSE in original untouched condition with massive beams, etc., 4 rec., 6 bed, bathroom, modern conveniences; farm buildings, orchards, pasture, arable and woodland. FREEHOLD, £2,000. (7468.)

MID-KENT, 1½ miles station, easy reach good towns. Charming 16TH CENTURY COTTAGE-RESIDENCE with wealth of old oak timbers, open fireplaces, etc., perfectly restored; 3 rec., 6 bed, bathroom, and offices; Co.'s water, electric light; main drainage, modern sanitation; garage, fine old barn, etc.; pretty gardens, valuable orchard and meadow, 17 acres. FREEHOLD, £2,600. (7519.)

BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND EASTBOURNE. ½ mile station. Beautiful district. Attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, well-appointed MODERN RESIDENCE. Lounge hall, 2 reception, 8 bed and dressing, bathroom, and usual offices; electric light, Co.'s water, hot-water service, telephone; perfect condition throughout; garages, stable, harmery; mill and cottage; delightful gardens with tennis lawn, mill pond and stream, orchards and meadow, 8¼ acres. FREEHOLD, £3,850. (7701.)

CANTERBURY AND THE COAST (between). 6 miles from the sea, 10 miles Sandwich. FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, GROVE COURT, UPSTREET. A comfortable, and spacious GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, 3 reception, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, and excellent offices; Co.'s water, hot-water service, modern sanitation; spacious garages and stabling with rooms over; walled gardens and grounds, miniature park and meadow, 19 acres. Auction at Canterbury May 24th, unless previously sold privately.
Further particulars of ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., P.P.A.I., Ashford, Kent.

EDWARDS & FORRESTER,
F.S.I., F.A.I.,
CHARTERED SURVEYORS,
STATION ROAD,
Opp. WEST CROYDON STATION.
'Phone 0337.

AN ARTIST'S RETREAT.
WOLDINGHAM.—Beautifully positioned on the ridge, completely tucked away from the road. Charmingly designed RESIDENCE, on two floors only, comprising 5 bedrooms, fine bathroom, large lounge, exceptional dining room and study, garden, cloakroom, bright offices. Central heating throughout. Electric light available. Matured grounds with tennis lawn. PRICE £2,850 FREEHOLD.

A GOLFER'S IDEAL HOME.
ADDINGTON HILLS.—Beautifully placed, abutting on to the famous course. A really choice modern RESIDENCE of "Tudor" design, perfectly reproduced with abundance of genuine old oak; every modern convenience, central heating, electric light and power. Planned on two floors only: 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, fine double lounge for dancing, dining room, study, gent's cloakroom, model domestic offices. ¾ of an acre. Double garage. Wonderful bargain at £6,500 FREEHOLD.

IDEAL FOR GARDEN LOVERS.
UPPER WARLINGHAM.—A charmingly-planned DETACHED RESIDENCE with every convenience, electric light, central heating, etc. Accommodation (on two floors only), 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 good reception rooms, up-to-date domestic offices. The matured grounds of 1¾ acres afford perfect seclusion and provide many attractive features: tennis lawn; garage for two cars. Price, FREEHOLD, £3,250.

Full detailed particulars of the above and other similar RESIDENCES from £2,000 to £7,000 may be obtained from the Owner's Agents, Messrs. EDWARDS and FORRESTER, as above.

GOODMAN AND MANN,
Hampton Court Station. 'Phones: Molesey 858 and 44. Portsmouth Road, Esher. 'Phone: Emberbrook 2444.

NAVAL OFFICER, leaving for Canada, will take £1,900 for his delightful well-kept PROPERTY at Esher, in glorious open, healthy spot, close station and golf. Has 4 bed, bath, lounge hall, 2 reception; e.l.; con. h.w. Garage; Perfect rock garden, fruit, etc.

SOLICITOR just leaving quaint COTTAGE RESIDENCE, 14 miles out, prepared to accept £1,650. Everything best up-to-date condition. 5 bed, bath, 3 rec.; e.l.; con. h.w. Garage. ¾ acre. Profusely stocked garden. Perfect little retreat at right price.

KINGSTON HILL.—Adjg. Coombe Golf Course. Opportunity to secure one of the beautiful HOUSES in this unrivalled and fashionable spot, with 5 bed, 2 bath, 2 rec., and lounge; every improvement. Central heat. 2 Garages; tennis; pretty rock and water gardens. £3,400, in splendid order.

PROPERTY ANNOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED ON PAGE 31.

FLATS.

MAYFAIR.
Enjoying delightful views over Hyde Park.
AN EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE FLAT, with spacious rooms; drawing room about 30 ft. by 20 ft., dining room 20 ft. by 15 ft., 3 bedrooms (one 30 ft. by 20 ft.), and well-fitted bathroom; *passenger lift, central heating, constant hot water, parquet floors, etc.*
Rent £1,500, including full attendance.
Majority of Furniture and Contents could be purchased if desired.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents.

IN EXCELLENT ORDER.
EATON SQUARE
(just out of).
A VERY charming MAISONNETTE, exceptionally well appointed and fitted with modern conveniences, including independent boiler, service lift, telephone, lavatory basins in bedrooms, etc.; 4-5 bedrooms, bathroom. 2-3 reception rooms, and good offices.
RENT £220 INCLUSIVE. PREMIUM £280.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents.

COULD BE DIVIDED INTO TWO.
HEART OF WEST END.
ONLY £700 PER ANNUM.
FLAT WITH 11 ROOMS
and two bathrooms and complete offices, all on the sunny fifth floor of a
MODERN MANSION BLOCK, in good order, and having
Constant Hot Water, Central Heating, Electric Lift, Parquet Floors, etc.
Moderate premium for lease.
Strongly recommended by the Agents.

MAYFAIR.
EXCELLENT MAISONNETTE in Early Georgian building, practically ready for immediate occupation; 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, etc.
Service lift. Charming old fireplaces, etc.
Lease about 4 years. Rent £250 inclusive.
Very moderate premium.
Inspected and highly recommended.

BELGRAVIA.
AN EXCEEDINGLY attractive MANSION FLAT, beautifully light and sunny and free from noise; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, offices; in excellent order.
RENT ONLY £350 PER ANNUM.
Moderate premium for 11 years' lease.
Recommended by the Agents.

A MAGNIFICENT FLAT.
ALBERT COURT.
TO LET, UNFURNISHED, an unusually fine corner BALCONY FLAT, beautifully light and airy, and having exceptionally large rooms.
Enjoying sunny South and East aspects.
Six or 7 bedrooms, 2